

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifth Session
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 23, 2005/Bhadra 1, 1927 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SUBMISSION BY THE MEMBERS

RE: The alleged interference by the Governor of Bihar in the working of Ministry of Railways

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajanj, Bihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given notice for Adjournment. The Governor of Bihar has tried to influence the Minister of Railways through a letter. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: One by one please.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Letters are being written for transfer of officers by the Governor of Bihar. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have received, but this is not the time. Hon. leaders, you know it very well.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the time.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Harin *bhai*, you are such a senior Member.

Shri Nitishji ji.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices for suspension of the Question Hour, and also on Adjournment Motion. But I will deal with, so far as the Adjournment Motion is concerned, after the Question Hour. So, far as the postponement is concerned, as the same matter is also pertaining to Adjournment Motion I will make my observations. Then, let the Question Hour go on.

...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Sir, I have given the notice. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot hear all of you. Please ask your hon. Members to sit.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Go to your seat. Let us hear.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please listen to me. I have explained the reasons in the notice that I have given for suspension of Question Hour because hon. Minister of Railways has said that he shortlisted him, got him nominated and appointed. As per the article 155 of the Constitution:

[*English*]

"The Governor of a State shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal."

[*Translation*]

The Governor is appointed only by the Hon. President. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Let me hear.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Sir, I am on a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: My point of order is under Rule 352. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I wish that I had that power and capacity to listen to everybody separately as all of you are speaking together. I am just a mortal human being. I have no such capacity. If you kindly speak one by one, I will give you whatever is my decision.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Governor of Bihar has written a letter to the hon. Minister of Railways and has made recommendation about a person. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Malhotra saheb, may I make a submission?

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Hon. Member has not so far made any point therefore, there is no question of any point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to understand your point of order please listen.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Malhotra, I respect you. You are a very senior, sensible and responsible Member.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down, we will listen to you if there will be a need.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Malhotra, our notice says:

"I request the hon. Speaker to suspend the Question Hour...."

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Nitishji, please leave it.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Nalanda): Alright, I leave it.

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Your notice says:

"I request the hon. Speaker to suspend the Question Hour today to discuss the following motion...."

I am reading it for all the information of all the hon. Members. It says:

"This House disapproves the unwarranted and improper interference of the Bihar Governor in the working of the Railway Ministry and request the Central Government to immediately recall him."

Therefore, this relates to the Governor that he is interfering with the Railway Ministry and the Governor should be recalled which cannot be done in this fashion.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Sir, please go through it. It is concerning the Ministry of Railways. You may read it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am reading your notice. Therefore, this is not admissible.

...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Sir, some hon. Members want to set up a new practice in the House.
...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: If you think so, you have to give a substantive motion. We will decide it.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, it is written in the notice that.

[*English*]

This House strongly condemns the remark of the Railway Minister that the Bihar Governor was appointed by him and recommends to take strong, suitable action against both the Railway Minister and the Governor of Bihar."

MR. SPEAKER: This is about the Adjournment Motion. Now, you are speaking on the suspension of Question Hour. I read it out to you. That is your notice, signed by you.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, both the points are included in it. First point is that the Question Hour should be suspended since the Governor of Bihar has written a letter to Shri Lalu Prasad ji and has also stated in it that he would again write to him. A person against whom a vigilance case is pending, his name is being recommended for appointment to a very lucrative post. He has stated that he would write to him again.
...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am requesting you to give a proper motion. If I do not admit that motion, then, you can raise it.

About the suspension of Question Hour notice, you have referred to the conduct of the Governor and you are asking for his recall.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down, speak one by one. I am listening to your leader. Sushil ji, this is not proper.

[*English*]

It is very unfortunate. I am listening to your Deputy Leader who is a very eminent Member of your party. When I am listening to him, you are interfering with that.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, if the governor functions in this manner. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot discuss the Governor's functioning in this fashion. You know it very well.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: If the Governor grossly violates the Constitutional propriety and says that he would do it again then this sort of conduct should be condemned in strongest words. We demand that he should be recalled. ...(*Interruptions*) It should come from the Congress Party in Bihar. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please give your notice.

[*English*]

I am sorry. If you do not want the House to run, that is different. But if you do not allow the Speaker to conduct the House, it is not proper.

[*Translation*]

Modi ji, what do you want to say? It is written in your notice:

"Sir, the Question Hour should be suspended to discuss the situation in Bihar."

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is the way to give notice? Please ask your leader, is it the way to give a notice?

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have listened even to those members who leave not given notices in proper form. You have not given even a notice.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: In the face of whatever has been done by Shri Lalu Prasad and the Governor fair elections in Bihar can not be conducted. So action should be taken against both the persons to ensure fair elections in Bihar. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Certainly, it is the duty of everyone in this country, primarily the Election Commission and the Government—either the Center or the State—to see that the election is properly held. Everyone should make all the efforts to see that the election is properly held. Nobody can have two opinions on that. I am sure, the Government is conscious of it. I believe so. The Election Commission is a very competent body. I am such it will hold election in a proper manner.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, Hon. Minister of Railways is saying.

[English]

The Governor is my appointee." How can it be?
...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: It is highly objectionable. In the interview, the Railway Minister said that he has appointed the Governor. It is highly objectionable.
...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Harinji, this is a time where we cannot have a proper discussion. You give a proper notice, I will allow you.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: He said that he has appointed the Governor. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You are aware of it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker Sir, I am on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded against the Governor.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not say that. I am not protecting anybody. I am only requesting you to give a motion according to the rules. I have not stopped. You have already discussed here in this very Session two Adjournment Motions, two 184s, so many 193s. I have not stopped any subject being raised in this House which you hon. Members wanted to raise. I am only requesting you. I am bound by the rules as you are bound by the rules. I said that even regarding the Governor you can give a substantive motion. I shall certainly consider it very seriously. Do not say that I am trying to protect.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LAL MUNI CHOUBEY (Buxar): You are protecting the Governor. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Lal Muni ji, this is not correct. You must not say so.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No, he said that I am protecting the Governor. I am not protecting the Governor. I have not said one word.

[Translation]

What are you saying? Am I protecting the Governor?

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

SHRI LAL MUNI CHOUBEY: I would like to raise a question about Bihar, but you are not giving me a chance to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You give a notice on it. You have not given any notice. On this issue.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Is the Governor a nominee of Lalaji? ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, everyone knows, all of you know better than me also.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Go to your seats. I have asked him to go to his seat. Otherwise, it will not be recorded. All of us know that the Governor is appointed by the President of India.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: That is the point. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Let me complete.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Therefore, if any hon. Minister wants to take individual credit for that I think nobody can take it with such a seriousness that you want an Adjournment Motion. Very well he has done it. Hon. Rashtrapati alone is entitled to appoint the Governor. Nitishji, you know very well. Therefore, why are you raising this?

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Their Minister is saying so. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Leave aside the Minister.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: How can we leave that. ...(*Interruptions*) A minister from their Government is saying so.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Ignore it. Ignore the bravado. It is nothing but a bravado.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if such an important question is not discussed, then what else would be discussed? ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You give your notice. We will hold a discussion on that.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Please listen to me I will tell you what notice I have given. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, this is not your seat.

[*Translation*]

I am not able to hear you from here. First you go back to your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would like to know if we can hold a discussion in the House on the conduct of the Governor? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we well know that till now the Governor has been appointed by the hon'ble President. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not being recorded, I can assure you. Any hon. Member speaking not from his own seat is not being recorded.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: There are the two new issues that have come into light recently. Ever since Shri

Buta Singh ji went to Bihar, be it the transfer and posting of good or bad officials or any other matter, Shri Buta Singh ji has always been doing wrong things at the behest of Shri Lalu Yadav ji. Who has himself accepted in a Television interview called 'Seedhi Baat' telecast by 'Aaj Tak' that he got the Governor appointed. I would like to say that a Minister should not make such an irresponsible statement. This is a totally irresponsible statement. I would like to request you to also get Shri Lalu Yadavji dismissed for such an unconstitutional action and recall Shri Buta Singh ji. We would like to request you to admit the Adjournment Motion and hold a discussion on this issue. Only this much I would like to submit. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell you that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down, we would like to listen to him.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Is it a Question Hour?

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: The people want to draw political mileage. They do not want to listen to any point of order. They deliberately. ...*(Interruptions)* Rule 352. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, you have called me, under Rule 352. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, they are creating disorder in a point of order. First you listen to those who have given notice. Then other things should be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: In part (v) of Rule 352 of Procedure and conduct of Business in Lok Sabha it is stated that it will reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms. Here the words 'persons in high authority mean such persons whose conduct can only be discussed on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms under the Constitution. Mr. Speaker, Sir, their proposal is absolutely wrong. It is further written that or such other persons whose conduct,

in the opinion of the Speaker, should be discussed on a substantive motion drawn up in terms to be approved by him'. ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is written in part (6) of Rule 352 that President's name would not be used for the purpose of influencing the debate:

Sir, therefore his proposal is totally wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is my suggestion that a very important Bill is listed at 2 P.M. therefore, the House must be adjourned till 2 O'clock and discussion over the Bill should be started at 2 O'clock.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Just a minute. Hon. Members please.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not gone to Questions. Therefore, you need not feel upset.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, to assist you I would like to give one suggestion. An hon'ble Member from this side has said. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is happening to you people? What is all going on?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the notice is for suspension of Question Hour and also for Adjournment Motion. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You may please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you said that notice of suspension of Question Hour is not in proper order, but the notice of Adjournment Motion is in order. I would like to. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not said it is in order. The opportunity will be given at 12 O'clock. You can express your views at 12 O'clock.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my suggestion is that the Adjournment Motion should be treated as a notice for suspension of Question Hour, and all of us should be given an opportunity to speak. All members will express their views. Not only Members from our side but other Members of the House too will get an opportunity to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All of you are speaking. Are you listening to me? You too are speaking, go on speaking. What can I do? The suggestion has been given.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: That cannot be done. The Adjournment Motion cannot be treated as a notice for suspension of Question Hour.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to give a suggestion. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Give your suggestion.

...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: They have given a notice for Adjournment Motion. An important bill is listed at 2 O'clock. The hon'ble Minister has to give the reply to the debate and the bill has to be passed. This bill is very important. The House cannot run like this. They

want to adjourn the House, I would like to say that the House should be adjourned upto 2 O'clock only and the discussion on that bill should be held after 2 p.m. ...(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as suggested by Prof. Ram Gopal ji, that the reply to the bill should be given at 2 p.m. I too would like to add that as far as the bill is concerned, this bill is very important, it is very essential to pass the bill. The hon'ble Members from both the sides held a discussion on it till 11.30 p.m. yesternight. I would like to submit that if the reply to the bill is not made at 2 p.m. it would be injustice to the Members who sat late in night for taking part in the discussion. Therefore, I agree with the suggestion of Prof. Ram Gopal ji that the House should be adjourned upto 2 p.m. and then reply to the bill should be made. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Give me too an opportunity to speak. Till now, I have not suspended Question Hour. For 22 minutes, this is going on.

[*English*]

In effect there is suspension of Question Hour although I have not announced it.

I appreciate what has been observed by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. I am extremely grateful to all the hon. Members who took the trouble of sitting almost till midnight to take part in the debate on the National Rural Employment Guarantee Bill. That shows their commitment to the functioning of the House and to parliamentary democracy. So we should all acknowledge their commitment to democratic principles and their concern to take part in the debate on a very important Bill and I am sure the entire House now joins me in that. Therefore I wish to record my highest appreciation for the wonderful manner in which they have taken part in the debate on the Bill which, I believe, generally received support from all sides. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, the hon. leader of the Samajwadi Party has given a suggestion to adjourn the House till two o'clock.

[*Translation*]

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR (Chimur): Mr. Speaker Sir, yesternight I gave a speech at 10 P.M. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have appreciated you also.

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: I would like to request you that reply on National Employment Guarantee Bill can be made later on, but the main issue is development of Bihar, first discussion on this should be held.

MR. SPEAKER: No, the reply to bill would be made 2 P.M. you please sit down.

[English]

Therefore, I take it that all sides of this House, all hon. Members want that the reply should be given at two o'clock. So far as the Question Hour is concerned, in effect it has been suspended. If you want the House to be adjourned till two o'clock then I shall consider that because all sections of the House seem to agree for that. The hon. Leader of the Opposition is also agreeable to this. So, the hon. Minister will reply to the debate on the National Rural Employment Guarantee Bill at two o'clock.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Promotion of Elementary Education

*381. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to allow some schemes for promotion of elementary education to continue as independent schemes;

(b) if so, the names of such schemes;

(c) the external assistance received under these schemes during the last three years and current year so far; and

(d) the extent to which these schemes will help in achieving the targets for elementary education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d) The schemes for promotion of elementary education being supported by Government of India are as follows:-

- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
- District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)
- National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid-Day Meal)
- Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) Scheme
- Teacher Education (TE) Scheme &
- Mahila Samakhya (MS) Scheme.

All the above mentioned schemes are complementary to the promotion of elementary education specially in the areas of school infrastructure, enhancing girls education, promotion retention of children in schools and improving quality of elementary education. Of the above schemes, SSA, DPEP, Mahila Samakhya have received funding from external resources. The external assistance for these schemes is received on reimbursement basis, the details of which for the period 2002-03 to 2004-05 are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

*External Assistance for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan,
District Primary Education Programme &
Mahila Samakhya Programmes*

(Rs. In crores)

Name of Scheme	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
SSA	—	812.47	3198.93
DPEP	863.52	742.36	666.84
Mahila Samakhya	7.50	10.30	13.51

[Translation]

Mahila Samakhya Programme

*382. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mahila Samakhya Programme is in operation in all the States of the country;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the norms laid down by the Government for selecting a State for the Programme;

(c) whether any mechanism has been set up by the Government to monitor the progress of Mahila Samakhya Programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Mahila Samakhya Programme has been able to achieve its intended objectives; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (f) The Mahila Samakhya (MS) programme is being implemented in 9 States of the country viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal.

Mahila Samakhya is a programme for education and empowerment of women. It was launched in Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka in 1989. The State Governments willingness to implement, support and sustain the programme is an important criteria for initiating the MS programme. From the Xth Plan period the programme is targeting educationally backward blocks in the country.

Periodic State and National evaluations are undertaken. Regular review of programme progress are held from time to time at State and Government of India levels also.

The National Evaluation of the Mahila Samakhya Programme in 2005 indicates that overall, it has had a positive impact on empowerment of rural women.

[English]

Exchange of Information of Crime

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to interlink all the police stations across the country in order to exchange information about crimes in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A satellite based police telecommunication system POLNET is presently under implementation through Directorate of Coordination, Police Wireless (DCPW), New Delhi which will link up 11502 police stations of the country besides linking 576 district and State Head Quarters and national capital.

It is also proposed to link the police stations through computers with a Common Integrated Police Application Software (CIPA) which is currently under development. Both the schemes are being funded under the Modernisation of Police Forces Scheme.

(c) The POLNET project with its presently approved numbers is likely to be completed by 2005-06. The computerization of all the police stations is likely to be completed by 2007-08.

[Translation]

Investment by NRIs

*384. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the Government keeps a centralised record of the investment made by NRIs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the method adopted by the Government for the review of NRI investment;

(d) the details of the last such review;

(e) whether the Government proposes to review the existing NRI investment procedure; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Since investments by Non Resident Indians (NRIs) are treated as Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), no separate data of NRI investment is maintained. The Reserve Bank of India maintains the record of all FDI investment.

(c) to (f) The Central Government continuously reviews foreign investments in India. The policy and procedures for promoting such investments are being increasingly made more investor-friendly to attract higher investments.

[English]

Chemical Weapons

*385. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that various terrorists groups in the country particularly in the valley and North-Eastern States are in possession of chemical weapons;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any strategy to deal with the terrorists groups using chemical weapons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) There are no confirmed reports about possession of chemical weapons by terrorists groups in the country.

(c) and (d) The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to deal with terrorist attacks involving use of chemical weapons, has been formulated. The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) lays down, in concise form, the steps required to be taken by different agencies at the national, State and district levels in response to the usage of chemical weapons by the terrorist groups.

Central Social Welfare Board

*386. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Social Welfare Board is running family counselling centres to solve the family problems;

(b) if so, the details and objectives of these centres;

(c) the total number of such centres running in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether such centres have been set up in all the districts headquarters of the States;

(e) if not, the time by which the entire country is likely to be covered under this Scheme;

(f) whether the Government intends to adopt the Lok Adalat System for the expeditious disposal of the pending cases; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Family Counselling Centre (FCC) scheme is being implemented since 1984 through Voluntary Organisations. The Centres provide preventive and rehabilitative counselling services to families, particularly women who are victims of mal-adjustment, atrocities and crime.

(c) There are 681 Family Counselling Centres running in the country. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The Family Counselling Centres have been set up in most of the District Headquarters of the States. However, approximately 130 District Headquarters are yet to be covered. 60-80 new Family Counselling Centres are opened in the country each year approximately.

(f) and (g) Lok Adalat is based on the judicial system, while FCCI's focus on socio-psychological, mental health of the patient/family. Counselling is based on various psychological and therapeutic techniques. The two systems are separate and are equally available to persons who need to access them.

Statement

State-wise number of Family Counselling Centres as on 31.3.2005

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of units Sanctioned	
		New	Old
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	02
3.	Assam	2	16
4.	Bihar/Jharkhand	2	52
5.	Goa	—	02
6.	Gujarat	—	43
7.	Haryana	1	14
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	06
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	07
10.	Karnataka	1	51
11.	Kerala	1	34
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	50
13.	Maharashtra	2	58
14.	Manipur	—	08
15.	Meghalaya	—	01
16.	Mizoram	—	02
17.	Nagaland	2	02
18.	Orissa	3	30
19.	Punjab	2	10
20.	Rajasthan	3	28
21.	Sikkim	—	03
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	47
23.	Tripura	—	08
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7	50

1	2	3	4
25.	West Bengal	—	35
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	—
27.	Delhi	2	29
28.	Chandigarh	1	03
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—
30.	Pondicherry	—	04
31.	Chhattisgarh	1	04
32.	Uttaranchal	1	05
Total		41	640

Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana

*387. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana;

(b) the construction cost fixed by the Government for one dwelling unit under the Yojana;

(c) whether various State Governments have approached the Union Government to enhance the cost of ceiling under the said Yojana due to the escalation in price of building material; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) is a demand driven Centrally sponsored scheme with 50:50 funding pattern between Centre and the States with the objective to facilitate construction and upgradation of dwelling units with sanitation facilities for the urban slum dwellers living below the poverty line including members of economically weaker sections. The reservation/percentage of the beneficiaries is as follows:-

1.	SC/ST	—	Not less than 50%
2.	Backward Classes	—	30%
3.	Other weaker sections	—	15% (OBC, BC, etc.)
4.	Physically disabled persons	—	5%

A Sanitation Project under the title of "Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan" is an integral sub component of VAMBAY. The objective of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan is to provide healthy and enabling urban environment through community toilets.

(b) Under VAMBAY, the cost of construction of a dwelling unit is Rs. 40,000/- for general cities, Rs. 50,000 for metro cities and Rs. 60,000 for mega cities. In hilly and difficult areas this ceiling is enhanced by 12.5%.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Based on the recommendations of the States and other stakeholders, the Government has initiated necessary steps to revise the VAMBAY guidelines including the revision in the cost of dwelling units.

[Translation]

Equipments/Weapons to Police in NCR

*388. SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA:
SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to provide latest equipments/weapons to the police in National Capital Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of funds likely to be provided to the States in the region for this purpose; and

(d) the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has been providing improved weaponry/equipment to Delhi Police and the States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana which have a few districts falling in the NCR for modernizing their police force under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces. These states in the NCR have been requested to bring their policing on same lines as Delhi and make adequate provision in their annual plans for such modernization.

(b) to (d) The following are the funds released to the States of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh for the

last two years under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces:—

(Rs. in crore)

Name of State	2003-04		2004-05	
	Central funds released	Central funds utilized	Central funds released	Central funds utilized
Haryana	20.00	20.00	22.13	10.82
Rajasthan	43.10	3.94	42.42	11.62
Uttar Pradesh	65.02	21.72	108.56	54.05

The items for which funds were released include improved mobility, modern weaponry, equipment for security/intelligence/traffic management/modern investigation tools, residential and non-residential buildings, communication/surveillance equipment, etc.

Inter-State Trade Council

*389. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:
SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted Inter-State Trade Council;

(b) if so, the main objectives of the council;

(c) whether inter-state trade is likely to increase consequent upon the setting up of Inter-State Trade Council;

(d) if so, the target fixed for the current year;

(e) whether the Government has developed any mechanism to ensure that the trade is uniformly promoted all over the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The Inter State Trade Council has been constituted on 24th June, 2005.

(b) It has been set up with a view to engaging the State Governments in providing an enabling environment

for boosting international trade, by evolving uniform practices across different States in respect of trade facilitation, and engaging them with regard to capacity building and infrastructure development so as to create an overall supportive Policy and fiscal environment for international trade.

(c) to (f) Promotion of international trade, and not inter-state trade, is the objective of the Inter-State Trade Council, though increase in international trade is expected to lead to a spin-off effect in terms of increase in inter-state trade as well.

[English]

Tea Growers

*390. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR:
SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN:

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

(a) the details with regard to the tea leaves processing plants functioning in the country alongwith the facility being provided to these plants by the Government, State-wise;

(b) whether the small tea growers have been seriously affected due to the steep fall in tea prices in the country, particularly in West Bengal as reported in 'Statesman' dated July 25, 2005;

(c) if so, the details alongwith the action taken by the Government to mitigate the sufferings of small tea growers;

(d) whether the Government proposes to grant subsidy to the small tea growers in the country for growing leaf tea; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) There are 1577 tea leaves processing plants, including 14 instant tea factories in the country that are registered with the Tea Board. Facilities being provided include subsidy for acquiring modern processing machinery, packaging and blending machinery and for obtaining quality assurance certificates. State-wise break up of the number of these factories is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) Green leaf price declined in July 2005 in all the tea growing regions as compared to previous months. This drop in prices is partly attributed to inferior quality of the tea leaves plucked and profusion in growth of green leaf leading to excess supplies to processing factories. In North Bengal, due to an industry-wide strike from 11-25 July 2005, the green leaf which used to be sent to Estates' Factories was diverted to private Bought Leaf Factories (BLFs). Therefore, the availability of green with the Bought Leaf Factories (BLFs) was far in excess of their normal intake. The strike in West Bengal was due to breakdown in the wage negotiations with the Producers' Associations. A memorandum of settlement has been signed on 25.7.2005 between the Workers' Unions and the Employers' Association and the strike has been called off.

The steps taken to help the small tea growers include a price sharing formula notified under Tea Marketing Control Order 2003 w.e.f. 1.4.2004, implementation of a price subsidy scheme for a four month period in 2004 and various development schemes implemented by the Tea Board for enhancing productivity, quality and marketability of tea under 10th Five Year plan.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to grant price subsidy at present. Introduction of any price subsidy scheme may not bring the desired relief to the small growers unless the basic malady of coarse plucking by the growers and the reprocessing in the factories is suitably addressed. There are quality norms under the PFA Act which are required to be met by tea producers and proper compliance with such norms by factories is necessary. Tea Board has taken up a number of quality awareness campaigns among the growers and also manufacturers as to the usefulness of adopting good agriculture practices in the field and also manufacturing practices in the factory.

Statement

The State-wise details of tea leaves processing plants functioning in the country

State	No. of factories
1	2
Assam	685
West Bengal	355

1	2
Tamil Nadu	328
Kerala	119
Karnataka	11
Himachal Pradesh	27
Tripura	30
Sikkim	1
Uttaranchal	4
Arunachal Pradesh	12
Orissa	1
Nagaland	1
Meghalaya	1
Bihar	2
Total	1577*

Mahila Shikshan Kendras for Illiterate Women

*391. SHRI ANANT GUDHE:
SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has established Mahila Shikshan Kendras (MSKs) for illiterate women;

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

(c) the total number of women benefited from such MSKs during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of MSKs in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (e) Mahila Shikshan Kendras are opened under the central sector scheme of Mahila Samakhyas to provide condensed courses and to create a cadre of educated and aware women in backward regions.

The number of Mahila Shikshan Kendras and the number of beneficiaries is given in the enclosed Statement.

8 additional Mahila Shikshan Kendras have been approved in the Annual Work Plans of State Mahila Samakhyas Programmes for 2005-06.

*Includes 14 instant tea factories.

Statement*Number of Mahila Shikshan Kendras (MSKs) and beneficiaries for the past three years State-wise*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of MSKs	No. of Beneficiaries		
			2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	449	483	380
2.	Bihar	8	993	1251	1272
3.	Gujarat	8	54	104	175
4.	Jharkhand	6	186	177	282
5.	Karnataka	1	36	44	50
6.	Uttar Pradesh	12	245	414	636
	Total	46	1963	2473	2795

*[Translation]***Modernisation of Industries**

*392. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:
MOHD. SHAHID:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated/proposes to formulate a scheme to modernise industries during the Tenth Plan;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage share of export of manufactured goods in total export made during the last three years;

(d) the percentage increase in the export of these goods so far in comparison to the last year;

(e) the countries to which the highest quantity of manufactured goods exported during the above period; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to augment export of manufactured goods through modernisation of industries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) The Government has formulated a Plan scheme entitled "Technology Upgradation and Modernisation Scheme" during the 10th Five Year Plan. The scheme envisages capital subsidy and interest subsidy to industries for technology upgradation and modernisation. This is to be approved by the Planning Commission.

(c) and (d) The Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCI&S) compiles trade data on the basis of Indian Trade Classification (ITC) Harmonised System (HS) Codes for different commodities. There is no separate classification of manufactured goods under this system. However, using data of principal commodities also published by the DGCI&S for board categories such as Textiles, Gems & Jewellery, Engineering, Chemicals, Leather, etc. but excluding Petroleum Products, the share of manufactured goods in India's exports was more than 70% during the last 3 years. The export of the above mentioned manufactured goods registered a growth of 20% during 2004-05 compared to the previous year. The details may be seen in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) The Total value of exports to the major countries is given in the enclosed statement-II. The quantity of manufactured goods exported country-wise is not available.

(f) It is the endeavour of the Government to augment export of manufactured goods which results in significant positive value addition. The strategies formulated to encourage manufacturing activities include technological and infrastructural upgradation, correction of inverted duty structure and ensuring that domestic industry is not disadvantaged in the Free Trade Agreements/Regional Trade Agreements. Schemes of the Government such as the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) for modernisation of the Textile and Jute industries, the Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS), the Integrated Leather Development Scheme (ILDS), etc. are already in operation to further augment export of manufactured goods.

Statement I**Commodity composition of India's exports**

	(% share in total exports)		
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
	1	2	3
1. Primary products	16.6	15.5	15.2
Agriculture & Allied	12.8	11.8	10.0
Ores & Minerals excl. coal	3.8	3.7	5.2

	1	2	3
2. Manufactured Goods	76.6	76.0	73.6
Textiles incl. handicrafts & carpets	21.1	19.0	16.3
Gems & jewellery	17.2	16.6	17.3
Engineering goods	17.2	19.4	20.7
Chemical & related products	14.2	14.8	16.0
Leather & manufactures	3.5	3.4	2.9
3. Petroleum, crude & products	4.9	5.6	8.6
4. Others	1.9	2.9	2.6
Total Exports	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Economic Survey 2004-2005 & DGC&S, Kolkata

Note: Some manufacturing activities are also included under primary products and crude and petroleum products. The latter has recorded a high growth in recent years.

Statement II

Top 15 countries sorted by value of exports for 2004-05 (in US \$ Million)

Sl.No.	Country	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5
1.	USA	10895.76	11490.11	13265.60
2.	U Arab Emts.	3327.48	5125.61	7098.14
3.	China P RP	1975.48	2955.10	4586.28
4.	Singapore	1421.58	2124.84	3795.51
5.	Hong Kong	2613.33	3261.83	3651.33
6.	UK	2496.41	3023.27	3544.69
7.	Germany	2106.68	2544.57	2644.10
8.	Belgium	1661.84	1805.73	2442.09
9.	Italy	1357.08	1729.41	2160.83
10.	Japan	1864.03	1709.30	1977.59
11.	France	1074.09	1280.89	1609.11

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Bangladesh PR	1176.00	1740.75	1586.18
13.	Netherlands	1047.91	1289.12	1518.06
14.	Saudi Arabia	940.74	1123.31	1369.76
15.	Sri Lanka DSR	920.98	1319.20	1353.75
Grand Total		52719.43	63842.97	79247.05

Source: DGC&S

[English]

Development of Industries in Backward Areas

*393. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the fund earmarked for development of industries in backward areas during the Tenth Plan period, State-wise;

(b) the amount allocated/released to each State so far;

(c) whether all the States have utilised the funds;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the impact of the utilisation of financial assistance on the development of industrial backward districts?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The Scheme-wise allocation of funds for development of industries specifically in backward areas during the Tenth Plan period is as given below:

Sl.No.	Scheme	Funds earmarked for the Tenth Plan (Rs. in crores)
1.	Transport Subsidy Scheme	100
2.	Growth Centre Scheme	30
3.	Lump-sum provision for the North East Industrial Policy including Sikkim	200
4.	Package for Special Category States of J&K, H.P. and Uttaranchal	11
Grand Total		341

(b) to (d) The details of the amount allocated, released and utilized, Scheme-wise and State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(e) Amongst the major reasons for lower utilisation of the released funds are difficulties in acquiring land, the long period taken in creating the requisite industrial infrastructure and delays caused due to procedures for release adopted by some of the States.

(f) As per the reports of the concerned State

Governments, under the Growth Centre Scheme, 1074 industrial units generating employment for 36,887 persons have been established. 681 units generating employment for about 30,000 persons have received benefits under the North East Industrial Policy, 1997. The Schemes for Special Category States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal have catalysed the establishment of 4876 units generating employment for about 2.19 lakh persons.

*Statement I**(a) State-wise & Year-wise Release under Transport Subsidy Scheme during the 10th Plan*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UT	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Grand Total	Status of Utilisation
1.	Assam					
2.	Manipur					
3.	Tripura					
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	*9497.45	*224.09	*5401.58	*15123.12	15094.12 Utilised
5.	Meghalaya					
6.	Nagaland					
7.	Mizoram					
8.	Sikkim					
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1174.45	1045.17	1081.43	3301.05	2701.05 Utilised
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	191.03	450.00	500.00	1141.03	840.03 Utilised
11.	Uttaranchal	—	—	442.08	442.08	Nil
12.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.81	0.83	0.91	2.55	2.55 Utilised
13.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—
14.	West Bengal (District Darjeeling)	36.26	—	36.00	72.26	72.26 Utilised
Total		10900.00	1720.09	7462.00	20082.09	18710.01

*For the North-Eastern States and Sikkim, since May, 2000 funds are being released by the Central Government to the nodal agency, viz., North-Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd., Guwahati, which in turn disburses the subsidy directly to the eligible industrial units.

(b) Central Assistance released for Growth Centre Scheme during the 10th Plan

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the Growth Centre (State-wise)	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Total	Status of Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	Andhra Pradesh					
1.	Hindupur	—	—	50	50	50 Utilized
2.	Jedcherla	—	—	195	195	195 Utilized

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Vizianagaram-Bobbilli	—	—	50	50	50 Utilized
4.	Ongole	110	110	—	210	210 Utilized
	Total	110	100	295	505	505 Utilized
ii. Arunachal Pradesh						
5.	Niklok Ngorlung	320	200	—	520	520 Utilized
	Total	320	200	—	520	520 Utilized
iii. Assam						
6.	Chariduar	450	66	200	716	516 Utilized
7.	Matia	450	—	—	450	450 Utilized
8.	Chaygaon	—	500	—	500	500 Utilized
	Total	900	566	200	1666	1466 Utilized
iv. Bihar						
9.	Begusarai	200	—	—	200	NII
10.	Bhagalpur	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Chhapra	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Darbhanga	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Muzaffarpur	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	200	—	—	200	NII
v. Chhattisgarh						
14.	Borai	100	107	—	207	207 Utilized
15.	Siltara	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	100	107	—	207	207 Utilized
vi. Goa						
16.	Electronic City	—	176	—	176	NII
	Total	—	176	—	176	NII
vii. Gujarat						
17.	Gandhidham	200	—	—	200	NII
18.	Palanpur	100	—	—	100	NII
19.	Vagra	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	300	—	—	300	NII

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
viii.	Haryana					
20.	Bawal	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Saha	450	—	—	450	450 Utilized
	Total	450	—	—	450	450 Utilized
ix.	Himachal Pradesh					
22.	Kangra	153	500	—	653	653 Utilized
	Total	153	500	—	653	653 Utilized
X.	Jammu and Kashmir					
23.	Lassipora	175	500	—	675	675 Utilized
24.	Samba	100	500	—	600	600 Utilized
	Total	275	1000	—	1275	1275 Utilized
xi.	Jharkhand					
25.	Hazaribagh	—	200	—	200	Nil
	Total	—	200	—	200	Nil
xii.	Karnataka					
26.	Dharwad	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Raichur	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Hassan	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—
xiii.	Kerala					
29.	Alappuzha-Malappuram	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Kannur-Kozhikode	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—
xiv.	Madhya Pradesh					
31.	Chainpura	150	—	300	450	325 Utilized
32.	Ghirongi	—	—	—	—	—
33.	Kheda	—	—	—	—	—
34.	Satlapur	100	365	—	465	465 Utilized
	Total	250	365	300	915	790 Utilized

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
xv.	Maharashtra					
35.	Akola	—	—	—	—	—
36.	Chandrapur	—	—	—	—	—
37.	Dhule	—	200	—	200	200 Utilized
38.	Nanded	—	90	—	90	90 Utilized
39.	Ratnagiri	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	290	—	290	290 Utilized
xvi.	Manipur					
40.	Lamlai-Napet	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—
xvii.	Meghalaya					
41.	Mendipathar	—	500	—	500	Nil
	Total	—	500	—	500	Nil
xviii.	Mizoram					
42.	Luangmual	180	400	—	580	580 Utilized
	Total	180	400	—	580	580 Utilized
xix.	Nagaland					
43.	Ganeshnagar	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—
xx.	Orissa					
44.	Chatrapur	—	—	—	—	—
45.	Kalinganagar-Duburi	240	160	—	400	400 Utilized
46.	Jhareguda	—	68	100	168	168 Utilized
47.	Kesinga	—	—	50	50	50 Utilized
	Total	240	228	150	618	618 Utilized
xxi.	Pondicherry					
48.	Polagam	250	—	—	250	250 Utilized
	Total	250	—	—	250	250 Utilized

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
xxii.	Punjab					
49.	Bhatinda	—	—	—	—	—
50.	Pathankot	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—
xxiii.	Rajaasthan					
51.	Abu Road	—	—	—	—	—
52.	Khara	170	—	200	370	370 Utilized
53.	Bhilwara	—	—	300	300	300 Utilized
54.	Dholpur	680	—	—	680	680 Utilized
55.	Jhalawar	—	—	300	300	300 Utilized
	Total	850	—	800	1650	1650 Utilized
xxiv.	Sikkim					
56.	Samlik Marchak	—	500	—	500	500 Utilized
	Total	—	500	—	500	500 Utilized
xxv.	Tamil nadu					
57.	Erode	—	—	—	—	—
58.	Tirunelveli	—	—	—	—	—
59.	Oragadam	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—
xxvi.	Tripura					
60.	Bodhjung Nagar	500	430	—	930	680 Utilized
	Total	500	430	—	930	680 Utilized
xxvii.	Uttaranchal					
61.	Siggadi	—	1000	—	1000	500 Utilized
	Total	—	1000	—	1000	500 Utilized
xxviii.	Uttar Pradesh					
62.	Bijauli	—	—	—	—	—
63.	Jamaur	—	—	100	100	100 Utilized
64.	Pakbara	50	150	—	200	200 Utilized

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
65.	Dibiapur	—	—	200	200	200 Utilized
66.	Jainpur	—	—	350	350	350 Utilized
67.	Satharia	200	—	—	200	Nil
68.	Sahjanwa	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	250	150	650	1050	850 Utilized
XXIX. West Bengal						
69.	Bolpur	100	—	200	300	300 Utilized
70.	Jaipalguri	100	—	200	300	300 Utilized
71.	Malda	100	—	—	100	100 Utilized
	Total	300	—	400	700	700 Utilized
	Grand Total	5628	6712	2795	15135	12,234 Utilized

Statement II

State-wise & Year-wise Releases under Investment Subsidy Scheme, Interest Subsidy Scheme and Comprehensive Insurance Scheme during the 10th Plan Schemes

Investment Subsidy Scheme

(Rs. in crores)

Name of States	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Total	Utilised
North-East States including Sikkim	17	5	15	37	29.80
Jammu & Kashmir	—	2	—	2	0.35
Himachal Pradesh	2.5	—	—	2.5	2.21
Uttaranchal	2.5	—	—	2.5	—
Grand Total	22	7	15	44	32.36

Interest Subsidy Scheme

Name of States	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Total	Utilised
North-East States including Sikkim	2	—	8.50	10.50	7.73
Jammu & Kashmir	—	1.75	—	1.75	—
Himachal Pradesh		Scheme not Applicable			
Uttaranchal	—	Scheme not Applicable			
Grand Total	2	1.75	8.50	12.25	7.73

Comprehensive Insurance Scheme

Name of States	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Total	Utilised
North-East States including Sikkim	0.80	0.60	2.00	3.40	3.40
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	Scheme not Applicable				
Uttaranchal	Scheme not Applicable				
Grand Total	0.80	0.60	2.00	3.40	3.40

[Translation]

Promotion to SSI in J & K and N.E. States

*394. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small scale industries are labour intensive and generate large scale employment opportunities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to give impetus to small scale industries in the terrorism affected States of Jammu and Kashmir and North-Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total employment generated through approximately 118.59 lakh registered and unregistered small scale industries (SSIs) in the country at the end of the March, 2005 is estimated to be 282.91 lakh.

The promotion and development of SSIs is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The Central Government, however, supports and supplements their efforts by implementing various schemes and programmes throughout the country, including Jammu and Kashmir and North-Eastern States.

With a view to giving filling to the growth of small scale industries in the North-Eastern region (including

Sikkim), Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal, the Central Government provides central grant of upto 80 per cent (maximum of Rs. 4 crore) of the approved cost under the Integrated Infrastructure Development (IID) scheme for setting up of IID Centres. This grant is 40 per cent (maximum of Rs. 2 crore) for other States.

Further, the Policy Package for Stepping up Credit to Small and Medium Enterprises announced on 10th August, 2005 includes a provision to advise the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Small Industries (CGTSI) to reduce the one time guarantee fee under the Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme from 2.5 per cent to 1.5 per cent in cases of guarantee for loans to eligible cases from the North Eastern Region (including Sikkim) and Jammu and Kashmir.

Misuse of Funds Meant for Anganwadi Centres

*395. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that some Anganwadi Centres are not being run properly and the materials and the funds allocated to such Centres are being misused;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to check this practice and make the Anganwadi Centres more effective?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No such case has come to notice.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented through State Governments/U.T. Administrations. To further improve the delivery of services at Anganwadi Centres following instructions have been reiterated to the States/UTs:

- To revitalize the Coordination Committees at state, district and block level to ensure convergence with other related Schemes.
- To involve community, through Panchayati Raj Institutions and voluntary organizations, in the implementation of the programme.
- Regular procurement and supply of medicine and pre school kits.
- Central assistance to States/UTs for supplementary nutrition.
- Strengthening of supervision and monitoring mechanism.

[English]

Compact Revolutionary Zone

*396. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether naxalites in the country have carved out a Compact Revolutionary Zone (CRZ) spreading from Bihar upto Nepal border and Dandakaranya region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment with regard to the strength of hard-core underground cadres, weapons and unlicensed country made arms;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to deal with the naxalites in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, available reports indicate that naxalite outfits have been making attempts to carve out a 'Compact Revolutionary Zone' (CRZ) spreading from Nepal border through Bihar and the Dandakaranya region to Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d) As per available information, the present strength of hardcore underground cadres in the naxalite affected areas is around 9300. Their arms holding includes around 6300 regular weapons and a large number of country-made arms.

(e) The Central Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to tackle the problem of naxalism which includes (i) having a peace dialogue by the affected States, wherever feasible, with naxal groups willing to abjure violence, (ii) modernization and strengthening of the State Police forces (iii) long term deployment of Para Military forces (iv) intensified intelligence based well-coordinated operations against naxalite leaders, cadres and their infrastructure, (v) focused attention on integrated development of the affected areas, and (vi) gearing up of public grievances redressal system and creation of Local Resistance Groups.

Financial Assistance to Swawlamban Programme

*397. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the main objectives of the Swawlamban Programme;

(b) the details of the assistance provided to various States under the programme during 2004-2005;

(c) the number of women benefited from such assistance, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has enhanced the involvement of the States in the implementation of the programme;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the number of projects approved/pending during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The scheme aims at providing training and skill development to poor and needy women to enable them obtain employment or self employment. It lays focus on the women from weaker sections such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, etc.

(b) and (c) A Statement is enclosed.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. A State Level Empowered

Committee headed by State Secretary, Women & Child Development/Social Welfare, has been set up in each State to scrutinize and recommend proposals for grant of financial assistance. The States are involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the projects; All subsequent requests for fund release are forwarded with the recommendations of the States.

(f) 507 proposals, including 2nd instalment cases, were approved during 2004-05. The remaining proposals have been returned to the States consequent upon the decision to transfer the Swawlamban Scheme to the States w.e.f. 1.4.2006.

Statement

Financial Assistance Provided to States under Swawlamban Programme during 2004-05

Sl.No.	State	Number of proposals	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)	Number of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	05	4.62	165
2.	Assam	20	18.83	460
3.	Chhattisgarh	01	1.14	50
4.	Delhi	02	1.50	80
5.	Gujarat	05	9.81	260
6.	Haryana	39	65.60	2070
7.	Himachal Pradesh	02	2.75	150
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	15.66	595
9.	Jharkhand	01	1.14	50
10.	Karnataka	16	71.43	2490
11.	Kerala	16	49.14	1380
12.	Madhya Pradesh	24	27.27	1200
13.	Maharashtra	38	57.43	1810
14.	Manipur	58	81.30	2970
15.	Meghalaya	03	2.60	100
16.	Nagaland	03	2.90	110

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Mizoram	1	3.03	60
18.	Orissa	58	90.14	3930
19.	Punjab	04	3.69	110
20.	Rajasthan	02	2.63	90
21.	Tamil Nadu	08	10.22	330
22.	Uttar Pradesh	124	132.56	5450
23.	Uttaranchal	13	24.22	690
24.	West Bengal	50	108.27	3190
Total		507	787.88	27790

Tobacco

*398. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:

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

(a) the production of tobacco during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the ban on cigarettes, bidis and other smoking pipes etc. has affected the interests of tobacco growers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to appoint a high level committee to solve the problems being faced by tobacco growers in the country and especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The production of tobacco during the last four years is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

The production of tobacco during the last four years is given below:

Crop year	Production (Million kg.)
2001-02	177.72
2002-03	190.92
2003-04	221.67
2004-05	243.35

Extension of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

*399. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested extension of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) upto Class X from the present Class VIII or for the setting up of a mission for secondary education on the lines of the SSA;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made by the Planning Commission in its mid-term appraisal of the 10th Plan;

(c) whether the Centre has not so far paid adequate attention to Secondary School;

(d) if so, whether the Centre has considered the suggestion of the Planning Commission;

(e) if so, the steps being taken in this regard;

(f) the time by when these suggestions are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) Planning Commission has, in its mid-term appraisal of the 10th Plan, recommend *inter-alia* that "in order to plan for a major expansion of Secondary Education in the event of achievement of full or near full retention under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a new mission for Secondary Education, on the lines of SSA, should be considered".

(c) to (f) Certain centrally-assisted schemes have been implemented for improvement of Secondary Education.

A Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) was constituted in September, 2004, to prepare a blueprint for the universalisation of Secondary Education consequent upon the attainment of universalisation of Elementary Education. Report of the Committee has been received in July, 2005.

Recommendations of the CABE Committee and the Planning Commission are being examined. The recommendations are likely to be implemented by the 11th Plan period.

Expenditure on Students by NVS

*400. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount provided for each of the students of Navodaya Vidyalayas on food, clothing and other items per month;

(b) whether the food provided in these model, schools is substandard in many respects;

(c) if so, whether the Government is considering increase in the expenditure on these counts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Details of the amount provided for each student of Navodaya Vidyalaya, per month, for various items like food, clothing, etc. is as below:

Items	Amount (per month)	Amount (per annum)
Mess (Food)	Rs. 600/- (for 9 months)	Rs. 5400/-
Uniform (Clothing)	Rs. 75/- (Summer Bound Areas) Rs. 100/- (Winter Bound Areas)	Rs. 900/- Rs. 1200/-
Textbooks	Rs. 12.50/-	Rs. 150/-
Daily use items	Rs. 29/- (Approx.)	Rs. 350/-
Stationery, Travel, Medical expenses, CBSE fees etc.	Rs. 46/- (Approx.)	Rs. 550/-
		Total: (a) Rs. 7350/- (Summer Bound Areas)
		(b) Rs. 7650/- (Winter Bound Areas)

(b) No, Sir.

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

Recognition to Private Schools

3927. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and address of private schools recognized by the Directorate of Education, NCT of Delhi situated in the rural areas of Delhi;

(b) whether the Government of NCT of Delhi has any policy to grant recognition to private schools situated on agricultural land; and

(c) if so, the reasons for granting recognition to these private schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

National Centre to Study National Calamities and Disasters

3928. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various universities have sought financial assistance to set up a national center to study national calamities and disasters;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Requests had been received from Bhupendra Narayan Mandal University, Madhepura, Bihar and Yashwantrao, Chavan, Maharashtra Open University, Nasik, Maharashtra for opening of Institutes of Disaster Management in these Universities.

(c) Under an existing scheme being operated by this Ministry, financial assistance not exceeding Rupees fifteen lakh per year is being provided to Administrative Training Institutes or other training institutes designated by the State Governments for operation of a Faculty of Disaster Management. At present, 28 training institutes and one

University, namely, Tezpur University, Assam, designated by the State Governments in 28 States, are being provided financial assistance under the scheme.

The State Government of Bihar was requested that the Bhpendra Narayan Mandal University may also be taken into consideration while designating an Institute in Bihar for creation of a faculty of disaster management. The State Government, however, decided to designate Administrative Training Institute, Bihar for receipt of financial assistance from the Government of India for establishment of a Centre for Disaster Mitigation and Natural Calamities.

In case of Maharashtra, an institute has already been designated by the State Government for receiving assistance from the Government of India for operation of a faculty of disaster management. The Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University, which required an assistance of Rupees fifteen crore for establishment of an Institute of Disaster Management, was informed that in view of the limited availability of funds under the scheme, it would not be possible for this Ministry to provide the financial support required by the University for setting up the proposed institute.

[English]

Dowry Harassment Cases

3929. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government is drawn to the news regarding the dowry harassment cases in Delhi and many Delhi Personnel's are involved in such cases during the last three years, till date appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated August 20, 2004;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith inquiry conducted in this regard;

(c) whether any Police Personnel has been found involved in dowry harassment cases; and

(d) if so, action taken against such Police Personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The number of Police personnel involved in dowry harassment cases during the years 2002, 2003, 2004

and up to 31st July, 2005 and the status of cases registered against them, including the case referred to in

the news item published in the 'Hindustan Times' of 20th August, 2004, are indicated below:

Year	Number of police personnel involved	Status of the cases registered against police personnel		
		Pending investigation	Pending trial	Acquitted by court/case quashed by court
2002	18	3	11	4
2003	16	5	10	1
2004	12	5	7	—
2005 (upto 31st July)	6	6	—	—

[*Translation*]

Entrepreneur Centres

3930. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to set up entrepreneur centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the objectives of such centres;

(c) the progress made in this regard, so far; and

(d) the amount likely to be sanctioned for these centres by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (d) Recognizing the key role of entrepreneurship development in growth of industries, the Government of India has established/supported several institutions for entrepreneurship development.

There are 3 national level autonomous training institutes under the Ministry of Small Scale Industries which provide training for entrepreneurship development, *viz.* The Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), at

Guwahati, National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training (NISIET), at Hyderabad and the National Institute of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development Board (NIESBUD), at Noida.

Under the Entrepreneurship Development Institutions (EDIs) Scheme, being implemented by the Ministry of Small Scale Industries, financial assistance is provided to strengthen the infrastructure of existing EDIs and also for setting up new institutes. One time capital grant of upto Rs. 1 crore is provided by the Central Government to the institutes for building, equipment, training aids, etc. The remaining amount, in the form of matching contribution, is provided by the State Government concerned or a public sector financial institution. Financial assistance of Rs. 13.94 crore has been provided to 22 state level EDIs so far. Ministry of Small Scale Industries has provided Rs. 2 crore for the EDI scheme in their Budget Estimates for the year 2005-2006.

Development in Big Cities of Uttar Pradesh

3931. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to release financial assistance to Uttar Pradesh for the development of big cities in the State like Bareilly, Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra etc.;

(b) if so, the time by which this amount is likely to be released to the State Government?

(c) the time limit specified for its successful implementation;

(d) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested the Central Planning Commission for the central assistance for the development and strengthening of civic amenities infrastructure in the Lucknow Metropolitan city;

(e) if so, the amount of central assistance sanctioned and the time by which it is likely to be released; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir. However, the Ministry has proposed National Urban Renewal Mission (NURM) for select cities and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) for other cities and towns to provide reform linked assistance for development of urban infrastructure. The schemes are yet to be approved by the Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) to (f) Planning Commission has informed that Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh had requested Rs. 500 crore for development of urban infrastructure in cities of Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Ghaziabad, Bareilly, Moradabad and Saharanpur as a part of economic package of Rs. 18,230 crore and that the State specific need based dispensations are made as and when warranted through existing programmes and schemes under Five Year Plan.

Site Planning by Town Planner (MCD)

3932. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of site planning of the alternative plot allocated by DDA to the Jhuggi-Jhonpri dwellers at weavers colony in Wazirpur Phase-IV of Delhi has been stopped for the last one year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by which the said process is likely to be revived;

(d) whether the Delhi Development Authority proposes to extend the last date fixed for construction;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

[English]

Boosting of Production in KVIC

3933. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether production in the Khadi and Village industries sector has recorded any increase in the Tenth Plan period in comparison to Ninth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increase in the value of production in the Khadi and Village Industry (KVI) during the first three years of the Tenth Five Year Plan, as against that during the Ninth Five Year Plan, is summarized in the table below:

Value of Production in KVI sector (Rs. crore)

Year	Value
Ninth Five Year Plan	
1997-98	4519.31
1998-99	5112.37
1999-2000	6165.35
2000-01	6923.26
2001-02	7557.21
Tenth Five Year Plan	
2002-03	8567.37
2003-04	9681.78
2004-05	11234.64*

*Provisional

National Guidelines on Infant

3934. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued guidelines on infant and young child feeding to all the States for their implementation through field infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these guidelines are being properly implemented by all the States in a strict sense;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has issued National Guidelines on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), released on 6th August 2004, to all States/UTs with a request to implement the same in their states effectively.

(c) to (e) The States of Bihar, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have made special efforts to implement National Guidelines on Infant and Young Child Feeding. These guidelines have also been included in the syllabi of training of ICDS functionaries.

World Food Programme

3935. MS. INGRID MCLEOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Food Programme of a UN Agency has been extending food aid for supplementary nutrition under some ICDS projects in some States;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Chhattisgarh is one such State; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI

SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. World Food Programme has been extending food aid for supplementary nutrition under ICDS Scheme in 19 districts of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttaranchal.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The food aid by WFP is limited and its coverage is based on availability of resources and operational convenience.

Ram Janam Bhoomi

3936. SHRI K. SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has abandoned the idea of resolving Ram Janam Bhoomi dispute through the dialogue between both the parties;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any development has taken place in this regard during last one year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) Four title suits relating to the Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid Dispute at Ayodhya are pending before the Lucknow Bench of Allahabad High Court. Day-to-day hearing in the title suits is continuing. Government of India is not a party to any of these suits.

The Government is of the view that the Ayodhya dispute can be resolved either through mutual agreement among all the parties concerned which must in turn receive legal sanction or through a verdict of the judiciary. Government will facilitate all attempts to find an amicable resolution of the dispute.

Assistance for Elementary Education

3937. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments particularly of Rajasthan has demanded additional fund for the universalization of elementary education; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned to the States for the above purpose in 2005-06, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) The Government of India sanctions funds to States/UTs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and District Primary Education Programme annually to achieve the objective of Universalization of Elementary Education. The amounts sanctioned under the AWP&B of States/UT's for 2005-06 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Annual Work Plan & Budgets approved by Government of India for States/Union Territories during 2005-06

Sl.No.	States/UTs	SSA	DPEP
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72697.75	7061.288
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6578.48	—
3.	Assam	28000	—
4.	Bihar	90002.02	15648.76
5.	Chhattisgarh	55068.11	—
6.	Goa	1206.46	—
7.	Gujarat	30332.222	1461.782
8.	Haryana	24988.51	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11961.83	—
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28345.16	—
11.	Jharkhand	62306.07	5816.109
12.	Karnataka	43222.664	—
13.	Kerala	17542	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	142279.62	—
15.	Maharashtra	88216.71	—
16.	Manipur	5015.96	—
17.	Meghalaya	2252.829	—
18.	Nagaland	3385.13	—

1	2	3	4
19.	Orissa	65443.74	10213.6
20.	Punjab	22581.99	—
21.	Rajasthan	85422.3	15807.8
22.	Sikkim	1989.87	—
23.	Tamil Nadu	48781.94	—
24.	Tripura	9534.84	—
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2641.89	2634
26.	Uttaranchal	16851	969
27.	West Bengal	101242.15	7061.288
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	833.49	—
29.	Chandigarh	1469.68	—
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	734.7	—
31.	Daman and Diu	352.65	—
32.	Delhi	6688.51	—
33.	Lakshadweep	93.32	—
34.	Pondicherry	1244.4	—

[Translation]

Development of Hindi Vishwavidyalaya

3938. SHRI SURESH WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the work executed for the development of 'Hindi' Vishwavidyalaya situated at Wardha in Maharashtra during last two years;

(b) the details regarding assistance provided by the Government to the Vishwavidyalayas promoting Hindi language;

(c) the funds allocated for the development of Hindi Vishwavidyalaya during last two years; and

(d) the details regarding the staff running the office and university?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) According to the information furnished by the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Viswavidyalaya (MGAHV), Wardha, the University has, during the last two years, entrusted the teachers and staff and other facilities to the CPWD.

(b) During the Xth plan period (2002-07), the University Grants Commission has allocated a sum of Rs. 1291.50 lakhs to the University for promotion of Hindi language which, *inter-alia*, include financial support for mutual and multilateral exchange of literature/publications/research journals in Hindi at international level, to provide support/advice/guidance to all Indian institutions engaged in the teaching/research/publication etc. in Hindi and also to synthesize collective wisdom of all concerned working in the field of Hindi and other languages, Gandhian philosophy, etc.

(c) During the years 2003-2004 and 2004-2005, the University Grants Commission has released a sum of Rs. 142.29 lakhs and Rs. 360.66 lakhs under Plan and Non-Plan head to the University.

(d) As per the information received from the University, presently there are a total of 64 teaching/non teaching/contract basis staff working in the University.

Vacant Flats on DDA

3939. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Delhi Development Authority flats which have not been yet allotted;

(b) if so, the zone-wise details of such flats lying vacant;

(c) the reasons for not allotting these flats so far; and

(d) the time by which the Government proposes to start the allotment process of said flats?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that as and when the constructed flats along with basic amenities become available for disposal, the same are allotted. However, flats might remain vacant on account of not having been occupied by allottees or due to cancellation/surrender, which is a continuous process.

Salt

3940. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the production and consumption of salt in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the quantum of salt exported during the said period, country-wise and foreign exchange earned therefrom?

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

(b) Statement-III showing details of export of salt during the last three years and foreign exchange earned therefrom is enclosed.

Statement I

State-wise/Year-wise Production of salt during the years 2002, 2003, 2004 and the current year

(in '000 tonnes)

Sl.No.	State	2002 Jan. to Dec.	2003 Jan. to Dec.	2004 Jan. to Dec.	2005 (upto May)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	274.1	306.4	291.4	172.6
2.	Goa	2.4	2.8	1.5	2.6

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Gujarat	13107.8	10585.9	10587.6	9197.1
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1.9	1.0	3.8	0.6
5.	Karnataka	15.3	23.4	13.5	17.8
6.	Maharashtra	197.8	193.3	180.7	180.3
7.	Orissa	6.2	37.9	19.6	28.3
8.	Rajasthan	1658.0	1324.9	1622.7	501.2
9.	Tamil Nadu	2585.4	2385.8	2026.7	304.8
10.	West Bengal	5.3	16.9	13.3	2.3
11.	Daman and Diu	25.0	4.1	0.4	0.3
Total		17879.2	14882.4	14761.2	10416.9

*Statement II**State-wise/Year-wise consumption of salt during the years 2002, 2003, 2004 and the current year*

(In '000 MT)

Sl.No.	State	2002 Jan. to Dec.	2003 Jan. to Dec.	2004 Jan. to Dec.	2005 (upto May)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	802.4	738.3	732.2	378.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.9	2.6	7.0	2.3
3.	Assam	243.1	232.7	273.4	126.5
4.	Bihar	351.0	425.9	512.3	249.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	105.5	136.6	144.2	95.2
6.	Delhi	273.0	210.6	205.5	95.1
7.	Goa	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.1
8.	Gujarat	5244.4	5544.4	5957.6	2448.7
9.	Haryana	91.5	100.7	57.8	32.5
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8.7	10.2	7.7	2.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	27.0	26.6	19.8	11.1
12.	Jharkhand	229.9	244.3	268.8	112.0
13.	Karnataka	191.3	221.1	255.0	115.6
14.	Kerala	414.7	450.3	405.6	204.7
15.	Madhya Pradesh	478.8	450.7	430.0	185.8
16.	Maharashtra	416.1	398.8	560.0	177.3
17.	Manipur	2.3	4.7	2.3	4.7
18.	Mizoram	0.9	4.6	4.6	2.3
19.	Meghalaya	8.5	7.0	4.7	—
20.	Nagaland	9.2	11.4	9.1	4.7
21.	Orissa	176.9	182.5	185.1	93.4
22.	Punjab	160.4	161.8	199.3	105.0
23.	Rajasthan	275.8	252.5	188.3	109.4
24.	Sikkim	3.0	2.6	6.9	2.4
25.	Tamil Nadu	491.8	719.3	886.5	353.0
26.	Tripura	14.3	33.0	21.1	6.6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1090.4	1012.4	930.5	442.0
28.	Uttaranchal	4.3	1.9	2.4	0.8
29.	West Bengal	613.9	728.6	686.1	341.9
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.5	0.4	0	0.2
31.	Chandigarh	45.6	37.6	19.9	4.1
32.	Daman & Diu	—	—	0.1	—
33.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
34.	Pondicherry	55.7	62.2	100.2	50.0
35.	Defence	4.5	7.9	8.9	4.4
Total		11845.4	12427.8	13096.7	5763.7

Statement III

Export of Salt to foreign countries and foreign exchange earned therefrom during the years 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005

Sl.No.	Name of the Country	(Qty. in tonnes) (Value in Lakh Rs.)								
		2002 (Jan. to Dec.)		2003 (Jan. to Dec.)		2004 (Jan. to Dec.)		2005 (upto May)		
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
I. By Sea										
1.	Bangladesh	1074717	366.47	100898	295.87	15200	68.40	718383	345.25	
2.	Bahrain	0	0	0	0	42	7.37	28	0.83	
3.	Congo	0	0	262	4.59	12	0.66	14	0.75	
4.	China	0	0	0	0	995042	4591.83	1153407	5682.28	
5.	Malawi (Central Africa)	0	0	0	0	152	1.37	0	0	
6.	East Timor	0	0	0	0	134	3.39	0	0	
7.	Fiji	0	0	28	1.07	0	0	0	0	
8.	Oman	21000	91.56	885	9.87	23800	69.73	0	0	
9.	Ghana	0	0	0	0	27	0.39	0	0	
10.	Hongkong	0	0	144	3.54	377	13.25	48	1.25	
11.	Indonesia	295577	1426.09	50259	200.38	0	0	41011	193.98	
12.	Japan	364530	1366.76	559905	1595.84	580124	1799.90	245282	1029.21	
13.	Korea	0	0	41747	382.36	15290	144.89	15732	143.53	
14.	Liberia	2110	69.42	1120	43.74	1980	56.07	840	26.57	
15.	Lebanan	0	0	25	0.67	0	0	0	0	
16.	Malaysia	46616	365.87	42267	275.28	60579	329.82	4671	50.29	
17.	Maldives	844	10.02	2004	28.31	2372	38.42	1059	18.39	
18.	Mauritius	100	3.21	240	8.53	22	0.29	52	1.07	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Mozambique	0	0	250	5.41	0	0	0	0
20.	New Guinea	8634	42.31	1722	40.70	1976	44.24	504	10.70
21.	New Zealand	0	0	0	0	76	2.59	37	1.13
22.	Phillipines	124701	511.53	46789	116.90	800	13.85	1755	24.63
23.	Quatar	0	0	57830	232.91	10717	764.69	122588	575.64
24.	Singapore	52	0.87	4	0.28	65	1.67	577	6.75
25.	Sri Lanka	6585	98.07	6541	91.57	7689	103.13	4781	61.74
26.	Sieraleone	196	6.22	140	4.52	0	0	0	0
27.	Sarjah	0	0	1300	46.19	0	0	0	0
28.	Taiwan	0	0	586	11.60	2050	43.83	0	0
29.	Thailand	81200	331.86	28850	72.82	24050	71.77	0	0
30.	U.A.E.	5915	158.13	9063	98.12	10486	206.66	5922	178.13
31.	U.S.A.	32500	78.00	79407	182.64	70451	314.09	0	0
32.	Vietnam	85699	359.26	47705	205.07	60822	215.51	67929	262.89
33.	Kuwait	550	19.20	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Kenya	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	1.12
35.	Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	3.98
36.	Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	2.36
Total (By Sea)		1184226	5303.85	1079971	3958.77	2044295	8934.81	1738325	8622.47
II. By Rail									
1.	Bhutan	2344	12.86	2345	9.38	2337	10.52	2430	12.15
2.	Bangladesh	0	0	7748	31.84	15081	62.05	0	0
3.	Nepal	179555	1030.70	132332	817.44	142885	928.30	147837	1027.05
Total (By Rail)		181899	1043.56	142425	858.66	160303	1000.87	150267	1039.20
Grand Total (I+II)		1365925	6347.41	1222396	4817.43	2204598	9935.68	1888592	9661.67

[English]

Constitution of Tribes Advisory Council in Fifth Schedule Area

3941. SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States having fifth scheduled Areas had constituted Tribes Advisory Council as envisaged under Article 244(i) of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith composition of the council and number of meetings held since Constitution of Council till date, State-wise;

(c) whether all the Members of the Council belongs to Scheduled Tribes elected representatives; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) Yes, Sir; the States having fifth Scheduled Areas had constituted Tribes Advisory Councils.

(b) to (d) The information is being collected from the concerned State Governments.

[Translation]

Increase of Funds under PMRY

3942. SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to increase the funds provided under the Pradhanmantri Rojgar Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any assessment has been made of the amount being provided to the unemployed youth; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Under the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana (PMRY), allocation of funds

is related to annual targets fixed under the Scheme. Funds for PMRY have been allocated, as detailed below, to enable achievement of the targets fixed for the three years ending 2005-06:

Sl.No.	Year	Target Self-employment units (lakh)	Allocation of funds (Rs. crore)
1.	2003-04	2.20	169.00
2.	2004-05	2.50	218.90
3.	2005-06	2.50	218.50

(c) and (d) Amounts of subsidy and loan provided to unemployed youth by the Government and banks, respectively in the first three years of the Tenth Plan under the PMRY are as follows:

(Amount Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	Year	Subsidy	Loan
1.	2002-03	152.55	1198.47
2.	2003-04	147.63	1361.43
3.	2004-05	190.48	1173.97*

*Provisional

[English]

Import of Vanaspati

3943. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vanaspati is being imported from Sri Lanka despite the surplus production;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has received representation from Vanaspati units;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government in that regard?

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

ELANGO VAN): (a) and (b) Vanaspati is being imported from Sri Lanka at a zero duty as per the India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ISFTA) operational from March, 2000.

(c) to (e) The Government has received representatives from vanaspati units and accordingly, sent an Inter Ministerial Technical team consisting of officials from Department of Revenue, Directorate of Vanaspati, Department of Commerce & Ministry of External Affairs and also representatives from domestic vanaspati associations to Sri Lanka to assess the Value Addition norms under Rules of Origin framed under India-Sri Lanka FTA. The Technical team visited Sri Lankan Vanaspati producing units and reported that they fulfilled the criteria laid down under India Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement. The Government also set up an Inter-Ministerial Group to look into the issues raised by domestic vanaspati units.

Regularisation of Government Accommodation

3944. SHRI CHANDRA DEV PRASAD RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instance wherein the retired Government servant has taken shelter of the courts for regularisation of Government accommodation in the name of their wards/dependents in accordance with the existing rules and regulations of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the particulars of pending cases in the courts;

(c) the remedial measures the Government proposes for providing relief to the retired Government servants in the matter?

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

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) Provisions for regularisation of allotment in the name of ward/spouse of a retired Government servant in occupation of General Pool Residential Accommodation, subject to fulfilment of certain conditions, already exist.

Statement

The details of cases of regularisation of accommodation in the name of Wards/Spouse of retired Government servants pending in courts

Sl.No.	Name of the allottee S/Shri	Details of accommodation	Status of court case
1.	O.P. Sharma	215/S-IV/Type II, R.K. Puram	Case pending in Delhi High Court
2.	Lalit Kumar	837/S-IV/Type II, R.K. Puram	Case pending in Delhi High Court
3.	A.M. Mathew	359/S-V/Type II, R.K. Puram	Case pending in Delhi High Court
4.	Pitamber Dutt	871/S-VI/Type II, R.K. Puram	Case pending in Delhi High Court
5.	P.D. Sharma	1319/Type II Laxmi Bai Nagar	Case filed in Delhi High Court
6.	Nathu Ram Gupta	32-B/S.IV/Type II, DIZ Area, Gole Market	Cash pending in Delhi High Court
7.	Inderjeet Gupta	A-244/Type II, Kidwai Nagar (East)	Case pending in Delhi High Court
8.	Kishan Singh	1213/Type II, Laxmi Bai Nagar	Case pending in Delhi High Court
9.	Raj Kumar	H-267/Type II, Nanak Pura	Case filed in Delhi High Court
10.	Gurmail Singh	29-X/Type III, Chitra Gupta Road	Case pending in Delhi High Court

[*Translation*]

Freedom Fighter Pension

3945. SHRI GANESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provision exist with regard to furnishing of a co-prisoner certificate from two leading freedom fighters in case freedom fighter loses court/jail certificate; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the percentage of such freedom fighters being granted pension under these provisions, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT):

(a) As per the provisions of the "*Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980*" an applicant who claims jail suffering is eligible for grant of *Samman Pension* provided the following conditions are fulfilled:-

Imprisonment Suffering:- A person who had suffered minimum imprisonment of six months (3 months in case of women, SC/ST freedom fighters) on account of participation in freedom struggle, subject to furnishing of the following evidence:-

- (i) Primary evidence:- Imprisonment/detention certificate from the concerned jail authority, District Magistrate or the State Government indicating the period of sentence awarded, date of admission, date of release, facts of the case and reasons for release.
- (ii) Secondary evidence:- In the absence of primary record-based evidence, a Non-Availability of Records Certificate (NARC) from the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration along with two co-prisoner certificates (CPCs) from freedom fighters who have proven jail suffering of minimum 1 year, and who were with the applicant in the jail could be considered provided the State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned, after due verification of the claim and its genuineness, certifies that documentary evidence from the official records in support of the claimed suffering was not available. In case the certifier happens to be a sitting or Ex. M.P./M.L.A., only one certificate in place of the two is required. In the case of participants of INA, only one CPC is required.

The 'NARC' is treated valid only when it is furnished by the State Government/Union Territory Administration in the following manner:—

"All concerned authorities of the State Government who could have relevant records in respect of the claim of the applicant, have been consulted and it is confirmed that the official records of the relevant time are not available."

(b) The Government of India does not maintain the statistics of pension sanctioned to the freedom fighters on the basis of the different types of evidence produced by the freedom fighters.

[*English*]

Assistance under Urban Renewal Programme

3946. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chandigarh UT Administration has approached the Government for assistance under Urban Development Programme;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals;

(c) the number of slum dwellers in UT Chandigarh entitled to allotment of tenements in rehabilitation colonies and are awaiting such allotment after demolition of their Jhuggies;

(d) the steps initiated, if any to make such allotments;

(e) the time likely to be taken for the purpose; and

(f) the details of plans, if any to make Chandigarh slum-free after due allotment of alternative sites/tenements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (f) The proposed Urban Renewal Mission has not yet been set up. As such the question does not arise.

Implementation of Indira-Mujib Agreement

3947. SHRI HITEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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(a) whether the South Berubari areas was dissolved and some villages falling under the jurisdiction of Jalpaiguri district was permanently declared as integral part of India in accordance with Indira-Mujib Agreement of 1974;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken in this regard;

(c) whether these villages have been depicted on the Map of India;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to get these villages depicted on the Map of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) As per the Land Boundary Agreement 1974, India will retain the southern half of South Berubari Union No. 12 and the adjacent enclaves and in exchange Bangladesh will retain the Dahagram and Angarpota enclaves. India will lease in perpetuity to Bangladesh some areas near Tin Bigha to connect Dahagram with Panbari Mouza of Bangladesh. Thus India retains southern half of South Berubari Union No. 12 alongwith adjoining areas of South Berubari. However, within South Berubari there are a few scattered areas adversely possessed by Bangladesh.

(b) to (e) The area is an integral part of India and has been shown on the maps accordingly except the areas under adverse possession and the undemarcated portion of Daikhata adjoining Berubari.

Survey work for preparation of strip maps in South Berubari area including the territory under adverse possession has been completed. However, these maps have not yet been finalized or exchanged.

Boundary pillars have also not been constructed but their position has been shown on the strip sheets. Survey and construction of boundary pillars in the Dahagram-Angarpota area is complete and eight out of nine strip maps have been completed, printed and exchanged with Bangladesh.

[Translation]

PSO for VIP Security

3948. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA": Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any provision to provide PSOs by Delhi Police to Member of Parliament and the Members of Union Council of Ministers; and

(b) the number of MPs and Ministers provided with PSOs by Delhi Police at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Members of the Union Council of Ministers are provided security on the basis of the positions held by them. Members of Parliament are given security on the basis of threat perception assessed by Central Security agencies. Presently 70 Members of Parliament and 64 Union Ministers have been provided PSO's for the purpose of security.

[English]

Recommendations of Past Committee

3949. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had constituted a committee to review the implementation of the recommendations of all the past committee constituted for improving the country's policing system;

(b) whether the said committee has given its report to the Government;

(c) if so, the recommendations made by the said review committee; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(c) and (d) The Committee has identified 49 actionable recommendations of earlier Commissions/ Committees, which have been sent to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for their taking necessary action in the matter as the majority of recommendations concern them. In so far as the recommendations concerning the Central Government are concerned administrative, financial and legal implications of those are under examination.

Promotion Avenue in CRPF

3950. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether IPS officers are being manned by CRPF;
- (b) if so, the details of posts in which IPS officers posted in CRPF;
- (c) whether the promotional avenue of CRPF officers are suffered due to deputation of IPS officers;
- (d) if so, whether the Government proposes to make suitable amendments in CRPF rules, 1955 in view of the stagnation of cadre of the officers recruited directly by CRPF;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the manner by which the Government will deal with the problem of stagnation of officers in CRPF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) 29 IPS officers are presently holding posts in the ranks of DG, ADG, IG & DIG in CRPF against 87 total sanctioned posts in these ranks.

(c) to (f) The stagnation of CRPF officers is looked into at the time of 'cadre review' or 'restructuring' of Force. The latest restructuring was done in September, 2004 sanctioning 486 posts in Supervisory ranks.

[Translation]

Activities of ULFA

3951. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an extremist organization ULFA is running at least seven hotels in Bangladesh and also have its bank account in Bangladesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to curb these extremist activities with the collaboration of Bangladesh Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b)

The Government has not specific report to suggest existence of hotels and bank accounts of United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) in Bangladesh. However, reports indicate existence of Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs) have Camps in Bangladesh territory.

(c) The Government has taken up the matter with the Government of Bangladesh on several fora at the highest level.

Redevelopment of Slums

3952. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the scheme formulated by the Government to improve the condition of the people living in the slums that come under the coastal regulation zone;
- (b) whether a proposal has been received from the Government of Maharashtra for the redevelopment of slums that come under this zone; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) With the objective to facilitate construction and upgradation of dwelling units with sanitation facilities for the urban slum dwellers living below the poverty line including members of economically weaker sections the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation is implementing a demand driven Centrally sponsored scheme called Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY), on all India basis, including Maharashtra. The scheme is implemented on 50:50 funding pattern between Centre and States.

(b) and (c) Under VAMBAY no such proposal has been received. However, Ministry of Environment & Forests has reported that it had received a proposal from NEO Modern Architects pertaining to Slum Rehabilitation Scheme at plot bearing CTS No. 791 (pt.) of Mahim Bandra Reclamation Area, Mumbai by M/s Pyramid Developers of Jamat-E-Jamhooria Co-operative Housing Society Limited. As per the proposal the above slum redevelopment scheme involved an area of 18142.16 sq.m. The Government of Maharashtra had proposed to rehabilitate 681 slum tenements and the slum dwellers who were living in extremely unhygienic unsafe conditions in proper dwelling units of 225 sq. feet. Under the project

a total number of 780 flats of 225 sq feet would be constructed. The Floor Space Index (FSI) to be consumed for the above project was 1.5 which was prevailing as on 19.2.1991 (date on which the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991 was issued). The land under reference was Coastal Regulation Zone-II and the proposed development falls landward side of existing DP road. The cost of the project was Rs. 19.7 Crore. The Ministry of Environment & Forests after examining the project, accorded environmental clearance on 22.6.2005 under Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991 subject to certain conditions including restriction of FSI as on 19.2.1991.

[English]

Industries

3953. SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNIAH:
SHRI HARISH NAGPAL:

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

(a) the number of industries in public sector, State-wise and Location-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to establish any

big industry or extend industrial area for heavy industries in the industrial towns of various States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) The number of Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (IEMs) filed and Letters of Intent (LOIs)/Direct Industrial Licences (DILs) issued from August, 1991 to June, 2005 was 63491 with proposed investment of Rs. 1706087 crore. Of these, the number of IEMs filed and LOIs/DILs issued to Central and State Government Undertakings/State Industrial Development Corporations (SIDCOs) was 769 with proposed investment of Rs. 76729 crore. State-wise distribution of investment proposals since August, 1991 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Under the liberalized Industrial Policy, decision to set up industry depends upon the commercial judgement of the entrepreneur which, in turn, is also based on the initiatives taken by the State Government by way of providing basic infrastructural facilities and other incentives. Industrial Development is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government. The Central Government supports the efforts by providing support/incentives under its various Schemes, particularly for development of industrially disadvantageous areas.

Statement

State-wise Investment Proposals (IEMs+LOIs+DILs) for the period from August 1991 to June 2005

Name of the States/UTs	Number		Proposed Investment (Rs. crore)	
	Total	By Central and State PSUs	Total	By Central and State PSUs
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar	9	0	332	0
Andhra Pradesh	4451	51	161440	1646
Arunachal Pradesh	28	0	285	0
Assam	385	19	9063	2537
Bihar	190	8	4812	881

1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	40	2	459	78
Chhattisgarh	1396	10	108368	145
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1879	8	28971	40
Daman and Diu	871	1	5570	6
Delhi	509	3	6553	9
Goa	582	4	7610	4
Gujarat	7799	82	292183	8840
Haryana	3565	22	45529	10875
Himachal Pradesh	652	6	14738	86
Jammu and Kashmir	377	4	5433	47
Jharkhand	567	4	31637	45
Karnataka	2591	64	88875	9967
Kerala	592	63	11628	2913
Lakshadweep	1	0	4	0
Madhya Pradesh	2351	29	59654	2584
Maharashtra	11894	61	268363	3608
Manipur	3	0	10	0
Meghalaya	203	0	2036	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	14	0	18244	0
Orissa	881	14	99846	2537
Pondicherry	624	7	8509	203
Punjab	2664	93	62145	23715
Rajasthan	2848	22	44807	348
Sikkim	20	3	294	11
Tamil Nadu	5628	57	130417	2421
Tripura	31	0	2134	0
Uttar Pradesh	5584	76	109859	2956
Uttaranchal	739	10	11082	152
West Bengal	3499	46	68791	297
Location in more than one State	24	0	406	0
Total	63491	769	1706087	76729

Development Work in NE

3954. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received memorandum dated 18 December, 2004 from the North East MP Forum which was subsequently reminded on 13 May, 2005 on development issues concerning North East;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government on various pointed raised in the memorandum, issue-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Memorandum contained various developmental issues pertaining to sectors such as Road, Railways, Air Connectivity, Information Technology, Water Resources, Industrial Policy, Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR), Employment, Prime Minister's Package, etc.

(c) The information in respect of the issues raised in the Memorandum given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl.No.	Sector	Remarks
1	2	3
1.	Road	The connectivity of the State Capitals of the North Eastern Region with four lane National Highways is included either in the East-West Corridor under NHDP, NHDP-III or Special Accelerated Road Development Programme (SARDP) in the North Eastern Region. The SARDP also includes two laning of National Highways to important border points. There is no proposal for additional new four lane bridge over river Brahmaputra and Barak. However, a four lane bridge is under construction across Brahmaputra river at Bogibeel and existing Saraighat bridge near Guwahati is being four laned.
2.	Railways	Jiribam-Imphal and Kumarghat-Agartala new line projects and Lumding-Silchar-Jiribam gauge conversion have recently been declared as National Projects. Additional funds over and above the given budgetary support will be provided so as to complete these three projects by March, 2010, March 2007 and March 2009 respectively. The North East Frontier Railway Zone already exists for the North Eastern Region.
3.	Air	Guwahati Airport is a fully functional International Airport for the present international operations. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has completed development works for A-320/B-737-800 type of aircraft at Lilabari, Imphal, Agartala, Dimapur and Tezpur Airports. The present facilities available at Guwahati Airport are adequate for setting up a regional hub of domestic airlines. The Indian Airlines and the private operator operate a total of 4 daily services between Guwahati and Delhi. Indian Airlines is presently operating a twice-weekly Kolkata-Guwahati-Bangkok flight.
4.	Telecommunications	The following steps have been taken by Department of Telecommunications to enhance the telecom facilities in the North Eastern Region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Upgradation of National Internet Backbone at Guwahati. (b) Installation of separate Sever at Guwahati to facilitate billing and activation. (c) Increasing of Base Tranceiving Stations to cover all National Highways and remote areas.

1	2	3
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(d) Enlargement of Wireless in Local Loop network to cover inaccessible remote areas including river islands in the Region.

5. **Waterways** Government of India had set up Brahmaputra Board for preparation of Master Plans to control floods, bank erosion and improvement of drainage in Brahmaputra and Barak valleys and also give due regard to the development and utilization of the water resources for irrigation, hydropower, navigation and other beneficial use. Accordingly, the Brahmaputra Board undertook preparation of Master Plan and 34 such Master Plans prepared by the Board and approved by the Government of India have been sent to the State Government for implementation.
6. **Power** The Ministry of Power has taken necessary action to ensure early implementation of mega projects for which DPRs have been prepared. The power projects which are under active consideration are as under:
- (a) Tipaimukh Hydro Electric (Multipurpose) Project.
 - (b) Kameng Hydro Electric Project (600 MW)
 - (c) Subansiri Lower (2000 MW)
 - (d) Tural Hydro Power Project (60 MW)
 - (e) Lakwa WHRU, 38 MW
 - (f) Namrup Extension TPP (Gas Based) 100 MW
 - (g) Bongaigaon TPS
 - (h) Garo Hills (3x120 MW)
7. **Industrial Policy** Draft Cabinet Note for revision of North East Industrial Policy for making package more attractive for investors has been circulated to various Ministries/Departments for comments.
8. **NLCPR and 10% Budgetary Support** The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region has forwarded its request for enhancement of its budgetary allocation to Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission.
9. **Economic Development** Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) in core infrastructure areas been recognized as a major tool of development. In the recent months, the Ministry of DoNER has started a major initiative for integrated development of the NE Region through International Cooperation. This includes development of 'Vision Documents' in core sectors including Roads, International Trade, Urban Development by Asian Development Bank and Natural Resources & Water Management by the World Bank.
10. **Employment** Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation is implementing an employment oriented Centrally Sponsored urban poverty alleviation programme namely Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Youjana (SJSRY) on all India basis, including in the North Eastern Region w.e.f. 1.12.1997.
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1	2	3
11.	Prime Minister's Package	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region is monitoring the implementation of the socio-economic packages announced by the Prime Minister in Assam and Manipur recently.
12.	Representation of North East in the national level bodies like Planning Commission	The issue has been forwarded to the Planning Commission for further necessary action at their end.
13.	Institutional Support	The Minister, for Human Resource Development has announced on 14-16 June, 2004 the setting up of an Indian Institute of Management (IIM) in the North Eastern Region.

US India's Human Rights Enforcement*[Translation]*

3955. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US's Human Rights Enforcement Record for India has been poor and needed improvement;

(b) if so, the main points of the report;

(c) whether the Government has examined the report; and

(d) if so, the extent to which India has accepted the remarks made in the report and action taken in respect of point of disagreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) The US State Department has brought out a report on the situation of human rights entitled 'Country Reports on Human Rights Practices' for the year 2005. The section on India, while acknowledging India's democratic credentials and strength of its democratic institutions, has also documented the incidents of alleged human rights violations, alongwith remedial measures wherever taken by the Executive/the Judiciary or other Tribunals/ Commissions.

It is not the policy of the Government of India to respond or react to such reports. With a thriving democracy, independent judiciary, free media, vocal civil society and commissions at the national and state level to protection human rights, India has adequate institutional mechanisms to ensure that human rights of its citizens are protected.

Crime In SEZ

3956. SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to enact a special Legislation to check crime in special Economic Zones;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether special courts are likely to be set up in the above fields; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Shortage of IPS Officers in Bihar

3957. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reduced the annual quota of IPS officers for Bihar;

(b) whether only five IPS officers have been given to Bihar during the last three years which has resulted in the shortage of 30 posts out of a total of 193 posts;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and figures for the last 10 years; and

(d) the time by when the Government intends to increase the quota of IPS officers for Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) There is no annual quota prescribed for any State IPS cadre including for Bihar. During the last three years five IPS officers, and during the last ten years 42 IPS officers have been allocated to Bihar.

The present shortage of IPS officers in Bihar is because of increase of 30 posts following the Cadre Review in December, 2004. Correspondingly IPS officers will be allocated to Bihar Cadre from the Civil Services Examination in the coming years.

[English]

Forced Disappearances in Punjab

3958. SHRI LONAPPAN NAMBADAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NHRC has not fulfilled its mandate to investigate forced disappearances in Punjab;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the NHRC is mandated by the Supreme Court direction that to investigate 2097 cases of illegal cremations in Punjab's Amritsar district; and

(d) if so, the status of the investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) received a remit from the Supreme Court of India to examine 2097 cremations of dead bodies by the Punjab Police in the police districts of Amritsar, Majitha and Tarn Taran of district Amritsar, Punjab. In furtherance of the remit, the Commission has so far awarded compensation in 109 cases. The Commission vide its proceedings dated 11.11.2004 awarded a compensation of Rs. 2.50 lakhs to the next of kin of each of the 109 deceased persons, amounting to Rs. 2,72,50,000/-. The deceased persons were admittedly in the custody of Punjab police at the time of their deaths.

[Translation]

Import Duty

3959. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

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

(a) whether India imposes lower rates of import duty on American goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether USA has pressurised India to further decrease rates of import duty; and

(d) the quantum of goods imported from USA during 2004-2005 alongwith the amount collected as duty thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Imports from the USA attract the same rate of import duty as imports from any other country with Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status.

(c) The USA has raised concerns regarding high tariffs and taxes, including through the 2005 National Trade Estimate Report on foreign trade barriers released by the United States Trade Representative, and has sought market opening opportunities.

(d) India's import from the USA during 2004-05 (Provisional) has been US\$ 6291.49 million. Country-wise data on the amount of duty collected is not maintained.

[English]

Centrally Aided Development Schemes for SCs/STs

3960. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Centrally aided development schemes undertaken for SCs/STs by the Union Government in small and medium towns in every States of the country;

(b) the total number of the States where the aforesaid schemes have been stopped due to lack of funds;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial steps the Government proposes to take for the implementation of the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Ministry has no Centrally aided development scheme specifically for SCs/STs in small and medium towns in the States of the country. The Schemes of this Ministry are for infrastructure development in Cities and towns as a whole.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Internal Security Academy In Gurgaon

3961. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to establish an extension of the Internal Security Academy in Gurgaon to train the directly appointed gazetted officers ultimately to shift the Academy out of Mount Abu;

(b) if so, whether the Government had identified the location and other infrastructure for this purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government had set any time-frame for this purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) The Government has approved the establishment of a CRPF Academy to be located in the campus of CRPF Group Centre, Gurgaon as an independent unit, to impart training to directly appointed gazetted officers and specialized training to officers of CRPF and other CPFs. The work on this has already commenced. It is proposed to run the first basic training course to the directly appointed Assistant Commandants in the first week of September, 2005.

There is no proposal for shifting the Internal Security Academy from Mount Abu.

Special Infrastructural Development Scheme for Coimbatore

3962. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce any special infrastructural development scheme for Coimbatore only which offers enormous employment opportunities in various commercial and industrial sectors; and

(b) if so, the details of such scheme?

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

(b) Does not arise.

High Tech Surveillance System for Borders

3963. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has cleared any proposal for setting up of a high tech surveillance system along with night vision equipment for the border;

(b) if so, the details of the border proposed to be covered;

(c) the estimated cost and the salient features of the system; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to implement the said decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d) The Government have approved a proposal for phase-wise induction of hi-tech electronic surveillance equipment including night vision devices on India-Pakistan, India-Bangladesh, India-China and India-Myanmar borders at an estimated cost of Rs. 436.00 crores, the deployment of these equipment would enhance the border monitoring capabilities of the Border Guarding Forces considerably. The Government have initiated the process of procurement of the equipment.

*[Translation]***Inclusion of Bauria Caste in ST List**

3964. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bauria caste is spread all over the country;

(b) if so, the population of this caste in each State;

(c) whether any commission has recommended for inclusion of Bauria caste in the list of Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to give scheduled tribes status to this caste?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) The Bauria community is found in many States. In the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Union Territory of Chandigarh the Community has been notified as Scheduled Caste. Their population as per 1991 Census is 41536, 220, 78429 and 600 respectively.

(c) No, Sir. However, as per the directions of Hon'ble Punjab & Haryana High Court, the Government of Punjab has submitted a proposal for inclusion of Bauria Community in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Punjab.

(d) The proposal has been processed as per approved modalities.

Import of Hazardous Items

3965. SHRI RAJENDER KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether dangerous items like PVC, Zinc Ash, Zinc residual/scrap, lead residual, lead ash/scrap and batteries are being imported;

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

(c) whether steps have been taken to ban such imports;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) The details of import of PVC, Zinc ash, Zinc residual/scrap, lead residual, lead ash/scrap and batteries for the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

According to the Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 and further amended in 2000 and 2003, imports of certain wastes are permitted only for reprocessing and reuse by units registered with Central Pollution Control Board. These wastes are specified in schedule 3 under List A and List B of the Hazardous Waste (HW) rules. The import of such wastes into the country are permitted by the Government in accordance with Rules 12, 13 and 14 of the HW Rules and by DGFT through the Foreign Trade Policy. Import of only new lead acid batteries are permitted as per the Batteries (Management & Handling) Rules, 2001.

(c) to (e) The Government has taken steps to restrict the import of wastes by notifying the Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules 1989 and further amended in 2000 and 2003 and the Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001. Twenty-nine highly hazardous wastes listed in schedule 8 of the HW Rules are totally prohibited for imports even for the purpose of recycling.

Statement

HS Code	Commodity	Unit of Qty.	2004-05	
			Qty.	Value in Rs. Lakhs
1	2	3	4	5
390410	Poly (Vinyl Chloride), not mixed with other	Kg	50268.27	20187.94

1	2	3	4	5
790200	Zinc waste and scrap	Kg	37523.44	10112.02
262019	other ash & residue containing mainly Zinc	kg	2749.15	4454.95
780200	Lead Waste & Scrap	Kg	17530.31	4382.22
850610	Primary Cells & Primary Batteries of Manganese Dioxide of an External Volume <=300 CC	No.	11110.44	793.73
850630	Primary Cells & Primary Batteries of Mercuric Oxide of an External Volume <=300 CC	No.	188.97	21.47
850640	Primary Cells & Primary Batteries of Silver Oxide of An External Volume <=300 CC	No.	1266.09	134.86
850680	Primary Cells & Primary Batteries of an External Volume NT Excluding 300 C.C.	No.	101899.51	9167.36
850690	Parts of Primary Cells & Primary Batteries	Kg	379.24	1508.20
85481010	Battery Scrap ISRI Codes— Rails, Rakes	Kg	131.93	22.22
85481020	Battery Waste ISRI Codes— Rains, Rink, Ronoropar, Vaunt	Kg	1.61	11.20
Total				50762.75

Sonia Vihar Water Treatment Plant

3966. SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether delay in completion of Water Treatment Plant at Sonia Vihar, Delhi by 16 months has led to its cost escalation by crores of rupees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is not able to provide water for the said plant which was completed six months ago; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith loss being

suffered by the Government on the account of penalty to French firm?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has informed that work on Sonia Vihar Water Treatment Plant was to be completed by 4th June, 2004. However, no cost escalation claim on account of delay has been received from the Contractor.

(c) and (d) The raw water for the plant has not been made available by the Government of Uttar Pradesh from Tehri Dam Storage. However, no penalty is payable by the Government/DJB. The contract provides for payment

of some specified charges if raw water is not made available after the plant becomes operational. No such specific charge have been paid by DJB so far.

Export of Processed Food

3967. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH
DEO:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the export of processed items has not been as per the targets;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the target fixed and the percentage of export made during each of the last three years;

(d) whether the Government has prepared any plan to boost the export of processed items;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (c) Exports depend on a variety of factors. As such no targets are set. However Government has been taking measures to ensure an appreciable increase in exports. Export of processed food products including processed fruits and vegetables, meat and poultry products and other processed food products has gone up during the past few years, as may be observed from the figures for exports given below:

(Value in Rupees crores)

2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
4727	5467	5800

(Source: APEDA)

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. As part of its ongoing efforts to boost export of processed food the Agricultural and Processed Foods Export Development Authority (APEDA) is taking various initiatives which include:

(i) Provision of common infrastructural facilities in various food processing clusters.

(ii) Extension of financial assistance under its schemes for Market Development, Transport Assistance, Quality Development, etc.

(iii) Development of packaging standards for export;

(iv) Provision of assistance for egg washing & grading facilities and implement residue monitoring plan for egg products; and

(v) Participation in fairs and exhibitions.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

Financial Assistance to Spices Board

3968. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided financial assistance to the spices board;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the fund likely to be spent on the Vanilla exports; and

(c) the extent to which the assistance to the spices board will help Vanilla growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has allocated a Plan Budget of Rs. 25.36 crores in 2004-05 and Rs. 30.00 crores in 2005-06 to the Spices Board. Export promotion schemes are implemented by the Spices Board with a view to promote the export of all spices, including vanilla, falling in the Schedule of the Spices Board Act, 1986. No specific allocation of funds is made for export promotion of any spice in particular.

(c) In order to help the vanilla growers, Spices Board has been providing assistance to vanilla growers for supply of quality planting material of vanilla and for setting up of vanilla curing units. The expenditure incurred on these activities in the year 2004-05 was Rs. 42.46 lakh.

Joint Venture

3969. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether several countries have shown interest in setting up of Joint Venture in sectors like tea, coffee and other agricultural related sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any country has signed any Joint Venture with India during the last six months; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOAN): (a) Investors from various countries have shown interest in setting up of joint ventures in tea, coffee and other agricultural related sectors.

(b) Details of country-wise approvals are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) No approvals have been reported. Joint Ventures are not signed by the country but by investors.

Statement

Country-wise FDI approved for Joint Ventures from August 1991 to May 2005

	Name of the Country	Amount of Foreign Direct Investment Approved (Rs. in crore)
	1	2
Tea	Sri Lanka	2.25
	Singapore	2.5
Coffee	Malaysia	0.01
Other Agriculture related sectors	Australia	11.14
	Belgium	4.3
	British Virginia	0.25
	Bulgaria	1.91
	Canada	0.65
	Cyprus	0.44
	Denmark	6.14

	1	2
France		2.6
Germany		6.9
Israel		50.75
Italy		1
Japan		4.13
Kuwait		14.95
Malaysia		9.27
Mauritius		174.28
Netherlands		261.28
Norway		13.95
Phillipines		1.84
Singapore		6.14
South Africa		3.43
Sri Lanka		1.52
Switzerland		0.46
Taiwan		3.25
Thailand		30.1
U.A.E.		30
U.K.		47.34
U.S.A.		108.65
Unindicated Countries		2.86
Total		804.29

- NRI investments have not been included.
- Collaborations in which 100% equity in FDI are involved have not been included.
- Technical collaborations have been excluded.

Regional Offices of KVIC

3970. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khadi and Village Industries Commission proposes to establish more regional offices in the country to widen their network in order to have well co-ordinated and effective administration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Training to Teachers

3971. DR. K. DHANARAJU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of teachers got trained from Teacher Training Institute/B.Ed. Colleges set up in each State with the permission of National Commission for Teachers Education during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has ever assessed the requirement/availability of qualified teachers in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) State-wise information on the number of teacher training institutes recognized by National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) alongwith the approved intake for the last three years is given in the Statement enclosed. However, Data on number of candidates trained/ passed out under various teacher training courses is not being maintained by the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE).

(b) and (c) The Committees of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) on Free & Compulsory Education Bill and Universalisation of Secondary Education have estimated the requirement for additional Elementary & Secondary school teachers with regard to Universalisation of Elementary & Secondary Education in the country.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise Information on number of Teacher Training Institutions and the approved intake during the last three years

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Institutions Recognised and approved Intake		
		Year	No. of Institutions	Intake
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2002-2003	0	0
		2003-2004	0	0
		2004-2005	1	50
2.	Assam	2002-2003	3	250
		2003-2004	0	0
		2004-2005	15	1440
3.	Bihar	2002-2003	20	1050
		2003-2004	2	100
		2004-2005	2	150

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Jharkhand	2002-2003	8	610
		2003-2004	5	400
		2004-2005	7	700
5.	Manipur	2002-2003	1	200
		2003-2004	2	200
		2004-2005	1	25
6.	Meghalaya	2002-2003	1	194
		2003-2004	1	100
		2004-2005	0	0
7.	Mizoram	2002-2003	0	0
		2003-2004	0	0
		2004-2005	1	30
8.	Nagaland	2002-2003	1	100
		2003-2004	0	0
		2004-2005	0	0
9.	Orissa	2002-2003	0	0
		2003-2004	2	100
		2004-2005	3	68
10.	Sikkim	2002-2003	0	0
		2003-2004	2	150
		2004-2005	0	0
11.	Tripura	2002-2003	0	0
		2003-2004	0	0
		2004-2005	3	100
12.	West Bengal	2002-2003	6	902
		2003-2004	5	500
		2004-2005	4	250
13.	Chandigarh	2003-2004	1	100
		2004-2005	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Delhi	2002-2003	4	325
		2003-2004	9	1185
		2004-2005	14	1645
15.	Haryana	2002-2003	6	300
		2003-2004	0	0
		2004-2005	17	1700
16.	Himachal Pradesh	2002-2003	6	560
		2003-2004	20	1700
		2004-2005	2	650
17.	Punjab	2002-2003	3	550
		2003-2004	9	900
		2004-2005	19	2375
18.	Rajasthan	2002-2003	8	1170
		2003-2004	11	790
		2004-2005	11	1250
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2002-2003	88	8660
		2003-2004	116	11240
		2004-2005	206	27460
20.	Uttaranchal	2002-2003	0	0
		2003-2004	0	0
		2004-2005	3	350
21.	A & N Islands	2002-2003	0	0
		2003-2004	0	0
		2004-2005	0	0
22.	Andhra Pradesh	2002-2003	83	8249
		2003-2004	132	13211
		2004-2005	21	2200
23.	Karnataka	2002-2003	6	503
		2003-2004	0	0
		2004-2005	491	39715

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Kerala	2002-2003	10	1533
		2003-2004	6	445
		2004-2005	148	16895
25.	Pondicherry	2002-2003	1	100
		2003-2004	0	0
		2004-2005	6	600
26.	Tamil Nadu	2002-2003	0	0
		2003-2004	45	285
		2004-2005	176	9150
27.	Chhattiegarh	2003-2004	6	550
		2004-2005	9	950
28.	Daman and Diu	2002-2003	0	0
		2003-2004	0	0
		2004-2005	0	0
29.	Gujarat	2002-2003	71	4680
		2003-2004	92	6800
		2004-2005	2	150
30.	Goa	2002-2003	0	0
		2003-2004	0	0
		2004-2005	59	4450
31.	Madhya Pradesh	2002-2003	3	380
		2003-2004	48	4235
		2004-2005	54	4400
32.	Maharashtra	2002-2003	8	400
		2003-2004	39	8230
		2004-2005	53	4750
		Total	2219	203378

[Translation]

Shifting of Wood Carving Centres

3972. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the artisans engaged in Timber Industry are living in unhygienic conditions in the country particularly in Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the fund allocated by the Government for the development of timber artisans during the last three years have been diverted for other purposes;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken to ensure that the funds are not diverted;

(e) whether the wood carving and designing centre in Saharanpur is being shifted to Delhi-Saharanpur highway;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons thereof;

(g) whether the Government has received any representation from wood carving union in this regard; and

(h) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (h) The Wood Craft Design and Common Facility Centre is being set up in the premises of District Industry Centre Saharanpur on Delhi Road. A representation from Wood Carving Manufacturers & Exporters Association, Saharanpur addressed to District Collector, Saharanpur has been received. As the project cost did not include the cost of land and no free land

was available on Ambala Road, a decision was taken to set up the Centre in the District Industries Centre premises, which is approximately 6-8 KM from Ambala Road, Saharanpur.

[English]

Payments by DDA for Planting of Saplings

3973. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority had fixed a target of planting two and a half lakh of saplings last year and payment was also made thereof;

(b) if so, whether only ten thousand saplings were actually planted and which were not properly taken care of;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether payments were also made earlier by the Delhi Development Authority for planting of sapplings without conducting any enquiry; and

(e) if so, the officials found responsible for the same and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that during the year 2004-2005 the target was for plantation of 4,47,000 plants including 1,57,844 trees and 2,89,156 shrubs. The plantation as per the target has been done. Out of 1,57,844 sapplings for trees, 90,634 sapplings were purchased at a cost of about Rs. 23 lakhs. The remaining plantation was done through sapplings from departmental nurseries.

(d) The DDA has further informed that payments are made on the basis of actual number of trees planted after checking the measurement of plants by Assistant Director and test checking by Deputy Director.

(e) In view to reply to (d) above, does not arise.

Private Investment in Retail Sector

3974. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

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

(a) whether a large amount has been invested by Private Sector in the retail market;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of this capital investment by the private sector in the retail market;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to encourage private sector to set up retail chains in town and metros also; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith changes proposed in laws relating to rents, land use, property acquisition and bank finance policies etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) About 98% of the Indian retail market is in the un-organised sector and 2% is in the organised sector. Except for investment in land and building, there is little investment required for conducting retail business, in the unorganised sector, as goods are bought on credit and sold on cash basis.

(c) and (d) As per Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) study report on "FDI in retail sector in India" commissioned by the Department of Consumer Affairs, the size of Indian retail market has been estimated at Rs. 7,40,000 crores in 2002. On an average, this sector has grown at 7% per annum during 1999-2002. Retail sector is the largest industry in India and second largest employer after agriculture. With the growth of organised retailing, retailers are investing in supply chain management, technology, sourcing directly from the manufacturer and reducing the cost.

(e) and (f) For the growth of the retail sector, Planning Commission (in the 10th Five Year Plan) and ICRIER

report have recommended measures which include: simplification of taxation laws; according Industry status to retailing; review of laws (including APMC Act) and appropriate zoning laws.

Equality for Women

3975. SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received suggestions from the National Advisory Council for changes in the existing laws to ensure equality for women;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) In a letter dated 20th June, 2005 addressed to the Prime Minister, the Chairperson, National Advisory Council suggested ensuring complete legal equality for women in all matters including inheritance of agricultural land and property in line with the commitment made in the National Common Minimum Programme.

(c) As per the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Bill, 2004 passed by the Rajya Sabha during the Monsoon Session, 2005, the gender discriminatory provisions in the matter of inheritance of property including agricultural land by females have been removed.

[Translation]

Inclusion of Gwalior in NCR Project

3976. DR. RAM LAKHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gwalior City in Madhya Pradesh has included under the National Capital Region Project in the year 2000 in order to decrease the population of Delhi;

(b) if so, the amount provided by the NCRPB for the development of Gwalior City as a Magnet City and the rate of interest at which it has been provided;

(c) the amount utilized by the State Government out of the loan received from the NCR and the progress thereof;

(d) the amount with interest repaid by the State Government out of the loan received from the NCR alongwith the details of the interest and the principal amount separately;

(e) the reasons for not including already selected Gwalior City in NCR in the meeting of NCR project held recently;

(f) whether this decision is against the development of Madhya Pradesh; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has informed that Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh has been included as a Counter Magnet Area of the National Capital Region (NCR) in the Regional Plan-2001. However, the Government of Madhya Pradesh has constituted a Special Area Development Authority (SADA) for Gwalior Counter Magnet Area.

(b) An amount of Rs. 89 crores has been released by the NCRPB as loan for various infrastructure projects in the SADA, Gwalior Counter Magnet Area. The details of the loan and the rate of interest at which it has been provided are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has reported a total expenditure of Rs. 115.70 crore, including the amount of Rs. 89 crore released by NCRPB as loan. One project has been completed and three projects are in progress.

(d) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has repaid Rs. 18.25 crore as principle amount and Rs. 14.668 crore as interest up to 31.3.2005.

(e) to (g) Though Gwalior has been included as a Counter Magnet Area in the Regional Plan-2001, the State Government constituted a Special Area Development Authority (SADA) for the Gwalior Counter Magnet Area in 1992 and designated the above area "Gwalior Special Area". The NCR Planning Board has informed the State Government that action is required to be taken by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for notifying the Gwalior City also as Counter Magnet Area.

Statement

Loan provided by the NCR Planning Board to the State Governments/Implementing Agencies in the NCR

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	Project	Loan released by the Board	Date of release of loan by the Board	ROI% at the time of release of loan by Board#	Repayment of Principal by the State Govt./SDA received upto 31st March, 2005	Interest paid by the State Govt./SADA upto 31st March, 2005
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Development of Counter Magnet Area-Gwalior (1st Phase)	1.00	30.3.1992	10.75%	1.000	0.590
		10.74	30.3.2000	13.00%	4.027	4.010
		19.26	30.3.2002	13.00%	7.220	4.068
2.	Construction of Lane Arterial Road in CMA Gwalior	18.00	26.3.2002	10.00%	3.600	3.600
		18.00	23.2.2004	7.50%	0.000	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Construction of 132 KV Power Station in CMA Gwalior	12.00	30.3.2002	10.00%	2.400	2.40
4.	Water supply Scheme (Ph-I), CMA Gwalior	10.00	17.12.2004	7.00%	0.00	0.00
Total		89.00			18.25	14.668

#Note: Rate of Interest has been reset to 7.00% p.a., w.e.f. 24.11.2004 to all loan follos.

[English]

Pending Court Cases of DDA

3977. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Delhi Development Authority cases are pending with the courts;

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

(c) the number of cases pending for five years or more; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for speedy disposal of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that about 14000 cases are pending in various courts, at different stages of hearing, out of which, about 3200 cases are pending for more than five years.

(d) DDA has reported that action has been initiated for complete computerization of all pending cases to ensure better management thereof.

Various steps for streamlining procedures and policies in areas which lead to litigation and strengthening of grievance redressal mechanism have also been taken to reduce the scope for litigation.

[Translation]

Encroachment of Public Land

3978. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land in Delhi is under the jurisdiction of Union Government;

(b) if so, whether encroachment of public land on both sides of roads is increasing unabatedly;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to hold the SHOs accountable for the encroachments taking place in their respective areas;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to check encroachment on public land?

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

(b) to (e) Detection of and action against encroachment on public land is a continuing process, which is taken by local bodies as per the provisions of various Acts and Rules on the subject. The Government has been impressing upon land owning agencies from time to time to take strict measures to keep their lands free from encroachments.

Construction of Haj House in Dwarka

3979. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal regarding construction of Haj-House in Dwarka in view of the problems being faced by Haj pilgrims is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which construction of the aforesaid 'Haj House' is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that the process of identification of land for the purpose of Haj House in Dwarka has been initiated.

Incidents of Discrimination in NSTFDC

3980. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the SC/ST employees are being oppressed in NSTFDC;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received any complaints in regard to harassment of SC/ST employees working in NSTFDC;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Housing Projects

3981. SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details about the schemes and policies of Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited for resolving the housing problem in various parts of the country;

(b) the details of the housing projects completed by HUDCO in Rajasthan during the last three years and current year;

(c) whether any other projects are under the consideration of HUDCO for solving out the housing problem in Rajasthan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The details about schemes and policies of Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited for resolving the housing problem in various parts of the country are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of the housing projects sanctioned for financial assistance by HUDCO in Rajasthan during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The projects are completed by the State Governments/agencies taking loan.

(c) As on date, there is no housing project received from the State of Rajasthan pending for sanction with HUDCO.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Statement I

Normal Housing including two Million Housing Programme (2 MHP)

HUDCO finance is made available to different following agencies both in public and private sector for construction of houses/flats and development of plots for different income group categories i.e. EWS, LIG, MIG, HIG in both urban and rural areas.

As part of its objectives to reach the beneficiaries directly, HUDCO is offering financial assistance to individual families to enable them to acquire a home or plot of their own.

In addition to above, HUDCO is also implementing Government Schemes has Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana for resolving housing problems.

Statement II

Operations in Rajasthan Urban Housing (Rajasthan)

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	No. of Project	Loan amount	Dwellings sanctioned
1	2	3	4
2002-03	1	0.62	18
2003-04	5	15.41	832

1	2	3	4
2004-05	4	98.72	12338
2005-06 (Upto 30th June, 2005)	0	0	0

[English]

Scam in Allotment of Flats

3982. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations alleging major scam in the allotment of flats under the "Two Bedroom Housing Scheme-2004" and "The Festival Housing Scheme-2004" by Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the property dealers in the capital are having nexus with the officials of DDA; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and steps the Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that they had received some representatives alleging irregularities in the allotment of flats under the "Two Bedroom Housing Scheme-2004" and "The Festival Housing Scheme-2004". However, on verification, no irregularity was found in this regard. If at any stage, it is found that the applicant has given false information or suppressed any material fact, action to cancel the allotment is taken by DDA, as per the terms and conditions of allotment. Further, in order to bring transparency in the system and avoid any possibilities of manipulation, the computerized draws for the flats are held in the presence of senior officers, independent judges from different organisations and the media. The process is also displayed parallelly on a big screen. The results of the draws are immediately posted on the notice board in the reception area, the website and published in the newspapers. All these arrangements have had a salutary impact and has substantially minimized the scope for any complaint. The procedures are continuously reviewed to bring any further improvements, wherever possible.

[Translation]

Funding to Terrorists

3983. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL:
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the sources from which terrorists have been getting financial assistance;

(b) the number of the persons against whom the Government has taken action during the 2004 and thereafter in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to publicly declare the names of such persons;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reaction of the Government therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) Available reports indicate that the flow of funds to terrorist outfits operating in J&K is mainly through cash provided by infiltrating groups. Hawala and other conduits/couriers.

The modules busted in various parts of the country also include those involving hawala transactions and flow of funds to terrorists. As per available information, more than 20 persons have been arrested in this regard during 2004 and 2005 (upto June) for appropriate action under the relevant laws.

Export of Animals

3984. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to export animals;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of animals exported during each of the last three years and the foreign exchange earned therefrom, country-wise;

(d) whether export of animals is likely to have an adverse impact in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) Export of animals is governed by Export Policy as contained in Schedule 2 of ITC (HS) Classifications of Export & Import Items, 2004-2009, which is available in the Parliament Library. There is no proposal for change in the Policy for export of animals at present.

(c) The number of animals exported during the last three years and the foreign exchange earned therefrom is given as under:-

	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05 (estimated)	
	Number in Thousands	Value in Rs. Crores	Number in Thousands	Value in Rs. Crores	Number in Thousands	Value in Rs. Crores
Export	4710	6.28	4388	20.63	2616	22.40

The information regarding country-wise details of animals exported during the last three years may be seen in the publication 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India Vol. 1 (Exports)—Annual Number' published by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, which is available in the Parliament Library.

(d) and (e) The prohibitions and restrictions imposed in the Export Policy are intended to prevent any adverse impact in the country.

[English]

Increase in Rates of Tuition Fees

3985. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in contravention to the terms and conditions laid down for the allotment of land at concessional rates by Delhi Development Authority large number of schools are increasing the tuition fees;

(b) if so, the details of such schools alongwith the action taken in this regard;

(c) whether DDA monitor the adherence of the terms and conditions laid down for the allotment of land to the schools; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that terms of allotment of land for schools includes a condition that the schools includes a condition that the school shall not increase the rates of tuition fee without the prior written sanction of Directorate of Education of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTC) and shall follow the provisions of Delhi School Education Act/Rules, 1973 (DSEA) and other instructions issued from time to time.

As and when any breaches of allotment terms are reported to DDA by Directorate of Education, GNCTD, action is taken by DDA under lease terms.

National Nutrition Programme

3986. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the new policy/programme formulated by Food and Nutrition Board for the expansion of National Nutrition Programme and fortification of food for children;

(b) whether the allocation for Anganwadis have been increased as a result of increase in foodgrains and pulses in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Food and Nutrition Board has not formulated any such new policy/programme. The Food and Nutrition Board is primarily engaged in Nutrition Education, Training and Advocacy, Mass Awareness Campaigns on Nutrition, Promotion of optional Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices and carrying out the directives of the National Nutrition Policy adopted by the Government in 1993.

(b) and (c) Increase in foodgrains and pulses in the country is not linked to allocation for anganwadis. However, the Government has recently revised the financial norms for supplementary nutrition from Re. 1.00 to Rs. 2.00 per beneficiary per day under ICDS Scheme.

Classical Language

3987. SHRI M. APPADURAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any request from people of Indian Origin and Tamil origin settled in Latin American countries and other foreign countries seeking Government of India's help to arrange to teach Tamil language which has been accorded 'classical language' status by Government of India;

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

(c) whether NCERT has selected only four Indian languages for the preparation of curriculum to be introduced in several parts of the country;

(d) if so, whether Tamil, the ancient classical language of this country, has not been included in this teaching technique research and development venture;

(e) whether the Government proposes to create Tamil Chairs for Research and Teaching in all the universities through UGC and in the central universities to begin with; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken in this regard?

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

FATMI): (a) and (b) According to the information made available by the Central Institute of Indian Languages, there is no specific request from people of Indian Origin and Tamil origin settled in Latin American countries seeking Government of India's help to arrange to teach Tamil language. However, a request from people of Indian and Tamil origin settled in Mauritius has been considered with the process of establishing a Language Resource Centre in collaboration with Mahatma Gandhi Institute, Moka, Mauritius is on. Rs. one crore has been allocated by Government of India through the Central Institute of Indian Language, Mysore for this purpose and Rs. 30 lakhs has already been released as first instalment.

The Institute has launched an on-line Tamil teaching/ learning programme to help all such people throughout the world especially the Tamil Diaspora. A television programme to teach Tamil as second/foreign language under Bhasha Mandakini Project is initiated.

(c) and (d) NCERT develops textbooks for school education in Hindi, English and Urdu medium. The respective State Education Departments develop textbooks in other Indian languages for the purpose of school education. The draft of the National Curriculum Framework 2005 has been translated into Tamil as well as several other languages.

(e) UGC has not created any Chair for teaching Tamil language in universities for the promotion of the language.

(f) Does not arise.

Tax on Hand-made Brick Producers

3988. SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the unbearable tax is being levied upon the Hand-made Brick producers in Kanyakumari district due to which more than a lakh of workers are losing employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) The State Government of Tamil Nadu has reported that it has not received any

representation regarding indiscriminate and exorbitant tax being levied on hand-made brick producers in Kanyakumari district. That Government has also reported that the rate of general sales tax on bricks in the State is 4 per cent.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

**Allocation of Funds for Development of
Secondary Education**

3989. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government have allocated funds to implement a scheme for development and extension during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the funds provided in this regard, State-wise;

(c) the details of funds utilised during each of the past several years under this scheme;

(d) whether any decision has been taken to increase the allocated funds for this sector during the mid-review of the Tenth Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) There is no such scheme called "development and extension" in the Secondary Education sector. The Tenth Five Year Plan allocation for Secondary Education sector (including Vocationalisation of Education, which has since been shifted under Technical Education Sector) is Rs. 4325.00 crore. The Annual Plan allocation for 2005-06 for this sector is Rs. 875 crore.

(c) to (e) State-wise allocation are not made under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Projects administered by the Ministry. Grants are, however, released to the State Governments keeping in view the proposals received, availability of resources and progress of utilization of funds earlier released under each scheme.

No decision has been taken to increase the allocated funds for Secondary Education sector during the mid-term review of the Tenth Five Year Plan.

[English]

Public Participation in Police Functioning

3990. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any direction to State Governments for public participation in police functioning;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the details of institutional mechanism created in this regard;

(c) whether any NGO have been involved in this exercise;

(d) whether the Government is considering to bring a legislation on community participation in policing to make them friendly and transparent; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Community policing is an essential part of good Government. In order to seek assistance of the community in prevention and detection of crime, the State Government have been asked to encourage police-public interaction and cooperation including assistance of NGOs.

(d) and (e) Various aspects of Police reforms including public participation in policing through a New Police Act are under active consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Report of National Commission for Women

3991. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Women (NCW) has recently submitted any report to check incidents of various crimes committed against women;

- (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 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) The National Commission for Women (NCW) has informed that it has not submitted any such report to the Government recently.

- (b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Ownership Rights of Markets

3992. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of markets under the control of Directorate of Estates have been confirmed with ownership rights;
 (b) if so, the details thereof;
 (c) the number of markets that are yet to be granted ownership rights;
 (d) whether the Government intends to grant ownership rights to such markets;
 (e) if so, the time by which the process is likely to be completed; and
 (f) if not, the reasons for not granting ownership rights of such markets?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There are 47 Markets under the control of Directorate of Estates. It has been decided by the Government to grant ownership rights to the shopkeepers of 26 markets.

(d) to (f) The ownership was not granted to the shops in left over markets due to a number of reasons like existence of Government shops on ground floor and General Pool Residential Complex/Office Complex on upper floors; their non-conformity to the Zonal Development Plan etc. However, it has now been decided to dispose off all shops which will fall vacant in future through the process of auction on lease basis.

Status of Indo Trade with other Countries

3993. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of Indo-Russia, Indo-US, Sino-India and Indo-UK trade during the last three years;
 (b) whether any steps have been taken to improve the trade with these countries; and
 (c) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) As per international trade statistics available from Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), Kolkata, the statistics of Indo-Russia, Indo-US, Sino-India and Indo-UK trade during the last three years is as follows:—

(Value in US \$ Million)

Country	Exports			Imports		
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Russia	704.00	713.76	597.43	592.61	959.63	1265.38
USA	10895.76	11490.11	13265.60	4443.58	5034.86	6291.49
China	1975.48	2955.10	4586.28	2792.04	4053.23	6746.66
UK	2496.41	3023.27	3544.69	2777.01	3234.35	3431.35

(b) and (c) Expansion of India's trade with Russia, USA, China and UK is a sustained and continuous effort of the Government. Steps are being taken, on an on-going basis, to expand and diversify trade through various trade promotion measures with these countries such as market research, participation in trade fairs/exhibitions, promotion of dialogue at the highest level through exchanges of delegations, constant review through the Joint Commission/Working Group/Sub-Group mechanism, Joint Business Councils, exchange of information, etc. Russia has been included as a Focus Country in the ongoing phase of the Focus-CIS Programme aimed at developing and enhancing India's trade with countries of the CIS Region.

Research Study by Society for Applied Research in Education and Development

3994. SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPIPARAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Society for Applied Research in Education and Development undertake research study for compilation of expenditure on children at the Centre and State levels in view of increasing expenditure on children education;

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

(c) whether the percentage share of State Governments is higher as compared with Centre level interventions being more than 85%; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Verification of Passport

3995. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether delay in verification of passports is caused due to corruption in Police department;

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

(c) whether the Government has issued any direction in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of police officers and employees against whom action has been taken by the Government for flouting the said directions during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) Regional Passport Offices get the antecedents, nationality and residential address of applicants verified through State Police authorities before considering issuance of Indian passports. An advisory has been sent on 11th July, 2005 to all States/Union Territories to consider process reengineering for delivering Police Verification Passport within a maximum period of three weeks.

(e) No such data is maintained centrally.

[English]

Allotment of Land for Construction of Five Star Hotels in Delhi

3996. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allot land for construction of 40 Five Star hotels in Delhi soon;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the construction of hotels is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Delhi Development Authority has reported that there is no proposal to allot land for construction of 40 Five Star hotels in Delhi. However, it has identified around 19 sites for various categories of hotels for disposal through auction.

Setting up of EDUSAT Centres

3997. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the proposals from the State Governments especially from the Government of Kerala for the setting up of EDUSAT reviewing centres; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the National Core Group for the Implementation of EDUSAT, the proposals about EDUSAT State Networks have so far been received from the following State Governments:—

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Chhattisgarh
4. Gujarat
5. Haryana
6. Himachal Pradesh
7. Jammu and Kashmir
8. Jharkhand
9. Kerala
10. Madhya Pradesh
11. Meghalaya
12. Mizoram
13. Nagaland
14. Orissa
15. Rajasthan
16. Sikkim
17. Tamil Nadu

18. Tripura
19. Uttaranchal
20. Uttar Pradesh.

The Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), under the Department of Space, has already activated the State Networks in Kerala. The ISRO would provide one HUB and ten terminals for the Satellite Interactive Terminals (SITs) free of charge, to each of the States as incentive for the States to establish more terminals on their own.

[Translation]

Easy Loan Disbursal for SSI

3998. SHRI MANOJ KUMAR: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review model has been developed by National Small Scale Industries Corporation Limited; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which the aforesaid model would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) No specific review model has been developed by National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC). However, NSIC has simplified its procedures for sanction of loans to small scale industries.

[English]

Participation of States in Export

3999. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA:
SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering equal participation of the States in export trade;

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

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued to the State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of Regional Trade Promotion Centres (RTPC) at present, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (d) The Inter State Trade Council has been set up to engage the State Governments in providing in enabling environment for boosting international trade. A notification constituting the boosting international trade. A notification constituting the Inter State Trade Council was issued on 24th June, 2005. The first meeting of the Inter State Trade Council is yet to be convened.

(e) Trade promotion centres at Chennai and Bangalore have been set up as joint ventures between the India Trade Promotion Organisation and the concerned State Governments. Similar centres are also being established at Kolkata and Guwahati.

Deaths due to Sun-Stroke

4000. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation from Government of Orissa to declare Sun-stroke as a National Calamity in view of large number Sun-stroke related deaths taking place every year in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) The State Government of Orissa had sent a proposal to the Government of India and the 12th Finance Commission for inclusion of heat wave in the list of natural calamities to be made eligible for financial assistance under the Relief Schemes of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF).

The 12th Finance Commission had considered the request of the Government of Orissa but did not recommend inclusion of heat wave in the list of the natural calamities eligible for financial assistance under the aforesaid Relief Schemes.

Anti-Dumping Duty

4001. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) whether there is a consistent decline in the export of marine products due to adverse market conditions prevailing in the markets of USA, Japan and European Union;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its impact on seafood sector in the country;

(c) the volume of export of marine products to these countries during the last three years and the current year, country-wise;

(d) the extent to which the share of overall exports declined to these countries; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to enhance exports of marine products to these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) As per the export figures compiled by the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) on the basis of shipping bills and invoices, the export of marine products amounted to US \$ 1478.48 million during 2004-05 as compared to \$ 1330.76 million during 2003-04.

(c) and (d) The export of marine products to the USA, Japan and the European Union during the last three years and the current year (upto June, 2005) alongwith the share in overall export of marine product have been as follows:

(Quantity in Tonnes and Value in US Dollar Million)

		2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006 (upto June, 05) (Provisional)	
		Export	% share	Export	% share	Export	% share	Export	% share
USA	Quantity	61703	13.20	53153	12.90	50045	10.85	10648	12.32
	Value	424.51	29.79	365.84	27.49	345.52	23.37	69.45	21.48
Japan	Quantity	54916	11.75	50020	12.14	57832	12.54	16719	19.34
	Value	317.17	22.26	253.86	19.08	266.96	18.06	67.05	20.75
European Union	Quantity	94541	20.23	98284	23.37	117742	25.52	27492	31.81
	Value	287.84	20.20	319.95	24.04	405.40	27.42	98.95	30.61
Total exports from India	Quantity	467297	100	412017	100	461329	100	86432	100
	Value	1424.90	100	1330.76	100	1478.48	100	323.26	100

(e) In order to increase the export of marine products, Government have been taking several steps, which include schemes for extending financial assistance to the seafood processing industry; steps to upgrade processing facilities to meet international standards of hygiene and quality; expansion of aquaculture, imparting training to aquaculture farmers to about sound management practices, assistance for production of value-added products for export; and marketing support.

[Translation]

ST Certificate

4002. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the resentment is brewing among the tribals of Maharashtra State as identification documents of pre-1951 are resource for issue of Scheduled Tribe Certificate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the tribal organizations have demanded to cancel the pre-1951 condition being enforced by the State Government; and

(d) if so, the details along with the guidelines issued/ likely to be issued to the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Foreign Direct Investment

4003. DR. RAJESH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) cardholders are likely to be treated at par with NRIs in respect of FDI in different sectors after the promulgation of citizenship Amendment Ordinance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOAN): (a) and (b) Persons of Indian Origin are treated at par with Non-Resident Indians for Foreign Direct

Investment subject to sectoral policy requirements. Amendment to the Citizenship Act, 1955 has not altered this position.

National Register of Citizen in Assam

4004. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam has appointed the Director for upgrading the National Register of citizen in contravention to NRC Rules 2003 and Article 162 and 246 of the Constitution of India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) In the tripartite meeting held on 5.5.2005 to review the implementation of Assam Accord, it was decided that State Government would update National Register of Citizens (NRC) in a time bound manner. Pursuant to the said decision, the Government of Assam has posted one officer of the State as Director, to look after the updation of NRC. The posting of the Director is an administrative decision of the State Government and has not been done under the provisions of the Citizenship (Registration of citizens and issue of National Identity Cards), Rules 2003.

[Translation]

Progress of Development Work

4005. SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to assess the position of States with regard to progress in development work and law and order situation therein;

(b) if so, the State which is lagging behind in developmental works and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any investigation has been conducted in regard to funds provided to such States for their projects;

(d) if so, the outcome of the investigation conducted in this regard so far;

(e) whether the Government is considering any scheme for the backward States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being state subjects Law and Order situation in the States is the responsibility of the State Governments. In case of serious incidents of breach of public order, the Central Government also reviews and monitors the situation in association with the concerned States. As regards developmental schemes, the Central Ministries/Departments have a system of regular review and take steps, whenever required, to improve the implementation of the Schemes.

(e) and (f) In this year's budget the Finance Minister has announced establishment of a Backward Regions Grant Fund. An allocation of Rs. 5000 crore has been made in the Plan for 2005-06, and an equal amount will be allocated every year in the next four years.

[English]

Poverty Alleviation Schemes in A&N Islands

4006. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has introduced any poverty alleviation schemes for the Tsunami affected people in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts made by the Union Government to tap the unemployment problem in the Islands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) No new poverty alleviation Scheme for the Tsunami affected people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been introduced by the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation. Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation is already implementing an employment oriented urban poverty alleviation programme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) on all India basis, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands since 1.12.1997.

Under SJRSY, since the inception of the Scheme, Rs. 261.06 Lakhs of Central funds have been released to Andaman & Nicobar Administration. Under the Scheme, cumulatively, 26 beneficiaries have been assisted for setting up of micro-enterprises and 3.69 lakhs of mandays of work have been generated under the wage employment component.

Renovation In Government Colonies

4007. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether many Government colonies have been waiting for renovation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has selected certain colonies for immediate action;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, colony-wise particularly Lodhi Colony;
- (e) the amount sanctioned in this regard;
- (f) whether the sanctioned amount will be spent only for this purpose or for general expenditure of CPWD; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Most of the Government colonies were developed 40 to 50 years ago. In order to give them a face-lift the following works are proposed to be carried out:-

1. Improvement of back lanes, approach roads, green areas, tree planting and landscaping, wherever feasible.
2. Painting & external finishing with emulsion paint.
3. Improvement of approach path to the colony from the main road.
4. Repair of boundary walls.

(c) to (g) Work in all colonies cannot be started simultaneously due to budgetary constraints. The following colonies have been selected:—

Lodhi Colony, Sarojini Nagar along Brigadier Hoshiyar Singh Road and along Africa Avenue and Ring Road, Nanak Pura, North West Moti Bagh, Laxmi Bai Nagar, Kidwai Nagar, Adrews Ganj, Sadiq Nagar, Kasturba Nagar, Srinivas Puri, Pushp Vihar, MIG Flats Maya Puri and R.K. Puram sector-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, & 13.

A total amount of Rs. 196.66 lakh is proposed to be spent on the renovation work.

Industrial Licence Policy

4008. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the compulsory licensing policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of applications received/cleared for compulsory licensing during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government for quick clearance of applications for industrial licensing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (d) Review of the Policy on Industrial Licensing is an ongoing process. Since January, 2002, up to June, 2005, 476 applications for grant of Industrial Licence have been received and 377 applications were disposed off. Statement showing State-wise position is enclosed.

As a measure of further simplification of procedures, announced vide Press Note No. 4 (2003 Series) dated 10.10.2003, Industrial Licences are being granted directly against applications instead of issuing Letters of Intent (LOIs) in the first instance and its subsequent conversion into Industrial Licence. This procedure does not apply to the applications relating to manufacture of items reserved for exclusive production in the small-scale sector where a Letter of Intent is first issued and is converted into Industrial License on execution of undertaking for export obligation.

Statement

State-wise position of industrial licence applications received and disposed off during the period from January, 2002 upto June, 2005

Name of the State	Applications Received	Applications Disposed off
Andhra Pradesh	67	49
Assam	3	1
Chhattisgarh	9	6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	9
Daman and Diu	5	4
Goa	2	2
Gujarat	32	28
Haryana	20	17
Himachal Pradesh	1	1
Jammu & Kashmir	2	1
Jharkhand	5	3
Karnataka	25	20
Kerala	9	9
Madhya Pradesh	9	5
Maharashtra	59	44
Meghalaya	2	2
Orissa	3	0
Punjab	48	41
Rajasthan	3	1
Tamil Nadu	103	92
Uttar Pradesh	19	14
Uttaranchal	1	0
West Bengal	22	15
Location in More than One State	15	11
Application Not submitted	2	2
Total	476	377

[Translation]**New Scheme for Credit Flow to SSI**

4009. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:
SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA:
SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:

Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to formulate any scheme to increase the credit flow to the small scale industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent of loan provided to the SSIs of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh by the Government during each of the last three years; and

(d) the target set for providing loan to the SSIs during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Government has recently announced a 'Policy Package for Stepping up Credit to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)'. The measures in the Policy Package to increase the quantum of credit to SMEs (including small scale industries-SSIs) include: (i) Public sector banks to fix their own targets for funding SMEs in order to achieve a minimum 20 per cent year-on-year growth in credit to the SME sector. (ii) Public sector banks to follow a transparent rating system with cost of credit linked to the credit rating of the enterprise. (iii) Commercial banks to make concerted efforts to provide credit cover on an average to at least 5 new tiny, small and medium enterprises at each of their semi-urban/urban branches per year. (iv) Special dispensation under the Credit Guarantee Scheme for all (a) loans upto Rs. 2 lakhs, (b) eligible women entrepreneurs and (c) eligible borrowers located in the North Eastern region (including Sikkim) and Jammu and Kashmir. (v) Banks to adopt cluster leased approach for SME financing.

(c) The Government does not provide loans to SSIs. Loans to the SSIs are provided by the banks/financial institutions. As per the information furnished by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the outstanding loans

provided by public sector banks to SSIs in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh as at the end of March 2003 (latest available) were Rs. 10,071.42 crore and Rs. 4,203.88 crore respectively.

(d) The Policy Package announced by the Government envisages the public sector banks to fix their own targets for funding SMEs in order to achieve a minimum 20 per cent year-on-year growth SMEs in order to achieve a minimum 20 per cent year-on-year growth in credit to the SME sector, which includes the SSIs.

[English]

State Commission for Women

4010. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have not set up a State Commission for Women so far;

(b) if so, whether these States have any alternative mechanism for evaluating the socio-economic status of women and addressing their problems; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) As per information available with the Department of Women and Child Development, the State Governments of Gujarat, Jharkhand and Manipur have not set up State Commission for Women.

(b) and (c) The information made available to the Department of Women and Child Development by the concerned State Governments is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Regarding State Commission for Women

Sl.No.	Name of the State which has not set up State Commission for Women	Status of setting up state commission for women/Nature of alternative mechanism in place in the State
1.	Gujarat	Women Commission is yet to be set up but as alternative mechanism there is a separate Department and a commissionerate for women development/welfare, a Gender Resource Centre for achieving the objectives of gender equality and equity in the overall development processes as well as the Gujarat Women Economic Development Corporation for economic upliftment of women.
2.	Jharkhand	Women Commission is yet to be set up. As alternative mechanism, the state has established Jharkhand Women Development Society and Jharkhand State Social Advisory Board in the year 2001 and 2004 respectively. These two institutions alongwith other concerned Government Departments, Boards and Committees are stated to be looking after the problems of women in Jharkhand.
3.	Manipur	Government of Manipur has approved setting up of a state commission for women through an Act called the Manipur State Commission for Women Act, 2005.

[Translation]

Disabled under Public Sector Undertakings

4011. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of disabled and women employees working in public sector undertakings since last three years; and

(b) the details of the schemes formulated and targets fixed for appointment of such persons in each public sector undertakings during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) The persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 provides for 3% reservation for persons with disabilities of which one percent each should be given to persons suffering from (i) blindness or low vision; (ii) hearing impairment (iii) locomotor disability or cerebral palsy. Accordingly, guidelines of the Government requires Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) to ensure reservation for the persons with disabilities upto 3% of the vacancies occurring in a particular year. Implementation & monitoring of these instructions is done by the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned with CPSEs. According to the information provided by the Deptt. of Public Enterprises, on information with regard to number of disabled persons and women employees working in the CPSEs during the last three years is centrally maintained.

[English]

Land Transfer to Non-Tribal in Vth Schedule Areas

4012. SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provisions stipulated in the Article 244(I) for areas falling under fifth schedule with regard to the prohibition of land transfer to non-tribals and among members of Scheduled Tribes is being violated;

(b) if so, the details with regard to States where aforesaid provisions are being violated; and

(c) steps taken by the Government to stop violations of such provisions?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (c) 'Land' and its managements falls under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the States as provided in Entry No. 18 of the List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has been playing an advisory and coordinatory role in the field of land reforms. As per the reports received from various States, 3.75 lakh cases of tribal land alienation have been registered so far, covering 8.55 lakh acres of land, of which 1.62 lakh cases have been disposed in favour of tribals covering a total area of 4.47 lakh acres. 1.54 lakh cases covering an area of 3.63 lakh acres have been rejected by the Courts on various grounds. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

The State Governments have in general accepted the policy of prohibiting of transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals and the States like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have enacted laws for prevention of alienation of tribal land.

Statement

State-wise Information on Alienation and Restoration of Tribal Lands

(As on March, 2004)
(Area in acres)

Sl.No.	State	No. of cases filed in the Court	Area	Cases disposed off by the Court	Area	Cases Rejected	Area	Cases decided in favour of Tribals	Area	Cases in which land was restored to Tribals	Area	Cases pending in Court	Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65875	287776	58212	256452	31737	150227	26475	106225	23383	94312	7663	31324
2.	Assam	2042	4211	50	19	—	—	50	19	50	19	1992	4192
3.	Bihar*	86291	104892	76518	95151	31884	49730	44634	45421	44634	45421	9773	9742

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4.	Gujarat	47926	140324	40400	120691	119	497	40281	120194	39503	118259	7526	19633
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Negligible											
6.	Karnataka	42582	130373	38521	115021	11687	47159	21834	67862	21834	67862	4061	15352
7.	Madhya Pradesh#	53806	158398	29596	97123	29596	97123	NR	NR	NR	NR	2410	61275
8.	Maharashtra	45834	NR	44824	99486	24881	NR	19943	99486	19943	99486	1010	NR
9.	Orissa	1431	1712	594	816	152	204	442	612	212	455	837	896
10.	Rajasthan	651	2300	240	774	53	187	187	587	187	587	411	1526
11.	Tripura	28926	25295	28888	25274	20084	18366	8804	6908	8551	6732	38	21
Total		375164	855282	317643	810807	154993	363493	162650	447314	158297	433133	57521	143961

*Including Jharkhand

#Including Chhattisgarh

●figures inclusive

Export of Chrome Ore

4013. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

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

(b) the rate at which chrome ore is exported to these countries;

(c) the commitment/agreement under which the chrome ore is being exported;

(d) whether the price of chrome ore in the international market is much more than the rate at which it is exported from the country;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) The quantum of chrome ore exported during each of the last three years and the foreign exchange earned therefrom, are as follows:

(Quantity in Lakh Metric Tonnes: Value in Rs. Crores)

Year	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05 (Prov.)	
	Quantity	Value*	Quantity	Value*	Quantity	Value*
China	11.35	N.A.	9.16	N.A.	9.73	N.A.
Japan	1.23	N.A.	1.01	N.A.	1.43	N.A.
Europe	0.31	N.A.	1.74	N.A.	0.54	N.A.
Total	12.89	277.77	11.91	361.21	11.70	888.70

*Value derived on the basis of estimated F.O.B. (Free on Board) prices, therefore country-wise value not available (N.A.)

(b) MMTC Limited, the designated State Trading Enterprise fixes the prices quarterly for export of various grades of friable chrome ore on Free on Board (FOB) basis in consultation with Indian chrome ore producers and also taking into consideration the prices prevailing in the competitor country as well as in the international market. However, in case of chrome concentrate, which is freely exportable, the prices may vary from supplies to supplier.

(c) Under the current Foreign Trade Policy, export of friable chrome ore is under the State Trading regime and is exported with quantitative and qualitative restrictions through designated State Trading Enterprise, namely, MMTC Limited. Chrome concentrates is freely exportable.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Does not arise.

Impact of Export of Cashew under VKUY

4014. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced Vishesh Krishi Upaj Yojana (VKUY) schemes;

(b) if so, the details and objectives of the schemes;

(c) whether the scheme is likely to have negative impact on the export of Cashew;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to protect the interest of Cashew exporters?

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

(b) The objective of the scheme is to promote export of fruits, vegetables, flowers, minor forest produce, dairy, poultry and their value added products, by incentivising exporters of such products. The details of the scheme are given in the book titled "Foreign Trade Policy 2004-09 updated as on 31.3.2005."

(c) to (e) No, Sir. Cashew is an item where significant imports of raw nuts are made which after processing is re-exported. The statistics available on Export Import of Department of Commerce reveals that imports of this commodity for the period April 2004 to December 2004 was to the tune of Rs. 1431 crores approximately and export of this commodity during the same period was to the tune of Rs. 1741 crores approximately. No restrictions have been imposed in the Foreign Trade Policy on export of this commodity.

BPT Courses in A.A.I.

4015. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Allahabad Agriculture Institute (Deemed University) is running BPT course through its study centre spread all over India since 2002 and thousands of students have taken admission and pursuing this course;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the BPT course of AAI is approved by UGC and approval is taken by the AAI before starting this course;

(d) if so, the fate of thousands of students pursuing this course;

(e) whether the Government has issued any direction for the returning of fees paid by the students;

(f) if so, whether the Government has issued any instructions to stop such courses run by different University/Institute which do not have approval of the UGC; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (e) As per the information provided by the Allahabad Agricultural Institute, the Institute started its distance education centres in the year 2002 and is conducting the course of Bachelor of Physiotherapy in over 150 centres all over the country enrolling 4215 students. The University Grants Commission (UGC) and the Distance Education Council (DEC) have not accorded

their approval to the AAI for conducting Bachelor of Physiotherapy Courses through the distance mode.

(f) and (g) No, Sir. The UGC is mandated to maintain and coordinate the standards of Higher Education in the country and the DEC maintains standards of education through the distance mode. The Commission has written to all institutions, deemed to be universities, inter-alia, suggesting to observe its guidelines on the subject.

Pharmexcil Export Promotion Council

4016. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pharmexcil Export Promotion Council has paid the dues to the organizers of CPHI, China held in June, 2005 for the space occupied by it;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) to (c) Due to inadequate response from its members, Pharmexcil could not participate in CPHI, China in June, 2005 and as the organizers were intimated in this regard, no payment was made.

[Translation]

Economic Cooperation between India and Myanmar

4017. SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any talk between India and Myanmar is being held on Economic Co-operation;

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

(c) the status of trade between India and Myanmar during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) and (b) India and Myanmar signed an MoU on the setting up of Joint Trade Committee (JTC) on 14th July 2003 in Yangon. This was followed by the Inaugural Meeting of the JTC on 15th July 2003. The

2nd meeting of the India Myanmar JTC is likely to be held in near future.

(c) The status of trade between India and Myanmar during the last three years is given below:-

Value: US \$ million		
Year	Export	Import
2002-03	75.07	336.04
2003-04	89.64	409.01
2004-05	109.73	397.07

[English]

Trade with Canada

4018. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to boost trade with Canada;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the economic ties established in this regard;

(c) whether the Indian firms are being encouraged to have tie-ups with Canadian multinational companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the trade likely to increase as a result of such economic ties?

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

(b) to (d) Strengthening of trade relations with Canada is a continuous and ongoing process. Efforts are regularly made to encourage investments, joint ventures and collaborations, expand and diversify trade through various trade promotion measures such as market research, information dissemination, buyer-seller meets, participation in important trade fairs etc.

(e) Though it is not feasible to quantify the exact increase, it is expected that the above steps would boost the existing trade between the two countries.

[*Translation*]

Trafficking of Women

4019. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRIMATI MINATI SEN:

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

(a) whether cases of smuggling of girls/women has increased in the capital in the recent past as appeared in the *Dainik Jagran* dated August 8, 2005;

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

(c) whether these women are sexually exploited by the middlemen who bring them in the name of employment;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check immoral trafficking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) Various studies on trafficking of Women and Girl indicates trafficking of girls to metropolitan cities which are major destination areas.

(c) and (d) The girls rescued from the brothels informed that they were brought on the pretext of employment, marriage etc.

(e) The steps taken by the Government to check immoral trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation are as under:

(i) Amendment of Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 to make it stricter for traffickers and minimize re-victimisation of victims. Setting up of Nodal Authority to deal with anti trafficking measures at national and state level both has been proposed under amendment of Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956.

(ii) The Government is running various programmes on Women Empowerment, Education and

Awareness Generation programme and special programmes for girls and adolescent like Swa-Shakti, Swayamsidha, Balika Samridhi Yojana, Kishori Shakti Yojana etc.

(iii) Government of India has formulated a detailed Media Campaign using TV, Radio and Print. Apart from this both Governments and NGOs are mobilizing social change through advocacy and community participation in programmes. A fifteen minute duration sponsored radio programme '*Akash Hamara Hai*' is being aired which highlights issues concerning to women and children including trafficking of women and children. A 30 seconds duration spot on female foeticide, sexual harassment of women at work place, child sex abuse, falling female sex ratio, women empowerment and trafficking were telecasted from Doordarshan before evening English News and *Hindi Samachar* and Cricket Test Match Series during October-November 2004. Outdoor publicity were organized through kiosk hoarding/display, message on bus back panel in the states of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Gujarat, Orissa, Bihar, Hyderabad City, Trivandrum City and Chennai. The Department is bringing National Commission for Child Rights for proper enforcement of children's right and effective implementation of laws and programmes relating to children.

(iv) The Government has drawn up a National Plan of Action (1998) and constituted a Central Advisory Committee to combat trafficking, rescue and rehabilitate victims of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation, and activate legal and law enforcement systems to strengthen implementation of the ITPA. The committee is chaired by Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development and consists of members from concerned Departments of Government, State Government and prominent NGOs working in this area. Central Advisory Committee has constituted three different sub committees for suggestion on rescue, rehabilitation and prevention. Central Advisory Committee meets quarterly to review the initiatives taken and problems faced by different stake holders in combating trafficking of women and children.

- (v) State Advisory Committees on Trafficking developing authority and seeking to 'mobilize greater state resources in the fight against trafficking have been set up in states under chairpersonship of Chief Secretary/Additional Chief Secretary.
- (vi) The Government has issued guidelines to the States for effective implementation of the Plan of Action and regularly reviews State action.
- (vii) The Government has notified officers of the level of Inspector and above in the CBI as Trafficking Police Officers for investigation of inter-state trafficking cases.
- (viii) The Government has resolved to implement the Global code of Ethics for tourism, which prohibits sexual exploitation of children for purpose of sex tourism. In addition Chief Secretaries of all the State/UTs and Director General (Tourism) have also been requested to make it legally binding for the hotels, lodging/boarding houses to prominently display at the reception counter anti trafficking messages and penal provisions against sexual exploitation.
- (ix) A manual for sensitizing the Police Force has been prepared in collaboration with UNICEF India Country Office. The Department of Women and Child Development, in partnership with UNICEF, has also prepared manual for the sensitization of the District and Taluka level Judiciary, under the aegis of National Human Rights Commission, on the subject of trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation. The manual would assist the judges of the taluka and district levels to implement the ITPA more effectively. Manual for Medical Officers dealing with Medico-Legal cases of victims of trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Child Sexual Abuse and Manual for Social Workers dealing with child victims of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation will empower medical officers and social workers to understand proper way of handling such situations.
- (x) The Government of India running the scheme of Short Stay Home, Swadhar and Pilot Projects on Combating Trafficking.

*[English]***Hindi and Punjabi as Official Language**

4020. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering any proposal of making Hindi and Punjabi as official language in Union Territory of Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the time by which final decision is likely to be taken?

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

(b) This matter needs careful examination and therefore, it is difficult to fix a time frame.

*[Translation]***Living of Non-Tribal People In Nicobar**

4021. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of families of Non-tribal people living in different tribal areas of Nicobar District and their population before Tsunami tragedy on 26.12.2004;

(b) the total number of shops in Car Nicobar, Nancowry, Katchal, Chowra and Terressa Islands used to run by Non-tribal people before Tsunami; and

(c) the total number of Tribal people presently living there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) There were a total of 1081 non-tribal families with a total population of 2238 persons living in different tribal areas of Nicobar District before Tsunami tragedy on 26.12.2004.

(b) The total number of shops run by non-tribals in these areas before Tsunami was 100, the details of which are indicated hereunder:

Car Nicobar	47
Nancowry	32
Katchal	20
Teressa	01

(c) Almost the entire non-tribal population of Car Nicobar and Teressa Islands as well a large number of such population from other Nancowry Group of Islands have either shifted to South Andaman or left for mainland after Tsunami. Two hundred and sixty six such non-tribal evacuees from Nicobar District have been resettled at South Andaman.

Criminal Procedure Code

4022. MS. INGRID MCLEOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether continued existence of some clauses in criminal procedure code, prevention of corruption act and central vigilance act is proving detrimental to an early disposal of corruption cases against the Government servants;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to remove these bottlenecks through suitable legislative intervention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) The provisions in the Criminal Procedure Code and Prevention of Corruption Act are quite effective in combating corruption and also protecting innocent and honest public servants from false and vexatious allegations. However, the Government undertakes a review of the functioning of the statutes, as and when the need arises. Recently the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 was amended through the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005. There is presently no proposal to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 and the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003.

[Translation]

Allotment of Higher Type of Government Accommodation

4023. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government employees in Mumbai, Maharashtra have/had been allotted higher type of Government accommodation as against their actual entitlement;

(b) if so, the type-wise details therefor last three years; and

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

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

(b) The details of such allotments made during the last three years type-wise, are as under:—

Type of quarter	Year 2002	Year 2003	Year 2004
Type-I	Nil	Nil	Nil
Type-II	Nil	Nil	Nil
Type-III	Nil	Nil	251
Type-IV	Nil	Nil	Nil
Type-V	Nil	Nil	22

(c) The Government employees in Mumbai had been allotted accommodation higher than their entitlement in only those categories where surplus accommodation was available.

[English]

Recommendation of Shukla Commission

4024. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the execution status of the action plan finalized on various recommendations of the Shukla Commission for reducing the gap of infrastructure and development in the North East in terms of PM's special packages 1996 and 1999;

(b) the sector-wise target and achievement made so far; and

(c) the status of the remaining recommendations of the commission yet to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (c) In October, 1996, the Prime Minister announced new initiatives for

North East Region, which inter-alia included, "Commission to determine gaps in Infrastructure and backlog in Basic Minimum Service". In view of that, the Shukla Commission was appointed to inter-alia examine gaps in infrastructure development and backlog in respect of Basic Minimum Services in the North Eastern States. This required mobilization of financial resources to fill up the gaps in the Region. Hence, all Ministries/Departments, except those specifically exempted, were required to make a mandatory minimum provision of 10% of their budgetary allocation for the North Eastern Region. The Government also created a Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) consisting of funds from the balance of mandatory 10% of the budgetary allocation for the North Eastern Region (NER) which the Central Ministries/Departments are unable to spend for their respective schemes/programmes. The money from this Pool is used for upgrading the socio-economic infrastructure in the NE States. A Statement showing sector-wise releases from the Pool till 31.03.05 is enclosed. No Package was announced in 1999.

Statement

Sector-wise Releases from NLCPR as on 31.03.05

Sectors	Total Release in Rs. crore
Agriculture & Allied	20.71
Education	377.97
Flood Control & Irrigation	305.93
Health	139.08
Power	1030.76
Road & Bridges	547.57
Sports	88.05
Water Supply	343.14
Others	217.39
Total	3070.60

Delhi Metro Rail Project

4025. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved the second phase of Delhi Metro Rail Project which will connect South Delhi and East Delhi to existing Metro corridor;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of security arrangements being provided to old people and ladies with special reference to the eve-teasing;

(d) the authority under whose administrative control the Metro Rail is working at present;

(e) the measures being taken for timely completion of the second phase of Metro Rail Project and progress made so far in this regard; and

(f) the revenue earning expected from Delhi Metro Rail in 2005-06?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) So far there has been no report of eve-teasing or harassment to old people. At every metro station Policemen are posted and every train generally has a Policemen. Metro has also engaged a private security agency to guide and help the passengers at all the stations.

(d) The Delhi Metro Rail Corporation is owned jointly by Government of India (GoI) and by Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) and functions under their administrative control.

(e) Preliminary and preparatory works or preparation of tenders, etc. have been initiated.

(f) Approximately Rs. 140 crore.

Closure of Coir Board

4026. SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNIAH: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to close down Coir Board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Exports of Tyres

4027. DR. K. DHANARAJU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) tyres exported during the last three years alongwith foreign exchange earned therefrom, country-wise;

(b) whether some foreign tyres manufacturing companies are dumping their products in India;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check the quality of these tyres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) Country-wise details of export of auto tyres and tubes, is indicated as under:-

(Value in US\$ million)*

Importing Country	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
1	2	3	4
USA	39.42	42.11	35.90
UAE	19.74	19.53	32.05
Pakistan	13.00	14.04	24.99
Philippines	14.45	15.32	22.57
Iran	16.74	12.80	14.70
Bangladesh	7.73	25.19	12.30
Netherlands	5.21	6.51	11.84
Germany	6.55	7.40	11.01
Australia	4.92	7.71	9.52
Egypt	7.39	5.41	8.70
Afghanistan	13.03	6.69	7.19
Peru	4.62	5.81	7.14
Vietnam	7.21	—	6.97
Nigeria	5.45	7.31	6.92
Kenya	—	5.92	6.60
Saudi Arabia	4.46	—	6.59
Singapore	7.69	21.78	6.57
Syria	4.08	5.70	6.06

1	2	3	4
UK	—	8.43	—
Sri Lanka	—	6.74	—
Myanmar	3.98	—	—
Others	71.96	103.60	111.16
Grand Total	257.63	328.00	348.78

(*Source: CAPEXIL)

(b) to (d) The Automotive Type Manufacturers Association (ATMA) have stated that the imports of low priced bus/truck tyres from China has adversely affected domestic manufacturers. However, no application has been received by the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties from the domestic industry alleging dumping of tyres of India by any country.

[Translation]

Proposal from Madhya Pradesh

4028. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether various proposals under Jabali Yojana (action plan for eradication of prostitution), Balika Samridhi Yojana, Swayum Siddha Yojana, Grant from Rashtriya Sishu Sidhi, Alapkaleen Awas Graha Sanchalan, working women hostel and Swadhara Yojana sent by the Government of Madhya Pradesh are lying pending with the Union Government for a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (c) The reasons for delay in clearing the proposals received under various welfare schemes of the Department of Women & Child Development are as follows:

(i) For want of requisite information from the NGOs and State Government;

(ii) Incomplete proposals are returned to the State Government;

(iii) The procedural requirement involves State Government and Technical Department and, therefore, no time frame can be fixed for clearing the proposals;

(iv) The proposals which could not be considered during the last year are considered next year;

(v) Due to constraints of funds;

(vi) Due to revision of the norms of the schemes.

Regulatory Authority

4029. SHRIMATI NEETA PATERIYA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to constitute any Regulatory Authority at the Central level for ensuring maximum participation of tribal people in forest produce trade; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to ensure safeguarding of the interests of tribal people in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal under consideration in the Ministry. However, the Ministry has been providing grants to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations to enhance their efforts with regard to procurement of Minor Forest Produce and other activities. Besides, the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation Ltd., (TRIFED), an apex level Cooperation Society functioning under this Ministry, as per their new byelaws, undertakes the marketing development of tribal products.

*[English]***Activities of Madarasas**

4030. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:
 SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
 SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI:
 SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that some of the madarasas in the country are preaching exclusivism and fundamentalism as reported in the 'Pioneer' dated July 31, 2005;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the illegal activities of such madarasas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) As per available inputs, some madarasas located along border areas have come to adverse notice for illegal activities including religious fundamentalism.

The State Governments having borders with neighbouring countries have been advised to take action under the provisions of the Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1988, wherever such places of worship/religious instruction are found to be indulging in illegal activities.

Contractual Marriages

4031. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instance of poor young girl getting married to foreign national on contractual basis has come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted by the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the action taken against the persons found responsible;

(e) whether the Government intend to rehabilitate such distraught girls;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (c) The National Commission for Women (NCW) took notice of and held investigation during July, 2004 into one case of a minor girl of Thane District, Maharashtra allegedly being sold to a Yemini national for Rs. 10,000/- under the guise of marriage by a close female relative of the girl.

(d) As per information given by the Government of Maharashtra, almost all of the persons found involved were arrested.

(e) and (f) As informed by the Government of Maharashtra, if such girls are brought before the concerned Child Welfare Committee, they can be admitted to the children home for further rehabilitation.

(g) As per the information furnished by the Ministry of External Affairs, India's diplomatic missions in the Gulf countries have been instructed to discreetly monitor those seeking visas to ascertain the genuineness of the intended purpose of the visit. The Embassies of the Gulf countries have been apprised of this issue during the Gulf Division's interaction with these Embassies.

As per the information furnished by the Ministry of Home Affairs, as far as enforcement of Foreigners Act vis-a-vis lodges and hotels is concerned, instructions have already been issued that Managers of all hotels/lodges should report to the police within 24 hours of the arrival of any foreigner in their hotels. They are required to obtain information in the prescribed form indicating the details of the foreigners viz. name, nationality, passport numbers etc.

Police Reform

4032. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations given by the various Commissions constituted in the country for reforms in Police have been implemented for lack of funds;

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

(c) whether the recommendation given by the Dharma Vira Commission and the Commissions constituted thereafter have been implemented;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) 'Police' being a state subject, recommendations of various Commissions/Committees set up for police reforms have been considered by the States and action taken on some of their recommendations. However, a number of recommendations remain unimplemented due to various reasons.

(c) and (d) The Commission set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Dharam Vira submitted eight reports during the period February 1979 to May 1981 with a number of recommendations, which were to be implemented by both the Central Government and the State Government. The reports of the Commission were sent to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administration. Among the various recommendations of National Police Commission which the Central Government have implemented pertain to providing more funds for housing to policemen, strengthening of the police communication system, giving assistance for computerisation in the State Police Force, under the Scheme for Modernization of the State Police Forces, establishment of the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), organizing management courses at Sardar Vallabhbhai National Police Academy, Hyderabad for the IPS officers, streamlining the setup of Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), Directorate Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW) and Lok Nayak Jai Prakashnarayan National Institute for Criminology and Forensic Sciences (LNJN NICFS), issue of guidelines of arrest of persons etc. Some of the crucial recommendations of National Police Commission which have not been implemented by the State Governments pertain to constitution of State Security Commission, procedure for selection of Director General of Police of

the State & fixing their tenure, replacement of the Police Act, 1861.

(e) The unimplemented recommendations have been considered by the States and the Union Government from time to time and the Review Committee set up by the Government in 2004 has shortlisted 49 such recommendations for reconsideration of States and Central Government.

Irregularities in Allotment of Flats to SCs/STs

4033. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain irregularities have been found in the allotment of flats by Delhi Development Authority to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Delhi Development Authority has informed that the reservation policy provides for allotment of 17.5% of the flats to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes category and 7.5% of the flats to Scheduled Tribes category. This is done by DDA through a computerized draw in the presence of independent judges. Further, if at any stage, it is found that there is misrepresentation or suppression of facts, action to cancel the allotment is taken by DDA, as per the terms and conditions of allotment.

NDMC and MCD Parking Sites

4034. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NDMC and MCD are not able to mobilise financial resources from their parking sites as they are not being properly utilised;

(b) if so, the details of such parking sites alongwith the losses suffered by NDMC and MCD on this account;

(c) whether the Government have initiated action in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d) The New Delhi Municipal Council has reported that 97 parking sites in its area have been identified and they are all put to tender. No parking site is left. Therefore, no loss on this account has been suffered by it.

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that some reports regarding operation of unauthorised parking lots were received, some of which have now been converted into paid parking lots. Many new parking sites have been put up for streamlining the haphazard parking but the same is being registered by the local residents, Market Associations, etc. and some have approached Courts of Law.

Education for Mentally Retarded Children

4035. SHRI ANANT GUDHE:
SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide free education to the mentally retarded children till they attain the age of 18 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to secure the future of mentally retarded children on their attaining the age of 18 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. It is enjoined upon the States/UTs to implement the provisions of the National Policy on Education, 1986, as modified in 1992, and the provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (PWD Act, 1995) for free education including the vocational education of the disabled children including the mentally retarded till they attain the age of eighteen years. In this connection, this Department has been writing to the State Governments/UT Administrations.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC) of this Department, the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of AIDS/Appliances (ADIP Scheme) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan (SSA) of the Department of Elementary Education and Literacy provide various facilities to the Children with disabilities of various categories including the mentally retarded children.

(c) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is supporting Vocational Training Centres run by NGOs. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has set up Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for Persons with Disabilities where persons with disabilities are provided vocational training. For self-employment of People with Disabilities including mentally retarded person, the National Handicapped Finance and Development Cooperation provides loans at low rates of interest. Apart from this, the PWD Act, under section 39, provides 3% reservation in admission educational institutions for persons with disabilities. The Comprehensive Action Plan (announced by HRM on 21.3.05 in Rajya Sabha) envisages a revised Scheme for Inclusive Education for Children and Youth with Disability (IECYD) providing for various facilities to disabled children including the mentally retarded even beyond the age of 18 years to identify suitable trades and training institutions for vocational education for the disabled.

[Translation]

Non-Registration of Complaints by Delhi Police

4036. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENG
PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the instances of non-registration of all the complaints by Delhi Police to keep the statistics of crime low has come to the knowledge of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith action taken in this regard;

(c) whether any complaint has been received by the Government for the non-registration of cases by Delhi Police during each of the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details of the cases alongwith police officials suspended as a result thereof?

majority of complaints received in this regard were not substantiated. The number of complaints received during the years 2002, 2003, 2004 and upto 31st July, 2005, action taken thereon and the action taken against police personnel in this connection are indicated below:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d) Large

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005 (upto 31st July)
Number of Complaints received	352	505	538	349
Complaints substantiated	15	25	43	27
Complaints not-substantiated	337	480	495	321
Number of complaints in which enquiry is pending	—	—	—	1
Number of Police Officials to whom advisory Memo was issued	2	—	—	—
Number of Police personnel who were issued warning	2	2	5	1
Number of police personnel suspended	—	—	2	—
Number of police personnel who were imposed the penalty of forfeiture of service	—	2	1	—
Number of police personnel whose increment had been withheld	—	1	—	—
Number of police personnel against whom show cause notice/censure have been issued	15	14	48	35
Number of Police personnel against whom departmental enquiry is pending	—	—	5	2

It may also be mentioned that the Delhi Police has even suspended two personnel in connection with such a complaint.

Trade between India and Pakistan

4037. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether Pakistan has refused to include some more items in the list of importable goods from India;

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

(c) the names of items which were exported to Pakistan during each of the last three years along with the foreign exchange earned therefrom;

(d) whether the Government proposes to give relaxation on import of Textiles, Fruits and Dry Fruits as reported in the 'Dainik Jagran' dated August 8, 2005;

- (e) if so, the details and facts thereof;
- (f) whether Pakistan has requested the Government in this regard;
- (g) if so, the details and outcome of the discussion held, if any thereof;
- (h) the extent to which trade between South Asian Countries will be increased after such relaxation;
- (i) the present volume of trade between India and Pakistan;
- (j) the actual potential;
- (k) whether the Minister recently visited Pakistan; and
- (l) if so, the result of discussions held on improving trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) In the Joint Statement issued after the Second Round of India-Pakistan talks on Economic and Commercial Cooperation within the framework of the Composite Dialogue held in New Delhi on August 9-10, 2005, Pakistan side informed that in the last year there had been an addition of 83 items to the positive list of items permitted for imports from India which now included 771 items in total. The Pakistan side agreed to consider the request of the Indian side to include some more items in the Positive List.

(c) The details in this regard are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (h) Pakistan has been raising the issue of specific duty in textile and clothing sector as this inhibits any meaningful market access to Pakistani goods. A Study was got conducted by Ministry of Textiles on "The Effect on Imports in India in Textiles and Clothing on Specific Duty Removal under South Asian Free Trade Area Agreement (SAFTA)". As per the study, India maintains specific duty on 271 tariff lines in textile and clothing sector. These 271 tariff lines in specific duty can be classified into four categories, namely, Minimal Threat, Mild Threat, Medium Threat and Severe Threat categories should be removed from the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) Sensitive list and specific duty eliminated altogether on minimal threat category, and in three years (@ 50%, 75% and 100%) on the Mild Threat category. Specific duty should be similarly removed on the 7 and 8 lines in the Medium and Severe threat category respectively, which fall in the SAFTA free list. A roadmap has been drawn to address the specific duties of 271 tariff lines in a phased manner. This relaxation when implemented is expected to boost imports from Pakistan, but it is difficult to quantify its actual potential. As regards fruits, namely, mangoes, apples and oranges, Pakistan requested deletion of these items from our Indicative Sensitive List under SAFTA, but India declined to accept this request. There has been no discussion on dry fruits.

(i) Statement showing the bilateral trade between India and Pakistan during the last three years is given below:

Bilateral trade between India and Pakistan

(Value: In US\$ Million)

Year	Exports to Pakistan	Imports from Pakistan	Total trade	Trade Balance	% Growth In India's Exports	% Growth in Pakistan's Exports
2002-2003	206.16	44.85	25101	161.31	—	—
2003-2004	286.94	57.65	34459	229.29	39	29
2004-2005	505.44	95.33	60077	410.11	76	65

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

(j) The above figures show that the volume of trade between India and Pakistan has shown a positive growth. During the year 2004-2005, the volume of trade was valued at US\$ 600.77 million as compared to US\$ 344.59

million during 2003-2004 registering an increase of 74%. It is expected that this positive trend will continue, but it is difficult to quantify the actual potential.

(k) and (l) Minister of Commerce and Industry visited Pakistan to attend the Fourth Meeting of the SAARC Commerce Ministers held in Islamabad on 22-23 November, 2004. During his meeting with Pakistan's Commerce Minister it was, inter alia, decided to set up a Joint Study Group (JSG) at the level of Commerce Secretaries of India and Pakistan for adopting a strategy for boosting trade between India and Pakistan. The JSG

at list first meeting held in February, 2005 in New Delhi constituted two Working Groups—(1) on Customs Cooperation and Trade Facilitation Measures, and (2) on Non-Tariff Barriers. The setting up of JSG is expected to pave the way for enhanced volume of bilateral trade as both the countries would, inter alia, strive to address the problems relating to non-tariff barriers and customs cooperation.

Statement

Department of Commerce

Monthly Foreign Trade Statistics of India (Principal Commodities and Countries)

Export: Country-wise all Commodities

(Pakistan)

Dated: 18.8.2005
(Values in US \$ Million)

Sl.No.	Commodity	March 2004	March 2005	% Growth	Apr-Mar 2004	Apr-Mar 2005	% Growth Country: Pakistan IR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Dyes/Intmdtes. & Coar Tar Cheml.	17.15	0.84	-95.08	69.13	148.64	115.01
2.	Petroleum: Crude & Products	0.01	0.01	1,051.33	0.02	59.45	300,621.79
3.	Drugs, Pharmcutes & Fine Chemls	2.96	32.79	1,007.55	26.87	55.91	108.10
4.	Oil Meals	4.93	5.33	8.04	26.19	40.47	54.53
5.	Plastic & Linoleum Products	0.67	0.93	38.06	6.86	38.30	458.38
6.	Ruber Mfd. Products Excpt. Footwr.	1.87	1.96	4.69	14.39	27.34	89.93
7.	Iron Ore	0.77	2.07	168.61	8.39	22.38	166.71
8.	Inorganic/Organisc/AG RO Chemls.	3.21	1.40	-56.48	17.94	17.38	-3.09
9.	Prmry. & Semi-Fnshd. Iron & Stl.	1.64	1.47	-10.76	5.08	10.57	107.92
10.	Spices	0.16	0.37	127.76	2.36	9.43	299.51
11.	Cotton Raw Incd. Waste	8.76	5.96	-31.97	43.87	8.03	-81.69
12.	Manufactures of Metals	0.55	0.87	57.99	5.90	7.71	30.58
13.	Other Commodities	0.57	1.02	80.39	17.21	6.75	-60.76
14.	Cotton Yarn, Fabrics, Madeup Setc	2.17	0.91	-57.77	7.89	5.75	-27.08
15.	Machinery and Instruments	0.45	0.71	58.16	2.92	5.43	85.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Tea	0.47	0.80	69.53	6.57	5.10	-22.35
17.	Ferro Alloys	0.84	0.87	3.30	1.83	5.00	173.39
18.	Pulses	0.01	2.10	22,101.07	0.20	4.31	2,021.45
19.	Resid. Chemical & Allied Prdcts.	0.31	1.03	229.73	2.66	4.30	61.75
20.	Paints/Enamels/Varnishes etc.	0.16	0.42	158.70	1.99	3.18	59.95
21.	Paper/wood Products	0.51	0.17	-67.44	3.04	2.59	-14.79
22.	Rice (Other than Basmati)	—	—	—	0.37	2.33	524.03
23.	Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	0.23	0.19	-17.79	1.13	2.14	89.09
24.	Other Cereals	0.05	1.35	2,585.89	0.20	1.51	674.64
25.	Dairy Products	—	0.11	—	0.07	1.15	1,642.98
26.	Processed Minerals	0.06	0.14	151.65	0.36	1.10	208.47
27.	Shellac	0.10	0.09	-4.86	0.68	1.03	50.85
28.	Electronic Goods	0.00	0.03	9,498.51	0.09	0.94	913.82
29.	Cosmetics/Toiletries etc.	0.12	0.05	-62.13	0.59	0.90	52.00
30.	Fresh Vegetables	0.04	0.74	1,763.79	0.20	0.87	336.11
31.	Iron & Stl. Bar/Rod Etc.	0.13	—	—	0.36	0.79	118.83
32.	Misc. Processed Items	0.01	0.01	63.23	0.07	0.61	828.86
33.	Sugar	0.05	0.41	682.16	3.86	0.53	-86.34
34.	Gls/Glswr/Cermcs/Reftra/Cmnt	0.35	0.01	-98.08	1.16	0.46	-60.43
35.	Guergum Meal	0.21	0.03	-83.27	0.73	0.45	-39.03
36.	Non-Ferrous Meals	—	0.10	—	0.07	0.38	436.83
37.	Manmade Staple Fibre	0.02	0.04	110.14	0.06	0.35	524.77
38.	Transport Equipments	0.00	—	—	0.13	0.20	58.91
39.	Other ores and Minerals	0.00	0.04	12,525.23	1.37	0.15	-88.89
40.	RMG Wool	—	—	—	—	0.15	—
41.	Sports Goods	0.01	0.02	65.58	0.17	0.15	-12.39
42.	Handcrfs. (Excl. Hand Made Crpts)	0.03	0.01	-79.18	0.15	0.11	-26.17
43.	Castor Oil	—	—	—	0.08	0.11	38.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
44.	Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups	0.00	0.01	1,884.04	0.16	0.09	-40.62
45.	Marine Products	—	—	—	0.04	0.09	99.38
46.	Residual Engineering Items	0.02	0.01	-68.31	0.05	0.08	57.32
47.	Spirit & Beverages	—	—	—	—	0.08	—
48.	Groundnut	—	—	—	—	0.07	—
49.	Meat & Preparations	—	0.00	—	—	0.07	—
50.	Aluminium other than prdcts.	—	—	—	0.23	0.06	-75.63
51.	Cashew	—	—	—	0.16	0.05	-67.03
52.	RMG Cotton incl. Accessories	0.00	0.00	-69.26	0.54	0.05	-90.87
53.	Jute Hessian	—	—	—	—	0.05	—
54.	Fresh Fruits	—	—	—	0.18	0.05	-74.92
55.	Finished Leather	—	—	—	0.29	0.03	-89.25
56.	Machine Tools	0.00	—	—	0.01	0.03	378.30
57.	Coir & Coir Manufactures	0.03	0.01	-45.24	0.06	0.03	-53.26
58.	Jute Yarn	—	—	—	—	0.02	—
59.	Wollen Yarn, Fabrics, Madeup Setc	—	—	—	0.06	0.02	-68.42
60.	Poultry Products	—	0.02	—	—	0.02	—
61.	Mica	—	—	—	—	0.02	—
62.	Carpet (Excl. Silk) Handmade	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.01	1,450.52
63.	Gems & Jewellery	—	—	—	0.08	0.01	-82.56
64.	Natri. Silk Yarn, Fabrics, Madeup	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	-32.81
65.	Leather Goods	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	15.24
66.	Footwear of Leather	—	—	—	—	0.01	—
67.	Footwear of Rubber/Canvas etc.	—	0.01	—	—	0.01	—
68.	Wheat	—	—	—	—	0.00	—
69.	Comp. Software in Physical form	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	136.06
70.	Processed Vegetables	—	—	—	0.47	0.00	-99.36
71.	RMG of other Textile Matri.	—	—	—	—	0.00	—
72.	Processed Fruits & Juices	—	—	—	0.01	0.00	-69.11
73.	RMG Manmade Fibres	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	1.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
74.	Floricultural Products	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	-51.78
75.	Rice-Basmoti	—	—	—	1.22	—	—
76.	Sesame Seeds	0.11	—	—	0.12	—	—
77.	RMG Silk	—	—	—	0.00	—	—
78.	Silk Carpet	0.00	—	—	0.00	—	—
79.	Project Goods	0.00	—	—	0.00	—	—
Total		49.76	65.53	31.70	286.94	505.44	76.15
Exchange Rate: (1US\$=Rs.)		45.0179	43.6905		45.9513	44.9315	

Date Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

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(*)—>% Share of commodity in total Export (2004-2005) to [fspceEcnt]

*Department of Commerce**Monthly Foreign Trade Statistics of India (Principal Commodities and Countries)**Export: Country-wise all Commodities**(Pakistan)*Dated: 18.8.2005
(Values in US \$ Million)

Sl.No.	Commodity	March 2002	March 2003	% Growth	Apr-Mar 2002	Apr-Mar 2003	% Growth Country: Pakistan IR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Plastic & Linoleum Products	3.20	0.03	-99.10	22.12	27.49	24.27
2.	Drugs, Phrmcutes. & Fine Chemls.	1.78	2.26	27.24	18.39	21.89	18.99
3.	Dyes/Intmdtes. & Coar Tar Cheml.	0.60	1.08	78.69	7.38	18.68	153.17
4.	Petroleum Crude & Products	—	0.00	—	0.01	17.79	147,527.01
5.	Iron Ore	—	1.75	—	4.72	16.34	245.80
6.	Inorganic/organic/AG RO Chemls.	1.21	1.25	2.96	6.76	16.28	141.03
7.	Other Commodities	0.26	0.39	52.44	4.06	13.59	235.09
8.	Rubr. Mfd. Prdcts. Excpt. Footwr.	1.07	1.05	-1.13	8.16	13.57	66.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Oil Meals	—	0.04	—	4.41	7.42	68.35
10.	Prmry. & Semi-Fnshd. Iron & stl.	—	0.11	—	0.28	6.78	2,297.99
11.	Sugar	0.45	—	—	42.75	6.38	-85.08
12.	Tea	0.29	0.19	-32.77	3.02	4.18	38.36
13.	Machinery and Instruments	0.21	0.18	-14.29	2.91	3.67	26.15
14.	Residl. Chemical & Allied Prdcts.	0.23	0.19	-17.44	2.77	3.57	28.54
15.	Spices	0.84	0.38	-55.01	3.23	3.53	9.13
16.	Manufactures of Metals	0.12	0.42	241.16	1.75	2.85	62.45
17.	Manmade Yam, Fabrics Madeups	0.00	—	—	0.06	2.38	3,777.36
18.	RMG Cotton Incl. Accessories	—	—	—	0.37	2.29	514.09
19.	Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	0.15	0.20	33.38	0.74	1.93	159.97
20.	Paints/Enamels/Varnishes etc.	0.17	0.11	-33.46	1.70	1.84	8.47
21.	Wheat	—	1.32	—	—	1.54	—
22.	Other ores and Minerals	0.02	—	—	1.04	1.43	37.34
23.	Paper/Wood Products	0.01	0.03	413.73	0.45	1.24	174.85
24.	Cotton Yam, Fabrics, Madeup Setc.	0.19	0.10	-48.22	0.85	1.18	39.58
25.	Aluminium other than prdcts.	—	0,01	—	0.00	10.8	26,119.04
26.	Fresh Vegetables	0.10	—	—	0.11	0.96	783.88
27.	Cosmetics/Toiletries etc.	0.05	0.02	-58.84	0.37	0.72	92.59
28.	Castor Oil	—	—	—	0.06	0.63	964.08
29.	Shellac	0.03	0.00	-80.87	0.38	0.58	52.78
30.	Misc. Processed Items	—	0.00	—	0.01	0.51	3,981.37
31.	Gls/Glswr/Cermcs./Retfrs./Cmnt.	0.01	0.04	484.77	0.44	0.49	11.57
32.	Rice (Other than Basmati)	—	0.04	—	—	0.44	—
33.	Ferro Alloys	—	0.03	—	0.65	0.31	-52.15
34.	Non-Ferrous Metals	—	—	—	0.07	0.30	309.70
35.	Iron & Stl. Bar/Rod etc.	0.01	—	—	0.15	0.26	79.95
36.	Project Goods	—	—	—	0.08	0.25	234.62
37.	Sports Goods	0.01	—	—	0.08	0.19	150.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
38.	Electronic Goods	0.00	0.02	8,181.89	0.23	0.18	-21.28
39.	Transport Equipments	0.08	0.03	-60.83	0.19	0.17	-10.23
40.	Marine Products	—	—	—	0.08	0.13	65.77
41.	Processed Minerals	0.00	—	—	0.09	0.12	36.09
42.	Dairy Products	—	0.07	—	0.01	0.10	660.09
43.	Machine Tools	0.00	—	—	0.01	0.10	1,109.45
44.	Guergum Meal	—	0.08	—	0.06	0.09	56.43
45.	Finished Leather	—	0.00	—	0.01	0.09	1,090.66
46.	Coir & Coir Manufactures	—	—	—	0.11	0.09	-17.66
47.	Tobacco Unmanufactured	—	—	—	—	0.09	—
48.	Sesame Seeds	—	—	—	0.12	0.07	-38.38
49.	Handcres. (Excl. Handmade Crpts.)	0.01	0.01	58.68	0.19	0.06	-68.68
50.	Leather Goods	—	—	—	—	0.05	—
51.	Manmade Staple Fibre	—	—	—	0.10	0.04	-62.30
52.	Coffee	—	—	—	0.01	0.03	262.05
53.	Residual Engineering Items	0.00	0.00	63.15	0.03	0.03	8.09
54.	Groundnut	—	—	—	—	0.02	—
55.	Wollen Yarn, Fabrics, Madeup Setc.	—	—	—	—	0.02	—
56.	Floriculture Products	—	—	—	0.01	0.02	251.02
57.	Other Cereals	—	0.02	—	—	0.02	—
58.	Spirit & Beverages	—	—	—	0.02	0.02	-17.90
59.	Processed Vegetables	—	—	—	0.48	0.01	-97.37
60.	Natrī Silk Yarn, Fabrics, Madeup	—	—	—	0.00	0.01	245.11
61.	RMG Manmade Fibres	—	—	—	0.08	0.01	-88.89
62.	Rice-Basmati	—	—	—	—	0.01	—
63.	RMG of other Textile Matr.	—	—	—	—	0.01	—
64.	Processed Fruits & Juices	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	-1.39
65.	Other Jute Manufactures	0.01	—	—	0.03	0.00	-90.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
66.	Carpet (Excl. Silk) Handmade	—	—	—	0.03	0.00	-95.17
67.	Silk Waste	—	—	—	—	0.00	—
68.	Gems & Jewellery	0.00	—	—	0.01	0.00	-91.01
69.	RMG Silk	—	—	—	0.02	0.00	-96.31
70.	Meat & Preparations	—	—	—	—	0.00	—
71.	Fresh Fruits	—	—	—	0.21	—	—
72.	Pulses	—	—	—	1.07	—	—
73.	Tobacco Manufactured	—	—	—	0.02	—	—
74.	Mollases	—	—	—	0.47	—	—
75.	Leather Garments	—	—	—	0.01	—	—
76.	Comp. Software in Physical form	—	—	—	0.00	—	—
77.	RMG Wool	—	—	—	0.00	—	—
Total		11.12	11.49	3.35	144.01	206.16	43.16
Exchange Rate: (1US\$=Rs.)		48.7371	47.6395	—	47.6919	48.3953	

Date Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

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(*)->% Share of commodity in total Export (2002-2003) to [ftspccEcnt]

Basic Facilities for Trade in Delhi

4038. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN':
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is lack of basic facilities for trade in Delhi as compared to other big cities of the country;

(b) if so, whether Delhi is lagging behind other States in trade infrastructure;

(c) if so, the facts thereof and reasons therefor;

(d) the rank of Delhi among the big cities of the developed countries; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the ranking of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Master Plan for Delhi 2001 (MPD 2001) as well as the Draft Master Plan for Delhi 2021 (MPD 2021) provide for adequate measures to be taken to promote trade and commerce in the city. A five tier system of commercial activity comprising of Metropolitan City Centre or Central Business District, District Centre, community centre, local shopping centre and convenience shopping centre catering for population ranging from 5000 and above has been provided for in an integrated manner. In addition, draft MPD 2021 also proposes establishing of Services markets in Urban extensions, integration of informal bazaars and weekly markets in planned development and locating of new wholesale markets with linkages with proposed Integrated Freight Complex, redevelopment of existing commercial centres through public-private participation, etc. Delhi therefore does not lag behind other states in so far as trading facilities are concerned.

(d) and (e) This Ministry does not maintain details regarding ranking of cities of developed countries.

[*English*]

Shortage of Government Residential Accommodation

4039. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government employees in Hyderabad are facing acute shortage of Government residential accommodation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of dwelling units available at present in Hyderabad for Central Government employees;

(d) whether the Government proposes to construct some more quarters for Central Government employees in Hyderabad;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the steps taken or being taken to meet the demand of the employees in regard to Government accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir. At present, no officer is waiting for allotment in any category of accommodation.

(c)	Type-I	184
	Type-II	416
	Type-III	224
	Type-IV	32
	Type-V	36
	Hostel	32

(d) to (f) There is a proposal to construct 10 Type-VI quarters, as this category of accommodating does not exist at present in Hyderabad.

Construction of Short Stay Homes

4040. SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any target for the construction of short-stay homes in the country during Tenth Five Year Plan for the women and girls who are victims of violence;

(b) if so, the details and funds earmarked therefor;

(c) the number of short stay homes constructed so far, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Department of Women and Child Development's scheme of Short Stay Homes for Women and Girls does not provide for or envisage construction of building.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

SMI Study for SSI

4041. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted Third Indian SMI study concerning small scale industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether disproportion between industrial sickness and investment has been noticed in States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps being taken by the Government to eradicate this disproportionate investment?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Central Government conducted the Third All India Census of the small scale industries (SSI) registered upto 31.03.2001

with reference year as 2001-02. Along with the Census, a sample survey of the unregistered SSI units for the same reference year was also conducted. The main findings of the Third All India Census are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) There is no necessary co-relation between industrial sickness and investment. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) compiles data on sick SSI units financed by

the scheduled commercial banks. According to the All India statistics furnished by the RBI, there were 1,38,811 sick SSI units as at the end of March, 2004. Based on the recommendations of a Working Group, the RBI has drawn up revised guidelines for rehabilitation of sick SSI units, which include, inter their chance in the definition of sick SSI units, norms for deciding their viability, concessional finance, etc. The RBI has circulated the revised guidelines on 16th January, 2002 to all scheduled commercial banks for implementation.

Statement

Main Findings of Third Census

Reference Period: 2001-02

Sl.No.	Characteristics	Registered SSI sector	Unregistered sector	Total SSI sector
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Size of the sector	13,74,974	91,46,216	1,05,21,190
2.	No. of rural units	6,09,537 (44.33%)	51,98,822 (56.8%)	58,08,359 (55%)
3.	No. of urban units	765437 (55.67%)	3947394 (43.16%)	4712831 (44.79%)
4.	No. of SSIs	9,01,291 (65.55%)	35,44,577 (37.75%)	44,45,868 (42.26%)
5.	No. of Small Scale Service and Business (industry related) Enterprises (SSSBEs)	4,73,683 (34.45%)	56,01,639 (61.25%)	60,75,322 (57.74%)
6.	No. of ancillary units (%age of no. of SSIs)	45,797 (5.08%)	86,516 (2.44%)	1,32,313 (2.98%)
7.	No. of tiny units among SSIs	8,82,496 (97.9%)	35,43,091 (99.9%)	44,25,587 (99.5%)
8.	No. of women enterprises	1,37,534 (10%)	9,26,187 (10.13%)	10,63,721 (10.11%)
9.	Nature of activity:			
	—Manufacturing/Assembling/Processing	8,72,449 (63.45%)	33,03,366 (36.12%)	41,75,815 (39.69%)
	—Repairing & Maintenance	28,843 (2.10%)	16,92,663 (18.50%)	17,21,506 (16.36%)
	—Services	4,73,682 (34.35%)	41,50,187 (45.38%)	46,23,869 (43.95%)

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Type of organisation:			
	—Proprietary	12,21,701 (88.85%)	88,62,548 (96.9%)	1,00,84,250 (95.8%)
	—Partnership	99,190 (7.21%)	1,03,662 (11.3%)	2,02,852 (1.9%)
	—Private Company	33,284 (2.42%)	38,153 (0.42%)	71,437 (0.68%)
	—Cooperatives	4,715 (0.34%)	9,854 (0.11%)	14,569 (0.14%)
	—Others	16,083 (1.17%)	1,31,999 (1.44%)	1,48,082 (1.41%)
11.	No. of units having outstanding loan as on 31.3.2002	2,76,333 (20.1%)	5,01,306 (5.48%)	7,77,639 (7.39%)
12.	Total employment	61,63,479	1,87,69,284	2,49,32,763
13.	Per unit employment	4.48	2.05	2.37
14.	Total original value of Plant & Machinery (in Rs. lakhs)	30,32,868	24,56,492	54,89,360
15.	Per unit original value of Plant & Machinery (in Rs. lakhs)	2.21	0.27	0.52
16.	Total fixed investment (in Rs. Lakhs)	91,79,207	62,55,660	1,54,34,867
17.	Per. unit fixed investment (in Rs. Lakhs)	6.68	0.68	1.47
18.	Total Gross Output (in Rs. Lakhs)	2,03,25,462	79,10,536	2,82,26,998
19.	Per unit Gross Output (in Rs. Lakhs)	14.78	0.86	2.68
20.	No. of exporting units	7,344	43,262	50,606
21.	Value of exports (in Rs. Lakhs)	12,30,826	1,89,130	14,19,958
22.	Employment per Rs. on lakh investment	0.67	3.00	1.62
23.	No. of products/services as per ASICC produced/rendered in SSI sector	5,983	2,680	6,003
24.	No. of reserved products (as per the reserve list effective on 31.3.2001) produced in SSI sector	877	382	878

Adoption of International Law by US

4042. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether United State of America is not adhering to the international laws in many cases such as environmental and patent related matters as reported in Rajasthan Patrika dated July 8, 2005;

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

(c) the steps taken against the violations of WTO agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) to (c) The editorial in the *Rajasthan Patrika* dated July 8, 2005 does not cite any specific violation of international laws governing environmental and patent-related matters, included under the various World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreements, by the United States of America. While international laws typically provide for dispute resolution between parties to the treaty, these provisions are invoked by the Government based on the merits of the case, including through recourse to the Dispute Settlement Undertaking of the WTO.

Selling of Land by DDA to Organisations

4043. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has sold lands to cultural, social, commercial and educational institutions during the last three years and current year;

(b) if so, the details of land sold to each of these institutions alongwith the cost thereof;

(c) whether the land has been valued below the market price;

(d) if so, the reasons for under-valuation of the land;

(e) if so, the details of the procedures followed for under-valuation; and

(f) the reaction of the Government alongwith the action taken in the this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY, AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that land is allotted to various categories of public institutions at Zonal Variant Rates approved by the Government from time to time, as per provisions of DDA (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Rules, 1981.

These rates of allotment of land for different categories of institutions varies from Re. 1/- per annum (to be charged from Government and other local bodies) to the zonal variant rates ranging from Rs. 97.85 lakhs to Rs. 223.65 lakhs per acre (as approved for the year 2004-05) which are charged from private societies. DDA has switched over to the auction mode of disposal of land for three categories viz. Hospitals, Clubs and Technical Educational Institutes. For Community Halls, it has been decided that the sites identified for the purpose would primarily be offered to the Local Bodies and residuals sites, if any, would be auctioned.

Details of disposal of land for various institutional categories from 2002 onwards are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl.No.	Particulars	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Community Hall	29	03	—	04	36
2.	Religious	06	—	—	—	06
3.	Hospitals	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Institutes	19	—	—	—	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Club	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Govt. Colleges	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Govt. Schools	23	—	—	01	24
8.	Govt. Sr. Secondary & Primary Schools	06	—	04	—	10
9.	Private Sr. Secondary Schools	13	12	—	2	27
10.	Private Nursery Schools	42	27	—	—	69
11.	Campus/Residential Plots (Govt./other Central Govt. allotments)	01	—	—	01	02
12.	MCD allotments	23	—	09	05	37
13.	Hospital/State/Central/ DTTDC/DHS/Social Welfare/ Law Deptt.	22	—	04	01	27
14.	DTC Bus Terminal	02	—	—	—	02
15.	Police Stations	07	01	01	01	10
16.	MTNL	05	—	—	—	05
17.	DMS	12	—	—	—	12
18.	Mother Dairy	28	—	—	—	28
19.	BSES/Tamsco/GNCTD	07	—	64	12	83
20.	Govt. Undertaking/DAMB	02	01	—	—	03
21.	ESI Dispensary	—	—	—	—	—
22.	DMRC	02	11	—	—	13
Total		249	55	82	27	413

*[English]***Special Economic Zones**

4044. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA
DESHMUKH:
SHRI ANANT GUDHE:

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

(a) whether a Special Economic Zones Bill has been approved by the Cabinet;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be introduced in the Parliament;

(c) the Central aid sanctioned/release for setting up of new Special Economic Zones so far State-wise and Zone-wise; and

(d) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) The Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 (No. 28 of 2005)

(c) and (d) The Special Economic Zone scheme does not envisage any Central assistance for setting up of new Special Economic Zones and the zones are being encouraged to be set up in the private sector or joint sector in association with the State Government or by the State Governments themselves.

Welfare Fund for Anganwadi Workers

4045. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to protect the Anganwadi workers by setting up a welfare fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated for this purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, as a welfare and social security measures, 'Anganwadi Karyakarti Bima Yojana' has been introduced w.e.f. 1.4.2004.

CCTV Cameras in Delhi

4046. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CCTV system is the best source of tracking criminals;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to install more CCTV cameras in Delhi to nab criminals; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) Close Circuit Television system is useful in tracking criminals, keeping surveillance over them, maintenance of law and order, and monitoring demonstrations etc. The recording made through CCTV are also useful in identification and

prosecution of culprits. Delhi Police has so far installed CCTV systems in all its Police Stations, Licensing Branch and Police Headquarters. It has also installed two CCTV systems in Karol Bagh area and one in Parliament Street. Future plans of Delhi Police includes installation of such systems at Sadar Bazar Market, Delhi University area and District Court Complex at Tis Hazari.

Scheme on Credit Linked Capital Subsidy

4047. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a scheme on credit linked capital subsidy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria fixed for getting assistance under this scheme; and

(d) the number of SSI units are benefited by this scheme since its inception in the country, State-wise, particularly in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India in the Ministry of Small Scale Industries (SSI) has been operating a scheme for technology upgradation for SSI, called the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) since October 1, 2000. The Scheme provides for 12 per cent capital subsidy to SSI units, including tiny units, on institutional finance availed of by them for induction of well established and improved technology in selected sub sectors/products approved under the Scheme. The eligible amount of subsidy is calculated on the actual loan amount not exceeding Rs. 40 lakh. The new SSI units which are registered with the respective State Directorates of Industries and have set up their units based on eligible technologies are also covered under the Scheme.

(c) The guidelines prescribed for availing subsidy under the CLCSS, inter alia, include the following:

(i) Capital subsidy under the Scheme shall be available only for such projects where term loans have been sanctioned by the eligible primary lending institutions (PLIs) on or after October 1, 2000.

- (ii) The financial assistance by the eligible, PLIs for technology upgradation will be need based. However, the 12 per cent capital subsidy support

would be limited to the loan amounts given in the table below:

Sl.No.	Investment limit	Maximum ceiling of loan eligible for support*	Maximum subsidy available under the scheme
1.	Tiny units with investment in plant & machinery less than Rs. 10 lakh	Rs. 8 lakh	Rs. 0.96 lakh
2.	Tiny units with investment in plant & machinery between Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 25 lakh	Rs. 20 lakh	Rs. 2.40 lakh
3.	Small units with investment in plant & machinery above Rs. 25 lakh	Rs. 40 lakh	Rs. 4.80 lakh

(*The eligible subsidy would be calculated on the actual loan amount or maximum ceiling on loan eligible for subsidy, whichever is lower)

- (iii) Units availing of subsidy under the CLCSS shall not avail of any other subsidy for technology upgradation from Central/State/UT Government. However, units in the North Eastern Region which are availing of financial incentives/subsidy under any scheme of the Governments in the region would also be eligible for subsidy under the CLCSS.

- (iv) Replacement of existing equipment/technology with the same equipment/technology will be qualify for subsidy under this Scheme. This Scheme is also not applicable to units upgrading their technology with second hand machinery.

(d) The State-wise details of the number of units assisted under the CLCSS (including those in Uttar Pradesh) since the inception of the Scheme are as under:

Sl.No.	State	Number of units*
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74
2.	Bihar	05
3.	Chhattisgarh	16
4.	Delhi	46
5.	Goa	02

1	2	3
6.	Haryana	38
7.	Jharkhand	02
8.	Karnataka	66
9.	Kerala	02
10.	Madhya Pradesh	20
11.	Maharashtra	90
12.	Gujarat	28
13.	Orissa	02
14.	Punjab	59
15.	Rajasthan	56
16.	Tamil Nadu	309
17.	Uttar Pradesh	42
18.	West Bengal	08
Total		865

*Upto end July, 2005

Inclusion of Tehsil under Tribal Sub-Plan Area

4048. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from Government of Rajasthan to include ten more Tehsils under Tribal Sub-plan area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Rajasthan has submitted a proposal for inclusion of 10 more Tehsils in districts of Udaipur, Rajasmand, Chittorgarh, Sirohi and Pali in Tribal Sub-plan area.

(c) The State Government have yet to submit the complete information which they were asked to send.

Sexual Harassment in NVS/KVS

4049. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of sexual harassment of Teaching/non-teaching women employee of NVS/KVS have come to the notice of the Government;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Details in respect of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti are given in the enclosed Statement. Details in respect of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are being collected.

Statement

The details including the No. of Complaints received, disposed and action taken for the last three years (Category-wise & State-wise)

Sl.No.	Region	Year	No. of Complaints received	No. of Complaints disposed off	State	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chandigarh	2002-03	1	1	UT	The inquiry was conducted through the redressal Committee and the allegations were not proved.
		2003-04	Nil	Nil		
		2004-05	Nil	Nil		
2.	Patna	2002-03	Nil	Nil	Bihar	—
		2003-04	Nil	Nil		
		2004-05	Nil	Nil		
3.	Pune	2002-03	Nil	Nil	Maharashtra	—
		2003-04	Nil	Nil		
		2004-05	Nil	Nil		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Jaipur	2002-03	Nil	Nil	Rajasthan	(i) Allegations were levelled by PGT (Eng.) against the Principal, JNV, Faridabad. Prima facie, the inquiry report is indicative of some merits in the allegations levelled by the Complainant. Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against the Principal.
		2003-04	Nil	Nil		
		2004-05	3	1		
						(ii) Allegations were levelled by Staff Nurse, JNV Churu (Raj.) against the Principal, JNV Churu (Raj.). Prima facie, the inquiry report is indicative of some merits in the allegations. Disciplinary action has been initiated against the Principal based on the reports of the Committee.
						(iii) Allegations levelled against LDC, JNV, Jalore (Rajasthan) were not proved by the Committee.
5.	Bhopal	2002-03	1	1	Madhya Pradesh	Allegations were levelled by a lady teacher against Art Teacher, JNV, Shahdol, were not proved by the Committee.
		2003-04	Nil	Nil		
		2004-05	Nil	Nil		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Hyderabad	2002-03	Nil	Nil	Andhra Pradesh	Allegations were levelled against the Principal, JNV, Krishna, AP. Prima facie, the inquiry report is indicative of some merits in the allegations.
		2003-04	Nil	Nil		
		2004-05	1	Nil		Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against the Principal.
7.	Lucknow	2004-05	1	Nil	Uttar Pradesh	Allegations were levelled by TGT (Math) of JNV Jhansi against the UDC and Librarian of JNV, Farukhabad. Prime facie, the inquiry report is indicative of some merits in the allegations.
						Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against the UDC.

[Translation]

Licence Fees

4050. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the details pertaining to the licence fees deducted for the Government accommodation since July 01, 1992 has been furnished to the Directorate of Estates;

(b) if not, reasons therefor;

(c) whether licence fees relating to period to July, 1992 may be treated as adjusted for all the Government accommodations in Delhi;

(d) if so, whether the details of deduction of licence fees from July, 1992 to date is not likely to be asked for again after its receipt;

(e) whether all the allottees are likely to be given adjustment certificate to assure them that the amounts deducted have been duly adjusted;

(f) if so, the manner in which the licence fees is proposed to be adjusted in future; and

(g) the time by which the no dues certificate demanded by the allottee after his retirement is likely to be given togetherwith the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Drawing and disbursing Officers concerned are responsible for deduction of license fee from their employees, who are allottees of general pool residential accommodation, under their administrative control. They are also responsible for furnishing the said details to Directorate of Estates. The said details have only been partly furnished & same are posted in ledgers of Directorate of Estate from time to time.

(c) and (d) Recovery of license fee intimated to the Directorate of Estates has since been adjusted.

(e) Adjustment certificate will be issued in respect of license fee recovered and received as and when requested by the allottees.

(f) Monthly recoveries received through E-Mail in the Directorate of Estates from the respective Departments will be adjusted in the individual's license fee account.

(g) No Dues Certificates are issued to the allottees within a period of one month provided the house is vacated and the details of recoveries made are received in the Directorate of Estates.

Trade with Indonesia

4051. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:
MOHD. SHAHID:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:

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

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between India and Indonesia to boost trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith areas of trade;

(c) tenure of said agreement alongwith the value of trade to be made under the said agreement;

(d) the import-export with Indonesia during each of the last three years and foreign exchange earned therefrom; and

(e) the percentage of increase registered in trade with Indonesia during the first quarter of the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (c) A Trade Agreement between India and Indonesia was signed on 3rd June, 1978. The agreement provides that both countries would accord each other no less favourable treatment than that accorded to any other country, particularly as regards customs rules & formalities, custom duties and charges of any kind and regulations governing the importation and exportation of goods/commodities. The tenure of the Agreement was initially for one year, to be automatically extended year after year, unless terminated.

(d) The details are given below:-

Value: US \$ Million		
Year	Import	Export
2002-03	1380.87	826.06
2003-04	2122.08	1127.21
2004-05	2508.71	1290.69

(e) During January-March, 2005 India's imports from and exports to Indonesia registered an increase of 14.99% and 28.32% respectively as compared to the corresponding period last year.

[English]

Model Police Act

4052. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has sent the 8th report of the National Police Commission to the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations in regard to replacement of the old Police Act, 1861 with a Model Police Act;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to get replacement of the Police Act, 1861 in all the States/UTs; and

(c) if so, the name of the States UTs who have agreed with the Model Police Act?

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

(b) and (c) The Union Government has been regularly pursuing with State Governments for enactment of new State Police Acts. It is also proposed to draft a new Model Police Act for re-circulation to all the States/Union Territories in view of the new challenges before the Indian Police.

Indo US Trade Facilitation to WTO

4053. SHRIMATI NIVEDITIA MANE:
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

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

(a) whether India and the US have submitted a joint paper on trade facilitation and better exchange of information to the WTO;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which past differences on trade facilitation between the two countries will be resolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A joint paper (WTO Document No. TN/TF/W/57 dated 22 July, 2005) was filed by India and the United States in the Negotiating Group on Trade Facilitation, WTO for establishing a multilateral mechanism for the exchange and handling of information between Members. The July Framework Agreement of 2004 had reached an explicit consensus to start negotiations on trade facilitation. Trade facilitation negotiations, *inter alia*, aim at a provision for effective cooperation between customs or any other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance

issues. The paper jointly filed by India and USA is to address this issue.

(c) Differences existed in the past regarding inclusion of Singapore Issues in the WTO. The four Singapore Issues are Trade and Investment; Trade and Competition Policy; Transparency in Government Procurement; and Trade Facilitation. In the July Framework Agreement of 1st August, 2004, there was explicit consensus to commence negotiation on trade facilitation and to exclude the other three Singapore Issues from the Doha Work Programme.

Pending Projects of Gujarat with HUDCO

4054. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of pending projects of Government of Gujarat with Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited for loan/financial assistance;

(b) the estimated cost of these projects;

(c) the details of cities and towns likely to be developed through these projects; and

(d) the time by which the pending projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) There is no housing and urban infrastructure schemes received from the Government of Gujarat for loan/financial assistance pending with Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited for sanction.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the Question.

Artisan Welfare Trust

4055. SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of artisan welfare trust created by KVIC in the country;

(b) the total fund collected from them during each of the last three years till date;

(c) whether the Government has started any insurance cover for Khadi artisans;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of persons covered as on date under the scheme; and

(f) the amount of contribution to be made under the scheme by the artisans and the amount of compensation

in case of any mishappenings?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) 20 State Level Artisan Welfare Fund Trusts (AWFTs) have been set up by khadi institutions at the initiative of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) whereas one such Fund has been set up by the State Government of Kerala.

(b) The year-wise details of the amounts collected from the Khadi institutions towards AWFTs during the last three years are given below:

Sl.No.	Period/Year	Amount collected during the period/year (Rs. lakh)	Cumulative amount collected (Rs. lakh)
1.	Up to 31.03.2003	928.82	928.82
2.	2003-04	148.27	1077.07
3.	2004-05	171.45	1247.54

(c) and (d) The Government has launched a Group Insurance Scheme, namely, "Khadi Karigar Janashree Bima Yojana" for khadi workers/artisans on 15th August 2003. The Scheme covers spinners, weavers, pre-spinning artisans and post-weaving artisans. The premium payable is Rs. 200/- per artisan per annum.

(e) 2 lakh persons have been covered under the scheme as on 15th August, 2005.

(f) Out of the total premium of Rs. 200/- per artisan, Rs. 25 is borne by the artisan concerned and the balance amount is met from the following sources:

Social Security Fund of Government of India—Rs. 100

KVIC—Rs. 25

Khadi Institution concerned—Rs. 50

The details regarding the amounts of compensation in the event of various mishaps are as under:

- (i) Natural death : Rs. 20,000/-
- (ii) Death due to accident : Rs. 50,000/-
- (iii) Permanent total disability : Rs. 50,000/-
- (iv) Permanent partial disability : Rs. 25,000/-

[Translation]

Setting up of University for NRI's

4056. SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a special university for Non-Resident Indians;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Appointments in BSF on forged Documents

4057. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of appointments have taken place in BSF with forged documents as reported in the *Statesman* dated 10.08.2005;

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

(c) whether the Government has investigated the scam through CBI; and

(d) if so, the action contemplated by the Government against the officials found involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Two Constables have been found to be enrolled in BSF on the basis of fake certificates in addition to Constable Mukesh Kumar whose case has been detected by the CBI.

(d) The Government has issued directions to initiate legal action against the involved officials who gained employment on fake/forged certificates, by filing criminal cases apart from departmental action for such grave misconduct.

Member of MCC

4058. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering any proposal of increasing the number of seats of directly elected members of the Municipal Corporation Chandigarh (MCC);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which final decision is likely to be taken?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Collection of House Tax by NDMC

4059. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NDMC has failed to collect house tax during the last three years and is very soft wealthy defaulters; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The amount of house tax collected by New Delhi Municipal Council showed an increase in 2004-2005 as compared to the two previous years. New Delhi Municipal Council has not been able to collect house tax in respect of a number of properties due to dispute regarding the amount of tax and pending court cases etc.

[Translation]

Project Reports on Integrated Development of Townships

4060. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various State Governments have presented project reports on integrated development of townships particularly in backward areas of the States during the last three years;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of townships particularly in backward areas;

(c) the number of projects out of the total number of projects that have been approved/rejected alongwith the reasons for rejection;

(d) whether the Union Government has received projects on integrated development from various States during the current financial year too;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith present status of the said proposals;

(f) whether the Government proposes to provide financial help for the development of townships of backward areas of the country through foreign development agencies; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Small and medium towns upto 5 lakh population are assisted under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) in accordance with the guidelines. As per the guidelines of the scheme, the

towns are prioritised and sanctioned by State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC). The scheme covers towns both from backward and other areas in the States. No separate information is maintained in the Ministry for the towns sanctioned in the backward areas alone. 682 new projects (towns) were received and approved during the last three years. State-wise details of towns covered, approved project cost and central assistance released during this period are given in the enclosed Statement. No eligible project was rejected.

(d) and (e) Since the IDSMT Scheme shall be subsumed in the proposed National Urban Renewal Mission (NURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development

Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), State Govts. have been informed that no new projects will be considered during 2005-06, except committed liability towards ongoing projects approved in the previous years under the existing IDSMT scheme, subject to submission of utilisation certificates and progress reports.

(f) There is no proposal with this Ministry to provide financial assistance for development of townships of backward areas in the country through foreign development agencies.

(g) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise New Towns covered with project cost and Central Assistance released under IDSMT scheme during the last three years (2002-03 to 2004-05)

Sl.No.	State	2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005		Total		
		Towns	CA	Towns	CA	Towns	CA	Towns	Proj. Cost	CA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	325.50	13	760.00	17	666.50	37	11772.25	1752.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	0.00	8	192.00	—	0.00	8	1002.79	192.00
3.	Assam	7	168.00	—	0.00	21	344.84	28	4299.71	512.84
4.	Bihar	1	90.00	8	317.00	7	323.83	16	3500.04	730.83
5.	Chhattiegarh	5	238.00	5	186.82	10	333.00	20	4848.07	757.82
6.	Goa	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	4	147.00	25	611.00	15	219.85	44	7596.47	977.85
8.	Haryana	2	90.00	8	302.00	6	30.00	16	3798.58	422.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	141.00	2	28.00	2	10.00	9	1263.76	179.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	44.40	7	253.00	6	132.19	14	2097.58	429.59
11.	Jharkhand	1	75.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	967.55	75.00
12.	Karnataka	19	556.52	29	757.42	28	859.11	76	11473.97	2173.05
13.	Kerala	3	114.00	7	384.00	8	89.65	18	5342.86	587.65
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19	648.12	24	568.25	25	423.00	68	9458.84	1639.37
15.	Maharashtra	23	1038.25	13	743.00	34	1469.22	70	25893.90	3250.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	Manipur	9	207.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	9	871.30	207.00
17.	Meghalaya	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	1	24.00	—	0.00	3	72.00	4	400.00	96.00
19.	Nagaland	—	0.00	1	33.00	—	0.00	1	151.88	33.00
20.	Orissa	6	163.52	1	106.00	4	117.00	11	1880.63	386.52
21.	Punjab	2	48.00	2	50.72	1	24.00	5	607.84	122.72
22.	Rajasthan	5	160.99	6	279.00	16	568.62	27	6260.38	1008.61
23.	Sikkim	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	13	548.97	18	467.27	22	616.39	53	10498.32	1632.63
25.	Tripura	—	0.00	1	88.12	4	94.00	5	1795.07	182.12
26.	Uttaranchal	—	0.00	3	86.00	3	93.00	6	892.83	179.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	25	813.44	26	855.37	45	1362.59	96	15318.42	3031.40
28.	West Bengal	10	678.50	7	517.90	22	812.27	39	15428.06	2008.67
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00
33.	Pondicherry	—	0.00	1	36.00	—	0.00	1	495.30	36.00
Grand Total		168	6320.21	215	7621.87	299	8661.06	682	147916.40	22603.14

CA—Central Assistance; Proj Cost—Approved Project Cost

[English]

Pilot Project for Free Foodgrains

4061. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched a Pilot Project to provide free foodgrains to under nourished adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the districts in which funds has allocated and utilized under the project, State-wise;

(d) the number of persons benefited by the said project so far;

(e) whether the Government has evaluated and consider its expansion in some more districts of the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved implementation of Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) in the year 2005-06 on a pilot project basis. Undernourished Adolescent girls in the age group 11-19 years who are underweight (weight < 35 kg.) are covered under the scheme. Free foodgrains @ 6 kg. per beneficiary per month, are provided to these undernourished adolescent girls.

(c) The programme is being implemented in 51 districts in the country. The list of the districts is given in the enclosed Statement-I. State-wise allocation/release to funds in the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) For the current year, the approval for the scheme was issued on 14.7.2005 and the first instalment was released on 26.7.2005. Earlier, the Planning Commission implemented the pilot project during 2002-03 & 2003-04. As per the information available, about 12.66 lakh persons (Adolescent Girls & Pregnant & Lactating Women) were benefited under the Project.

(e) and (f) The Project has not been evaluated so far. Its evaluation and expansion is under consideration.

Statement I

State-wise list of districts covered under Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls

Sl.No.	States/UTs
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	
	—Alidabad
	—Mehboob Nagar
2. Arunachal Pradesh	
	—Lohit
3. Assam	
	—Kokrajhar
	—Karbi Anglong

1	2
4. Bihar	
	—Aurangabad
	—Gaya
5. Chhattisgarh	
	—Sarguja
6. Goa	
	—North Goa
7. Gujarat	
	—Panchmahal
	—Dohad
8. Haryana	
	—Ambala
	—Yamuna Nagar
9. Himachal Pradesh	
	—Kangra
10. J&K	
	—Anantnag
11. Jharkhand	
	—Paschimi Singhbhum
12. Karnataka	
	—Gulbarga
	—Kolar
13. Kerala	
	—Palakkad
	—Malappuram
14. M.P.	
	—Sagar
	—Damoh
15. Maharashtra	
	—Nanded
	—Nagpur

1	2
16. Manipur	—Senapati
17. Meghalaya	—East Khasi Hills
18. Mizoram	—Lunglei
19. Nagaland	—Tuensang
20. Orissa	—Koraput —Kalahandi
21. Punjab	—Hoshiarpur —Jalandhar
22. Rajasthan	—Dungarpur —Banswara
23. Sikkim	—East Sikkim
24. Tamil Nadu	—Thiruvannamalai —Ramanathapuram
25. Tripura	—West Tripura
26. Uttar Pradesh	—Mirzapur —Sonbhadra
27. Uttaranchal	—Hardwar
28. West Bengal	—Jalpaiguri —Purulia

1	2
29. Delhi	—North-West Delhi
30. Pondicherry	—Karaikkal
31. A&N Island	—Andamans
32. Chandigarh	—Chandigarh
33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—Dadra and Nagar Haveli
34. Daman & Diu	—Daman —Diu
35. Lakshadweep	—Lakshadweep

Statement II

State-wise allocation/amount released as 100% grant to States/UTs as first instalment under NPAG during 2005-06

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2005-06	
		Funds Allocated (Rs. in lakh)	Amount released as first instalment (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1089.7	544.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.91	3.46
3.	Assam	244.34	122.17
4.	Bihar	1051.9	525.95
5.	Chhattisgarh	328.85	164.43
6.	Goa	90.04	45.02
7.	Gujarat	609.99	305.00
8.	Haryana	240.34	120.17

1	2	3	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	180.13	90.07
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	133.61	66.81
11.	Jharkhand	357.46	178.73
12.	Karnataka	1032.8	516.40
13.	Kerala	495.74	247.87
14.	Madhya Pradesh	553.91	276.96
15.	Maharashtra	1225.59	612.80
16.	Manipur	31.6	15.80
17.	Meghalaya	33.71	16.86
18.	Mizoram	13.53	6.77
19.	Nagaland	33.6	16.80
20.	Orissa	579.05	289.53
21.	Punjab	259.29	129.65
22.	Rajasthan	472.97	236.49
23.	Sikkim	12.19	6.10
24.	Tamil Nadu	422.9	211.45
25.	Tripura	182.05	91.03
26.	Uttar Pradesh	622.62	311.31
27.	Uttaranchal	213.89	106.95
28.	West Bengal	1241.75	620.88
29.	A & N Islands	37.53	18.77
30.	Chandigarh	62.1	31.05
31.	Delhi	148.62	74.31
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	34.8	17.40
33a.	Daman	15.03	7.52
33b.	Diu	8.16	4.08
34.	Lakshadweep	5.07	2.54
35.	Pondicherry	22.4	11.20
Total		12094.17	6047.09

*The Planning Commission has stated a sum of Rs. 162.97 crore has been allocated for this scheme as per the Demand for Grant. The balance of Rs. 42.03 crores would be used to meet the commitments of the previous years.

Direct Selling

4062. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved direct selling like multilevel/network marketing in India;

(b) if so, the details of direct selling companies, Company-wise;

(c) whether some direct selling companies are operating without approval;

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

(e) the role of Indian Direct Selling Association in this regard; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to check such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) and (b) Direct selling companies like M/s. amway India, M/s. Avon Beauty India Private Ltd., M/s. Herbalife, M/s. Oriflame, M/s. Tupperware India, M/s. Sunrider India have obtained necessary Government approval from Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB).

(c) and (d) As per Indian Direct Selling Association (IDSA), there are more than 200 direct selling firms operating in India and most of them are small and regional players. The firms account for over 60% of all goods sold through direct selling route in India. The direct selling firms are predominantly unorganized and the information on the approvals taken by such firms is not available.

(e) The IDSA is a self-regulating industry association that mandates its members to operate within the strict provisions of a code of ethics prescribed by the World Federation of Direct Selling Association. The code of ethics sets out fair and ethical principles that induce a congenial and healthy environment for the direct selling industry. Consumers are protected against illegal or unethical practices through the enforcement of the code.

(f) The Government is in dialogue with the IDSA in this regard.

*[Translation]***Continuing Education Programme**

4063. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) number of places wherein continuing education programme has been launched so far, State-wise;

(b) the grants sanctioned and released during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the number of districts in Madhya Pradesh provided with the first instalment under the aforesaid programme alongwith the dates thereof separately;

(d) the number of districts provided with the second instalment after ending of the financial year;

(e) the criteria and time fixed for the release of second instalment after the first instalment;

(f) the number of proposals received from State Government under said scheme during the last three years, State-wise;

(g) the number of proposals cleared as on date and the number of proposals pending for approval; and

(h) the time by when pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Statement-I showing state-wise number of districts which have been sanctioned Continuing Education Programme is enclosed.

(b) Statement-II showing state-wise amount of grant sanctioned and released during the last three years is enclosed.

(c) 42 districts in Madhya Pradesh have been sanctioned the Continuing Education Programme. Statement-III. showing district-wise, the dates on which the programme was sanctioned is enclosed.

(d) and (e) The release of second instalment of grant is considered on receipt of the request for the same and after the following conditions have been fulfilled:-

(i) 75% of the first instalment of grant has been utilized.

(ii) Establishment of the continuing education centres and submission of the progress report of the projects.

(iii) Audited statement of accounts and utilisation certificate in case the request for second instalment is received after 12 months.

In Madhya Pradesh the second instalment has so far been released to one district.

(f) and (g) Statement-IV showing state-wise number of proposals received during the last three years and cleared so far and the number of proposals pending is enclosed.

(h) The pending proposals will be sanctioned as and when the State Governments fulfill the following conditions as provided in the Scheme:-

(i) Provide undertaking from the State Government to bear 50% share of the cost of the project during the 4th and 5th year and also to bear the entire liability thereafter.

(ii) Settlement of the accounts of the grants released for the total literacy/post literacy projects and refund to unspent balance, if any.

Statement I

Number of districts/places covered under the Scheme of Continuing Education Programme

(As on 18.8.2005)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Total no. of districts covered under CEP
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
3.	Assam	—
4.	Bihar	3
5.	Chhattiegarh	2

1	2	3
6.	Delhi	9
7.	Goa	—
8.	Gujarat	23
9.	Haryana	4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	—
12.	Jharkhand	2
13.	Karnataka	26
14.	Kerala	14
15.	Madhya Pradesh	42
16.	Maharashtra	18
17.	Manipur	—
18.	Meghalaya	—
19.	Mizoram	8
20.	Nagaland	—
21.	Orissa	3

1	2	3
22.	Punjab	1
23.	Rajasthan	31
24.	Sikkim	—
25.	Tamil Nadu	28
26.	Tripura	4
27.	Uttaranchal	6
28.	Uttar Pradesh	21
29.	West Bengal	17
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—
31.	Chandigarh	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—
33.	Daman and Diu	—
34.	Lakshadweep	1
35.	Pondicherry	4
Total		290

*Statement II**Status of grants released under the Scheme of Continuing Education during the last three years*

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Financial Year		
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	701.48	1842.71	819.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
3.	Assam	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	—	—	99.29
5.	Chhattisgarh	10.00	—	303.02
6.	Delhi	—	128.33	—

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Goa	—	—	—
8.	Gujarat	1720.35	1595.54	581.10
9.	Haryana	—	—	332.28
10.	Himachal Pradesh	—	53.61	—
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—
12.	Jharkhand	12.50	—	—
13.	Karnataka	1810.79	1176.88	2489.53
14.	Kerala	119.40	485.60	579.54
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3475.80	1730.50	2836.57
16.	Maharashtra	10.00	176.76	267.09
17.	Manipur	—	7.50	7.50
18.	Meghalaya	—	—	—
19.	Mizoram	74.40	31.70	—
20.	Nagaland	—	—	7.50
21.	Orissa	—	—	0.61
22.	Punjab	—	—	—
23.	Rajasthan	2328.30	1977.65	2103.83
24.	Sikkim	—	7.50	—
25.	Tamil Nadu	530.70	839.19	1623.03
26.	Tripura	155.00	31.13	275.73
27.	Uttaranchal	—	30.00	197.86
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2262.28	527.75	1603.81
29.	West Bengal	—	3763.04	1364.59
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—
31.	Chandigarh	91.40	—	62.66
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
33.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—
34.	Lakshadweep	—	11.75	11.74
35.	Pondicherry	—	32.63	—
Total		13302.40	14449.77	15546.47

Statement III

Details of district-wise release of first installment for Continuing Education Programme in Madhya Pradesh

Sl.No.	Name of district	Date of sanction
1	2	3
1.	Indore	13.10.1998
2.	Tikamgarh	24.7.2002
3.	Harda	24.7.2002
4.	Hooshangabad	24.7.2002
5.	Khandwa	26.7.2002
6.	Datia	26.7.2002
7.	Raisen	26.7.2002
8.	Shivpuri	26.7.2002
9.	Neemach	26.7.2002
10.	Jabalpur	26.7.2002
11.	Mandsour	26.7.2002
12.	Ujjain	26.7.2002
13.	Bhind	26.7.2002
14.	Mandla	5.8.2002
15.	Chhindwara	3.9.2002
16.	Dindori	3.9.2002
17.	Gwalior	18.10.2002
18.	Narasingpur	18.10.2002
19.	Rewa	28.10.2002

1	2	3
20.	Panna	24.6.2003
21.	Guna	24.6.2003
22.	Dhar	24.6.2003
23.	Rajgarh	24.6.2003
24.	Dewas	24.6.2003
25.	Barwani	24.6.2003
26.	Sheopur	24.6.2003
27.	Jhabua	24.6.2003
28.	Chhattarpur	23.7.2003
29.	Damoh	26.5.2004
30.	Katni	26.5.2004
31.	Khargone	26.5.2004
32.	Balaghat	26.5.2004
33.	Morena	26.5.2004
34.	Ratlam	26.5.2004
35.	Satna	26.5.2004
36.	Shahdol	26.5.2004
37.	Shajapur	26.5.2004
38.	Seoni	26.5.2004
39.	Vidisha	26.5.2004
40.	Sehore	18.2.2005
41.	Bhopal	29.3.2005
42.	Umaria	29.3.2005

Statement IV

Number of proposals received from State Governments during the last three years, number of proposals cleared as on date and number of proposals pending under the Scheme of Continuing Education Programme

(As on 18.8.2005)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of proposals received	No. of proposals cleared	No. of proposals pending
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	3	1	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	—
6.	Delhi	1	1	—
7.	Goa	—	—	—
8.	Gujarat	11	11	—
9.	Haryana	3	3	—
10.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—
12.	Jharkhand	3	—	3
13.	Karnataka	7	7	—
14.	Kerala	—	—	—
15.	Madhya Pradesh	45	42	3
16.	Maharashtra	10	2	8
17.	Manipur	—	—	—
18.	Meghalaya	—	—	—
19.	Mizoram	—	—	—
20.	Nagaland	—	—	—
21.	Orissa	—	—	—
22.	Punjab	—	—	—
23.	Rajasthan	23	22	1
24.	Sikkim	—	—	—
25.	Tamil Nadu	11	10	1
26.	Tripura	—	—	—
27.	Uttaranchal	11	4	7
28.	Uttar Pradesh	20	15	5
29.	West Bengal	8	8	—
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—
	Chandigarh	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
33.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—
34.	Lakshadweep	1	1	—
35.	Pondicherry	—	—	—

*[English]***Immigration Officials at Kerala Airport**

4064. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of immigration officials deputed at Thiruvananthapuram, Cochin and Kozhikode airports of Kerala;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to create additional posts for immigration wing at the airports of Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) As per information made available by the State Government of Kerala, sanctioned strength of immigration officials for three international airports is as under:

(i)	Thiruvananthapuram	:	84
(ii)	Cochin	:	79
(iii)	Kozhikode	:	61
Total		:	224

(b) and (c) The State Government of Kerala has created 28 additional posts for Kozhikode international airport on 05.08.2005 which is reflected in the sanctioned strength of 61 shown above. Further, Staff Inspection Unit (SIU) has carried out work study of Thiruvananthapuram and Cochin International Airports.

*[Translation]***CBI Cases against IPS**

4065. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian Police Service Officers against whom CBI/Vigilance inquiry being conducted;

(b) the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the total number of cases disposed off during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which remaining cases are likely to be disposed off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]***Central Government Offices**

4066. SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNIAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Central Government Offices located in Delhi are functioning from private buildings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to construct a Government complex to accommodate such offices in a single premises;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith initiatives taken in this regard; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) A list indicating various buildings taken on lease/hired by Directorate of Estates to accommodate Central Government offices is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) At present the following projects of construction of General Pool Office Accommodation are under different stages of planning:

Sl.No.	Projects	Plinth Area (Sq. Mtrs)
(i)	INA Complex, New Delhi	15,370
(ii)	Pushp Bhawan, Phase II Mehrauli Badarpur Road, New Delhi	87,460
(iii)	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Marg (Rouse Avenue), New Delhi	30,000
(iv)	Shahdara, Delhi	11,000
Total		1,43,830

Efforts will be made to allot compact space to various Government Offices, as far as possible, in these General Pool Office Accommodation complexes as and when they become available for allotment.

(e) Does not arise in view of (c) and (d) above.

Statement

List of various buildings leased/hired by Directorate of Estates in Delhi/New Delhi to accommodate Central Government Offices/Departments

Sl.No.	Name of the Building	Particulars of user Ministry/Department
1	2	3
1.	Jeevan Tara Building, Parliament Street	Director General Supply & Disposal (D.G.S. & D.)
2.	Jeevan Deep Building, Parliament Street	Ministry of Finance
3.	Tropical Insurance Building, Connaught Place	Information Centre (Press Information Bureau)
4.	Sterling House (15/16 Daryaganj)	Song & Drama Division M/o. Information & Broadcasting
5.	Kundan Mansion 2A/3, Asaf Ali road	(i) O/o the Chief Adviser Factories (ii) Employee State Insurance Corporation
6.	Jeevan Prakash, Kasturba Gandhi Marg	M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation
7.	Lok Nayak Bhawan, Kasturba Market	24 Government Officer

1	2	3
8.	Bikaner House	7 Government offices
9.	Faridkot House, Coopernicus Marg	National Human Right Commission (N.H.R.C.)
10.	Kashmir House, Rajaji Marg	Defence
11.	4. 14-A, Asaf Ali Road	Office of Income Tax
12.	4/20, Asaf Ali Road	Directorate of Marketing, M/o Rural Development
13.	1102, Ansal Bhavan, Connaught Place	Department of Coal
14.	1001 Ansal Bhavan, Cannaught Place	Chairperson Board of Arbitration
15.	1103 Ansal Bhavan, Connaught Place	Central Government Industrial cum Labour Court, M/o Labour
16.	1108, Ansal Bhavan, Connaught Place	Board of Arbitration M/o Labour

Nutrition under ICD Scheme

4067. MS. INGRID MCLEOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CARE an international voluntary organisation has been providing Corn Soya Blend (CSB) food aid under ICDS Scheme for supplementary nutrition in some of the States;

(b) if so, whether CSB has been recently discontinued; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) The Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) set up by the Ministry of Environment and Forests under the provisions of "Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of hazardous micro-organisms/Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells 1989" under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in its 33rd meeting held on 5.7.2002, decided not to accord clearance for

import of Corn Soya Blend (CSB), as there was no certification from the US regulatory agency to the effect that the CSB shipment does not contain any banned or obsolete variety of transgenic corn.

Pending Projects of Delhi

4068. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the various projects pending with the Government for the integrated urban development in Delhi;

(b) the estimated cost of each of these projects;

(c) whether any project has been referred to Planning Commission for funding; and

(d) if so, the present status of that project?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that no projects for integrated urban development of Delhi are pending. However, with a view to upgrade the existing infrastructure facilities especially road transportation, traffic management, street lights and civic amenities for the Commonwealth Games,

2010. Govt. of NCT of Delhi has sent certain projects proposals to the Planning Commission. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi has also requested Planning Commission for allocation of an additional Central grant assistance of Rs. 1314 crore during the next three years for this purpose.

The National Capital Region Planning Board has also informed that an Integrated Rail-cum-Bus Transit (IRBT) System Project has been formulated comprising of three corridors namely (i) Shahdara-Ghaziabad (14.93 Kms.); (ii) Sahibabad-Shivaji Bridge (17.36 Kms.) and (iii) Trinagar-Gurgaon (30.53 Kms.). The total estimated cost of the project at 2002 prices is Rs. 2239 crore. The proposal has been submitted to the Planning Commission for 'inprinciple' approval.

[Translation]

Organisation of Parliament Competition/Programmes

4069. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provide grants/funds to several schools to organise student-parliament competition/programme in the country;

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

(c) the number of students participated in the competitions organized during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the benefits achieved through such programmes/competitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BIJOY HANDIQU): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs reimburses the expenditure incurred by the State/ Union Territory Governments for organising Youth Parliament Competitions in their schools to the extent of Rs. One Lakh per financial year. In addition, the Ministry also reimburses an amount upto Rs. 5000/- to those schools/institutions who reach the regional/group levels in the National Youth Parliament Competitions being organised each year by the Ministry for the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and Universities/colleges.

(b) The amount reimbursed to the State/Union Territory Governments during the last three years is as under:

Financial Year	State/UT	Amount Reimbursed
2002-2003	1. Karnataka	100000/-
	2. Chandigarh	33978/-
	3. Nagaland	96400/-
2003-2004	1. Haryana	46698/-
2004-2004	1. Haryana	87856/-
	2. Karnataka	100000/-
	3. Chandigarh	32163/-
	4. West Bengal	85502/-

Details of Financial Assistance given to Universities/Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti during the last three years:

Financial Year	Universities	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti
2002-2003	217856/-	94278/-
2003-2004	207976/-	10175/-
2004-2005	91054/-	55311/-

(c) The schools/institutions participate in these competitions team-wise and the number of participating students in each team normally vary between 45-55. In addition, a number of other students of each of the participating schools/institutions are also involved indirectly in the preparation and conduct of the performances. As such, it may not be possible to quantify the actual number of students who are involved in these competitions/programmes.

(d) The programme of Youth Parliament provides an unique training opportunity to the students to learn about the working of our parliamentary institutions, creating awareness about democratic values and a sense of discipline and decorum. Achieving of these benefits through such programmes/competitions is a continuous process.

Indian Prison Bill

4070. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission has prepared any draft of the proposed Indian Prison Bill;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to issue instructions to the State Governments in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT):

(a) and (b) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) had prepared an outline of a new Prison bill to replace the existing Prisons Act, 1894.

(c) to (e) Based on the outline made by the NHRC, Ministry of Home Affairs prepared a draft Prison Management Bill. Prison being a State subject, the said bill was circulated to all the State Governments for their views.

[English]

Indo-Austria Bilateral Trade

4071. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussion on bilateral trade was held during visit of Austrian President to India in February;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether both the countries have agreed to improve the trade between the two; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and along with the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) Austria's Minister for Economy & Labour, Mr. Martin Bartenstein, who accompanied the Austrian President during his visit to India in February 2005 had a meeting with the Minister of Commerce & Industry on 17th February 2005.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The two sides identified information technology and services sectors as the potential areas for promoting trade and economic cooperation between India and Austria. Promotion of trade is a continuous process and the steps taken by the Govt. in this regard include interaction at the Govt. level through the medium of the India-Austria Joint Economic Commission/Joint Working Groups, encouraging and facilitating direct business level contacts, participation in trade promotional activities, etc.

[Translation]

People Living in Unauthorised Colonies

4072. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of the people living in unauthorised colonies of the capital Delhi as on date, area-wise;

(b) whether the Government has started a drive to remove the people from the unauthorised colonies of Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has made some alternative arrangements to rehabilitate such people;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the place-wise details of the number of people rehabilitated by the Government as on date; and

(g) the year-wise/place-wise details of the amount incurred for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Govt. of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) and MCD have reported that no such survey

has been conducted. However, in October 2004 GNCTD have invited applications from the Resident Welfare Associations/Societies for unauthorized colonies existing as on 31.3.2002 and received 1432 applications.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) to (g) Question does not arise in view of reply to (b) & (c) above.

[English]

Security at Religious Places

4073. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether CISF has been assigned the responsibility of providing security at the religious places in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith religious places where the CISF security has been deployed, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to deploy CISF at all the religious places in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government has received any request from any State Government for the deployment of CISF security at religious places in their respective States, particularly from Andhra Pradesh for Tirumala temple; and

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

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

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

Promotion of Santhali Language

4074. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a growing demand in the State of Orissa to introduce Santhali language since it has been included in the Eighth Schedule of Constitution; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to sanction grants to Orissa to introduce and promote Santhali language in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) After the inclusion of Santhali language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, the Sahitya Akademi has constituted an Advisory Board to suggest programmes and publications for development of the language. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, (CIIL), Mysore, also provides aid to individuals/voluntary organizations for the development of languages and requests for grants-in-aid from the States are considered by a Committee of the Institute, which has experts in various languages including Santhali. During the year 2004-05 an amount of Rs. 50,000 has been granted by the Institute for the promotion of Santhali language. This Institute has also conducted a Workshop for Preparation of a Pictorial Glossary in Santhali during March-April 2005.

UNICEF

4075. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether Master Plan of Operations (MPO), a UNICEF project is being coordinated by the Government for its implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and aims of the current plan in operation;

(c) the funds allocated and released by UNICEF for the India Country Programme;

(d) whether the performance of the MPO has been evaluated by the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the names of the States in which the said programme is in operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) The UNICEF Programmes in India are being implemented under an agreement titled "Master Plan of

Operations". the current Master Plan of Operations is being implemented for the period 2003-07.

(b) The UNICEF Programmes are being implemented in the field of education, health, early childhood development, nutrition, water and sanitation, child protection, HIV/AIDS, advocacy, etc.

(c) US & 500 million has been allocated for India for the period 2003-07.

(d) and (e) UNICEF Programmes in India are reviewed from time to time to make necessary changes when required.

(f) UNICEF Programmes are being implemented in India in all States.

Special Programme for Rural Women

4076. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is implementing any special programme for education of rural women in the country;

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

(c) since when these special programmes are being implemented;

(d) to what extent success has been achieved; and

(e) the total cost of these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Khadi and Gramodyog Commission in U.P.

4077. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the location-wise number of Industrial units set up by Khadi and Gramodyog Commission in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the year-wise details of the work done by the said units during the last three years; and

(c) the number of the cooperative and private units which have been provided assistance by the State Khadi and Gramodyog Board during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) does not set up units of its own. Village Industry (VI) units under the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) are set up by individual entrepreneurs in various parts of the country, including Uttar Pradesh, with margin money assistance provided by the Government through the KVIC and loans sanctioned by the implementing banks. 17725 VI projects have been established in Uttar Pradesh under the REGP up to 31.03.2005 since its inception in April 1995. District-wise information is not maintained centrally.

(b) The number of the VI projects set up during the last three years under the REGP in Uttar Pradesh is given below:

Year	Number of projects set up	Additional employment generated (Number of persons)	Value of production (Rs. lakh)
2002-03	1677	42652	11698.96
2003-04	2134	57847	15117.55
2004-05	2210	64900	16898.75

(c) No cooperatives or private VI units have been provided assistance by the Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB).

Financial Assistance to NIPCCD

4078. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and the objectives of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD);

(b) whether NIPCCD has achieved its aim and the objectives;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the assistance provided by the Government to the institute during 2004-05; and

(e) the steps taken by the NIPCCD to develop and promote women and child in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) The aims and objectives of NIPCCD are to develop and promote voluntary action in social development; take a comprehensive view of child development and develop and promote programmes in pursuance of National Policy for Children; develop measures for coordination of governmental and voluntary action in social development; and evolve framework and perspective for organizing children's programmes through governmental and voluntary efforts.

(b) and (c) NIPCCD conducts research and evaluation studies; organizes training programmes, seminars, workshops, etc. for ICDS functionaries and voluntary organizations; and provides technical advice, consultancy, and information services in the field of public cooperation, women and child development. Since its inception, evaluation of NIPCCD has been done on a number of occasions, the last being done by the Administrative Staff College of India of Hyderabad in 1997. This evaluation report has, inter alia, observed that NIPCCD through its well-established and designed training programmes has developed good network with the non-government organizations and concerned government ministries/organizations in the country.

(d) Total assistance of Rs. 1080.16 lakh was provided to the Institute during 2004-05 as per the details given below:

	(Rupees in lakhs)
Plan	212.50
Non-Plan	690.00
UDISHA Project	50.00
Swa-Shakti Project	84.00
Swayam Siddha Project	43.66

(e) NIPCCD complements National Policy and programmes for women's development through training, research, documentation and consultancy services. Steps

taken by the Institute focus on promotion of community consciousness, voluntary action and people's participation in programmes aimed at integrated development of the child and the mother. Its training activities are directed towards capacity building of functionaries of voluntary organizations and Government Departments concerned with the welfare activities of women and children, such as, health and nutrition of young children, early childhood education, child rights, guidance and counselling, gender training, women's empowerment, combating violence against women, prevention of trafficking of women and children, holistic development of adolescent girls and family counselling etc. During 2004-05, the Institute conducted 205 training programmes, seminars, workshops, etc.

Setting up of Law Institutes

4079. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up of law schools, colleges and universities is lying pending with the Government;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to set up law schools, colleges and universities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Law and Justice (Deptt. of Legal Affairs) proposes to establish a National Law University, alongwith its three National Law Centres in eastern, western and northern regions of the country, with an enabling provision for setting up of more such Centres, as per the future needs. Since the proposal will form part of Plan expenditure, the Ministry of Law & Justice has set into motion the process for formulating a Plan scheme in consultation with the Planning Commission and the other Ministries concerned.

[Translation]

Upgradation of Office Management Courses by EDCIL

4080. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Educational Consultant India Limited have received any proposal to upgrade the syllabus of the modern office management courses being conducted in various polytechniques of the country so as to make them high level practical courses;

(b) if so, the action taken so far thereon by the above institute; and

(c) if not, the opinion of the EDCIL in this regard and the reasons for the non-acceptance of such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) The Educational Consultants India Limited (Ed. CIL) has not received any proposal to upgrade the syllabus of the modern office management courses which is being conducted in various polytechnics of the country so as to make them high level practical courses.

Ed. CIL will be able to undertake the above assignment, if any offer is made to them.

[English]

People Living Below Poverty Line

4081. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines for identifying the people living below poverty line in the metro cities and urban areas;

(b) whether the Union Government has no relevant guidelines keeping in view the standard of living, cost of living and housing in important cities like Bangalore and Mumbai;

(c) if so, the facts thereof and reasons therefor:

(d) the details of representations received from the representatives of people and others in this regard;

(e) whether the Union Government proposes to conduct a fresh survey in the country particularly Mumbai, Maharashtra and Bangalore, Karnataka; and

(f) if so, the details of benefits of various social welfare schemes available to the people living below the poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The identification of people living below the poverty line (BPL) in urban areas including metro cities is carried out by the State Governments on the basis of State specific urban poverty line made available by the Planning Commission. Under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), the urban poverty alleviation programme being implemented by the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty alleviation, identification of genuine beneficiaries from the urban BPL population is done through house to house survey on the basis of certain economic through house to house survey on the basis of certain economic and non-economic criteria as prescribed in the Guidelines of the scheme.

(b) to (d) The guidelines of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) are applicable to all urban areas and there are no such separate guidelines for the metro/important cities. There is no such reference currently under consideration in the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation.

(e) Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation has already requested the State/UT Governments to carry out fresh BPL survey for the urban areas on the basis of updated State specific poverty line for 2001-02 as made available by the Planning Commission.

(f) In the urban areas, Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation is implementing the employment oriented urban poverty alleviation programme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). The Scheme strives to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed poor through setting up of micro enterprises and also through provision of Wage employment micro enterprises and also through provision of Wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of useful public assets.

National and State Council for Teachers Education

4082. PROF. M. RAMADASS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large scale dissatisfaction and complaints against the functioning of National and State Councils for teachers Education;

(b) if so, the reason thereof and the nature of complaints;

(c) the number of cases pending in various courts in the country against these councils;

(d) whether the Government is considering to revamp the National and State Councils of Teachers Education; and

(e) if so, the details of such revamping?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Complaints/petitions have been received regarding non recognition of institutions for starting various teacher training courses by the Regional Committees of NCTE. Some complaints against the functioning of NCTE and some of its officers have also been received. There are no State Councils of Teacher Education.

(c) 660 cases are pending in various courts against NCTE and its Regional Committees.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

Swimming Pools

4083. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ordered an inquiry into the leasing of Kendriya Vidyalaya land for swimming pools and some other facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the follow-up action taken by the Government on the basis of findings of the inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) An inquiry has been ordered into the lease of land by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Agency for swimming pools on Built Operate or basis. Findings of the inquiry are yet to be

Deployment of Security Men at Official Residence of MP

4084. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has scrapped the Area Security Plan for deployment of Security men at the Officials residences of Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any alternative plan has been made in lieu of the scrapped Area Security Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) No, Sir. Adequate security is being provided at the official residences of Hon'ble MPs in Delhi under the "Area Security Plan" which includes foot patrolling, patrolling by Motor Cycles and Semi-Static Gypsies etc. Additional security is also provided as per the threat assessment made by Central security agencies, in this regard.

[Translation]

Navodaya Vidyalayas

4085. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the answer given to part (e) of Unstarred Question No. 272 dated 26.7.2005 and to state:

(a) the date on which the approval of Navodaya Vidyalaya in Uttaranchal particularly in Pauri Garhwal got cleared and the place where it is likely to be established;

(b) the time by which construction of new building would start and the amount allocated for this purpose during the year of 2005-06;

(c) the time by which teaching in the interim arrangement has been started; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore and the time by when the classes in such schemes are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Approval for establishment of Navodaya Vidyalaya at Village Khainasand, P.O. Khainasand, Tehsil Satpuli Pauri Garhwal was given on 8th April 2005.

(b) Construction of new building would start after six months of the transfer of land in favour of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti by the concerned State Government of Uttaranchal. Necessary funds will be provided after the land is transferred by the Uttaranchal Government.

(c) and (d) A special Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Selection Test (JNVST) for newly established Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya at village Khainasand, Pauri Garhwal Uttaranchal has already been conducted by CBSE on 31st July 2005. Result of the Selection Test will be released by CBSE shortly. Admission of selected children for Class VI and academic session is likely to be started by the 2nd week of October 2005, in temporary premises provided by the district administration in the Government Inter College, Jaiharikhal, Landsdowne.

[English]

North East Economic Ties

4086. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:
SHRI SWADESH CHAKRABORTTY:
SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH:

Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to decline the North East as the springboard for launching economic and cultural ties with eastern neighbours; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for building infrastructure and security in the hilly 60 Km Palet-Moreh road so far?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) No, Sir., The North Eastern Region due to its proximity and similarity with surrounding region has significant role to play in forging economic and cultural ties with the eastern neighbours. Steps have, therefore, been taken to create infrastructure to have better communication systems, set up industries with public-private partnership and encourage border trade in the Region.

(b) The work of widening of Palet-Moreh road from single/intermediate lane to 2-lane amounting to Rs. 16.37 crore is in progress, which will provide 2-lane facility throughout the length of NH-39 terminating at Moreh. Besides this another work of road improvement for Rs. 60.331 lakh has been sanctioned by the Department of Road Transport & Highways.

Reservation for SC/ST for Allotment of Shops, Stall and Parking etc.

4087. SHRI L'ALMANI PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation from All India Association for SC/ST and Physically Handicapped Peoples upliftment for not providing reservation in allotment of shops, stalls and parking lots in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith action taken in this regard;

(c) whether DDA, NDMC and MCD provide reservation to SC/ST and Physically Handicapped in allotment of shops, stall and parking lots etc.; and

(d) if so, the number of shops, stalls and parking lots allotted by DDA, NDMC and MCD to people belonging to these categories during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) The New Delhi Municipal Council has informed that it had received one letter from All India Association for SC/ST and Physically Handicapped Peoples Upliftment in 2003 and the same was replied to. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi received some representations from the Association. The request of the Association was considered and it was not found possible to accept the same as allotment of shops, stalls, kiosks and parking lots is made on the basis of tender to the highest bidders.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority and the New Delhi Municipal Council provide reservation in allotment of shops to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Physically Handicapped. No reservation is provided by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in allotment of shops, stalls, kiosks and parking lots. The New Delhi Municipal Council also does not provide reservation in allotment of parking lots for the reason indicated in reply to part (a) and (b) above.

(d) Delhi Development Authority

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
SC	71	99	87
ST	31	30	20
PH	19	18	04

New Delhi Municipal Council

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
ST	1	—	—
PH	—	1	—

Results of CBSE vis-a-vis Public Schools

4088. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the overall performance of Government schools vis-à-vis public schools in Delhi and other metros and rural areas on the other hand at the level of the CBSE and 10th class separately;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective action taken or proposed to be taken to improve the performance of Government schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), the schools run by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti have a higher pass percentage than that of private independent schools in Delhi and in other parts of the country both in class X and XII in 2005 Board examinations. The pass percentage in the Government Schools affiliated to the CBSE run by the State Government in Delhi and in some other States/UTs are lower both class X and XII as compared to that of private independent schools in 2005 Board examinations. The comparative pass percentage of Kendriya Vidyalayas, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, Government Schools and private independent Schools for the year 2004 and 2005 examinations are given in the enclosed Statement.

While the performance of schools run by the KVS and the NVS is already better than that in Government and private independent Schools, the effort is to maintain the levels of performance. The schools run by the State Governments do not fall within the purview of the Central Government.

Statement**Comparative Pass Percentage**

Category of Schools	Class X Year		Class XII Year	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
KVS	90.35	89.62	92.62	92.47
JNVS	91.43	90.82	87.68	87.08
Government Schools	45.54	44.55	73.15	73.31
Govt. Aided Schools	59.27	58.27	77.15	75.25
Private Independent Schools	84.83	85.87	80.46	81.28
Overall	72.22	74.60	76.00	77.80

Comparative Pass Percentage for Delhi Only

Category of Schools	Class X Year		Class XII Year	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
KVS	93.13	90.82	97.49	96.39
JNVS	92.31	93.92	94.59	90.54
Government Schools	50.77	48.03	77.82	76.44
Govt. Aided Schools	59.27	58.27	77.15	75.25
Private Independent Schools	87.10	86.36	89.59	89.46

Appointment in NSTFDC

4089. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Provisions of Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act were violated in appointment to various post in NSTFDC; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Works undertaken by CPWD in Goa

4090. SHRI ALEMAO CHURCHILL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the works undertaken by the Central Public Works Department in Goa during the last three years and current year; and

(b) the comparison of works done by the CPWD in Goa and other States during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The details of works undertaken by CPWD in Goa during the last three years are as under:

Year	No. of works	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
2002-03	25	416.69
2003-04	12	115.91
2004-05	24	300.40

During the current year, 29 works amounting to Rs. 420.76 lakh are in progress and 11 works amounting to Rs. 595.16 lakh have been sanctioned but not started yet.

(b) CPWD takes up construction works for different client departments in various locations on receipt of requests to do so. Therefore, no comparison can be made with other States.

[Translation]

W.T.O. Conference

4091. SHRI SITA RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) was organised recently;

(b) if so, the details of major labour issues discussed therein and the outcomes thereof; and

(c) the extent to which labour sector is likely to be affected as a result of the outcomes?

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

ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) There has been no Conference of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) recently in which labour issues have been discussed.

(c) Do not arise.

[English]

Standard of Education in Private Universities

4092. SHRI KISHAN SINGH SANGWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of rapid expansion of private Educational Institutions for higher education in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken to maintain higher standards in such Institutions;

(c) whether the Government has recently recognized some Private Universities particularly Amity University for imparting higher education in diverse fields;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to encourage and promote private Universities particularly Amity University in view of the excellent quality of education being promoted by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to maintain standards of higher education the UGC (Establishment and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations 2003 were issued on 27.12.2003 and, are in force. These regulations apply to every university established by or incorporated under a State Act, whether publicly funded or otherwise. The regulations apply to all the Degrees/Diplomas/Certificates offered by such universities as were in operation on the date of the notification and also on universities established since then. The UGC also undertakes on-the-spot inspections of universities by sending inspection committees to see that the stipulated parameters of the regulations are followed.

(c) to (e) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the Amity University has been established by the Government of Uttar Pradesh through the Act of State Legislature [The Amity University

Uttar Pradesh Act, 2005 (UP Act no. 11 of 2005)] and notified vide UP Government Notification No. 403/VII-V-I-I (Ka) I/2005 dt. 24.3.2005.

The UGC has so far included the following 8 (eight) private universities under section 2 (f) of the UGC Act, 1956:

Gujarat

1. Dhirubhai Ambani Institute of Information and Communication Technology, Gandhinagar.
2. Nirma University of Science & Technology, Sarkhej, Ahmedabad.

Himachal Pradesh

3. Jaypee University of Information Technology, Solan District.

Uttar Pradesh

4. Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Handicapped University, Chitrakoot Dham
5. Integral University, Lucknow

Uttaranchal

6. Dev Sanskriti Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar
7. University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Dehradun
8. Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India (ICFAI), Dehradun.

Development of Tribal and Minor Languages

4093. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner Linguistic Minorities in its 41st report has observed that more attention should be paid for the development of Tribal and Minor languages and elementary education should be imparted in these languages; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to develop tribal and minor languages in the light of above observations?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commissioner, Linguistic Minorities has observed that various States are not giving as much attention to the minor languages as they should. Details are included in the chapters pertaining to the various States, wherein States have also been advised to take remedial measures.

Since the matter pertains to States, Ministry of Tribal Affairs have already requested the State Governments and the Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) to take necessary steps in this regard.

The Ministry of HRD, being the nodal Ministry on the issue, have also been requested to take necessary steps in the matter.

Recognition of Private Educational Institutions

4094. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed by the UGC and AICTE for setting up private educational institutions in the country;

(b) whether the Amity Institute has fulfilled the laid down criteria of both the above organizations;

(c) if so, the details of institutes recognized/de-recognized by the UGC and AICTE during each of the last five years alongwith the reasons for de-recognition;

(d) whether UGC recognized institute in a State has been de-recognized in another State;

(e) if so, the names of such institutes alongwith the reasons therefor, State-wise; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to formulate a single policy for implementation of running private institutions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) The Central Universities are established by the Act of Parliament and the State Universities by the Acts of the respective State Legislatures. The incorporation, regulation and winding up of universities is within the competence of the State Legislatures.

The All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) has laid down certain norms and standards to monitor/ approve the technical institutions under which no new technical institution of Government, Government Aided or Private (self financing) institution shall be started and no new courses or programmes in Technical Education shall be introduced and no increase/variation of intake shall be effected without obtaining prior approval of the Council.

(b) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the Amity University has been established by the Government of Uttar Pradesh through the Act of State Legislature [The Amity University Uttar Pradesh Act, 2005 (UP Act no. 11 of 2005)] and notified vide UP Government Notification No. 403/VII-V-I-I (Ka) 1/2005 dt. 24.3.2005.

The AICTE has approved the following institutions:

- (i) Amity School of Engineering and Technology, Bijwasan, Delhi.
- (ii) Amity Business School, Gurgaon, Haryana
- (iii) Amity Business School, Noida
- (iv) Amity School of Computer Sciences, Noida.

(c) The UGC has so far included the 8 (eight) private universities under section 2 (f) of the UGC Act, 1956. The UGC has not de-recognized any private university so far.

As per the information furnished by AICTE, the year-wise number of engineering and technology institutions approved by them are as under:

2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
838	1057	1208	1265	1355

The institutions not fulfilling the norms are placed under reduced intake or no admission category by the AICTE till the rectification of deficiencies.

(d) and (e) The UGC has not de-recognized any private university so far.

(f) The UGC (Establishment and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003, issued on 27th December, 2003, apply to every university established by or incorporated under a State Act, whether publicly funded or otherwise.

The AICTE follows a uniform policy during appraisal of technical institutions throughout the country.

Sewage Control and Sanitation

4095. SHRIMATI ARCHANA NAYAK:
SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Advisory Council has given an advise regarding the need for significant improvement in sewage control and sanitation in urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/ proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether the NAC opined that sanitation and drinking water supply has taken a backseat and only provision of funds is not enough; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Nanawati Commission Report

4096. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of victims of the 1984 riots are yet to be economically rehabilitated; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Most of the identified victims of 1984 riots in Delhi and other States have already been given assistance in the form of relief to the survivors of those who were killed;

to those who were injured; assistance for damage caused to residential or commercial properties, business or industrial establishments; pension; employment to widows; marriage assistance; etc. However, the Government has recently set up two Committees, inter alia, to go into the adequacy and uniformity of compensation given to the surviving family members of those who were killed and the adequacy of relief/rehabilitation and other assistance such as employment given to the riot victims and to suggest measures that should be taken to assist them further.

[English]

Bhuria Commission

4097. DR. BABU RAO MEDIYAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhuria Commission report on Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Welfare has been tabled in the Parliament; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) Bhuria Commission report has not yet been tabled in the Parliament.

The Ministry has communicated the recommendations of the Bhuria Commission Report to all concerned Deptts./ Ministries and the States for the follow-up action. After receiving the response from all concerned, the action taken report will be prepared which will be then tabled in the Parliament along with the Bhuria Commission Report.

Complaints In CPWD Enquiry Offices

4098. SHRI NIHAL CHAND:
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the complaints registered in various CPWD enquiry offices in New Delhi are not being disposed of effectively and timely;

(b) if so, the number and nature of complaints registered in each CPWD enquiry office during the last

one year and the current year till date particularly in the enquiry offices of R.K. Puram and Lodhi Colony, New Delhi and the number out of them disposed of upto now;

(c) the number out of them remain unattended so far till date along with the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the guilty officials of CPWD?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir; the complaints registered in various CPWD enquiry offices are disposed off promptly and effectively. In some cases where the nature of complaints involves execution through contracts/specialized agencies, additional time is required.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) Does not arise.

Utilization of Funds by Inquiry Offices of CPWD

4099. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided any impressed (Financial Exercise) amount to JEs and AEs of various inquiry offices of CPWD in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of amount provided to JEs and AEs of various inquiry offices of CPWD particularly Lodhi Colony during the last one year, office-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any mechanism to check/verify the vouchers submitted by the concerned AEs/JEs in regard to utilization of said funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether any fraud has been noticed during the said period; and

(g) if so, the action taken against the guilty AEs/JEs?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Standing advance in

the form of an imprest can be given to AE for making petty purchase or meeting other contingent expenditure. The amount of imprest is kept as low as possible depending upon requirement of individual unit and in any case does not exceed Rs. 5000/-. This imprest can be recouped by the officers from time to time.

(c) and (d) Detailed procedures for verification of such expenditures incurred are in place. All petty purchase is accounted for in registers/records which are checked by the Divisional Office before recouping of imprest or final settlement of the same.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) No complaint of misuse of imprest or any fraud has come to notice.

(g) Does not arise.

[Translation]

All India Conference on Hindi Shorthand

4100. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) when the All India Meet on Hindi Shorthand was organised for the first time;

(b) the name of motivating agencies/institutions on organising this event;

(c) the number of such All India Meets on Hindi Stenography organised so far;

(d) whether the Government proposes to encourage the development of Hindi Stenography;

(e) if so, the incentives given/being given for the purpose; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) As per the information available, the Central Government is neither organising any "All India Conference on Hindi Shorthand" nor there is any such proposal under consideration. The Department of Official Language has informed that they organise only Hindi

Stenography Training Programmes for Central Government employees.

(d) to (f) Incentives are given by the concerned Departments/Ministries on passing Hindi Stenography Examination conducted by the Official Language Department of Central Government under their rules.

[English]

Recruitment of Teachers

4101. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from Andaman and Nicobar to fill up the vacant posts and recruitment of teachers in various categories;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to clear the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has received a proposal from the UT Administration of Andaman and Nicobar for creation of 195 posts of various categories of Teachers in the Directorate of Education, Andaman and Nicobar Administration.

(c) The proposal is under consideration in consultation with various agencies involved.

[Translation]

Installation of Camera by Traffic Police

4102. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA': Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cameras installed by the Traffic Police near red lights in Delhi and the expenditure incurred thereon;

(b) the total number of cameras proposed to be installed near traffic red lights by 31 December, 2005; and

(c) the number of people challaned through the cameras installed near the traffic lights and amount collected by 31 March, 2005?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) Delhi Traffic Police has installed seven cameras near traffic lights at a total expenditure of Rs. 3.23 crore to check over-speeding and red light jumping.

(b) The number of cameras proposed to be installed during the current financial year is two.

(c) During 2004 and 2005 (upto 31.07.2005) 27914 persons were challaned and Rs. 63.25 lakhs were collected.

[English]

Admission In Nursery Class

4103. DR. RAJESH MISHRA:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the admissions to nursery schools in metros is being given to affluent class of the society; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the steps being taken to ensure that every child is admitted in the nursery class?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) The National Policy on Education, 1986, as modified in 1992, stipulates that Early Childhood Care & Education will receive high priority and be suitably integrated with the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, wherever possible. No fees is charged from children registered with the Anganwadi Centres opened under the ICDS scheme.

Below Poverty Line Population

4104. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether many State Governments have under estimated the below poverty line population in order to avail international loans from fundings agencies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) No such incidence of underestimation of the Below Poverty Line population by the State/UT Governments has been reported to the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation. The estimation of below poverty line population in urban areas is done by the Planning Commission on the basis of surveys carried out by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) and this estimated data is used for the allocation of Central funds to the States/UTs under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), the urban poverty alleviation scheme being implemented by this Ministry.

Naxalite Leader

4105. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that three IPS Officers have been found guilty of flashing facts about the encounter of three top Naxalite leaders to secure National Gallantry Awards;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against these officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) It is not a fact that three IPS Officers have been found guilty of falsifying facts about the encounter of Naxalite leaders to secure National Gallantry Award.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

IIAS, Shimla

4106. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether IIAS, Shimla was one of the sponsors of a conference entitled Akhila Bhartiya Vedic Sammelan organized by Akhila Bharatiya Veda Raksha Samiti, during the year 2004;

(b) if so, the manner by which the money was collected for the seminar and the share of IIAS and other organization such as ICHR, ICPR, and ICSSR;

(c) the name of the religious leaders who received 'Dakshina' or reverential offering of gifts;

(d) whether the IIAS is mandated to make such funding of a non-academic religious gathering; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Declining Trend in Allocation of Funds by AICTE

4107. SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPAPARAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been gradual decline in the allocation made by AICTE for research and institutional Development;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any recommendation from the Committee in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) According to All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), allocation of funds to Research and Institutional Development (RID) depends on the quality/merit of the proposal and availability of funds which varies from year to year. Accordingly, while funds to the tune of Rs. 33.85 crore were released in the year 2003-04 and Rs. 16.33 crore during 2004-05, the allocation during the current year 2005-06 is Rs. 39.25 crore.

(c) and (d) A Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. U.R. Rao had made recommendations also covering the RID Schemes of AICTE. The recommendations of the Committee are being implemented by AICTE within the available budget.

Inclusion of Caste in ST List

4108. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI M.K. SUBBA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposal from different States including Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Assam regarding inclusion of various castes and communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if not, the details thereof;

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

(d) the criteria fixed and procedure followed for including a particular community or caste into the list of Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The number of proposals received from the indicated States are as follows:

(i) Madhya Pradesh	—	15
(ii) Rajasthan	—	18
(iii) Uttar Pradesh	—	10
(iv) Assam	—	113

(c) The proposals have been processed as per approved modalities.

(d) The criteria followed for the specification of communities as Scheduled Tribes are:

- (i) indication of primitive traits;
- (ii) distinctive culture;
- (iii) geographical isolation;

- (iv) shyness of contact with community at large; and
- (v) backwardness.

The proposals are processed in consultation with concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration, the Registrar General of India and National Commission for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (now National Commission for Scheduled Tribes) as per the modalities approved in June, 1999 for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

Hi Tech Learning for Tribal Children

4109. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to bring a scheme of Hi-tech learning for the children of tribal areas; and

(b) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is already implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students which, inter-alia, covers Hi-tech courses also such as Degree & Post Graduate level courses in Medicine/Engineering/Technology, Management, Commercial Pilot Licence, CA/ICWA/CS/M.Phil/Ph.D. etc.

[Translation]

Refugee In Camps

4110. SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of persons have taken shelter in refugee's camps in Jammu due to the safety reasons despite having their own houses;

(b) if so, the number of persons living in refugee's camps and since when; and

(c) the scheme formulated by the Government to resettle them in their own houses with safety and security and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) As per available information, 5778 families (21155 persons) are staying in government managed camps since 1990 and thereafter.

(c) For their rehabilitation, State Government of Jammu and Kashmir prepared an Action Plan involving a total expenditure of Rs. 2589.73 crores, which was approved by the Central Government in May 2001. 166 houses forming 15 clusters in Srinagar and Budgam districts, which are considered safe for the return of their owners, were identified. The list of these clusters was published in the newspapers and steps taken to identify the families and ascertain their willingness to return to their homes. Government of India have approved and provided a grant of Rs. 10.00 crores to the State Government for the reconstruction and renovation of houses and shrines at Kheer Bhavani and Mattan and Rs. 20.00 crores for the construction of 200 two-bed room flats at Budgam, on an experimental basis, for the rehabilitation of the migrant families.

An announced by the Prime Minister during the visit to Jammu & Kashmir in November 2004, an inter-ministerial team was constituted to prepare a plan to rehabilitate Kashmiri Migrants. The team have recommended various measures like construction of two-room tenements, creation of job opportunities, health care and other facilities to improve the living conditions of the migrants in the camps. Necessary action has been initiated to implement the recommendations.

Transfer of Distt. Magistrates in Bihar

4111. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission has directed the Government of Bihar not to transfer the District Magistrate and the officers related with election work without its prior approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Bihar is adhering to the directive of the Election Commission;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Election Commission of India has, in view of the preparations for the ensuring general elections to the Legislative Assembly of Bihar, directed that no District Election Officer (District Collector), Additional District Magistrate/Deputy Collector In-charge of Elections, Electoral Registration Officer and Assistant Electoral Registration Officer involved in the election related work should not be transferred without the consent of the Commission.

(c) and (d) No violation of these instructions has come to Government's notice so far.

(e) Does not arise.

Inclusion of Hindi Stenography in MGHA Vishwavidyalaya

4112. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahatma Gandhi Hindi Antarrashtriya Vishwavidyalaya has received any proposal regarding inclusion of Hindi Stenography in their curriculum; and

(b) the action taken by the University thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) According to information furnished by Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya (Wardha) no proposal for inclusion of Hindi Stenography in the curriculum has been received by the University.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Harassment of Motorist by Delhi Police

4113. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police at various Police Post and on Delhi-Uttar Pradesh border harass the motorists having Uttar Pradesh and Haryana Registration number;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during the last six months;

(c) the action taken against those found guilty in this regard; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d) Delhi Police has reported two cases of malpractices which were noticed during surprise raids by Vigilance Branch. Two constables have been placed under suspension and regular Departmental enquiry ordered against them. One Inspector was issued warning and one Assistant Sub-Inspector was censured. The steps taken to prevent such incidents include surprise checking by senior officers, establishment of Public Grievances Cell; surveillance by the Vigilance Branch; extending the facility of telephone No. 23319922 and Post Box No. 171 to the general public for making complaint against harassment by Police personnel; maintenance of a register of complaints by the Deputy Commissioner of Police of Districts; and providing facility to the general public to make complaint against corrupt police personnel through e-mail.

Misuse of Fund for Jarawa Tribals

4114. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed reports regarding misuse of funds earmarked for Jarawa tribals in Andaman and Nicobar Islands under centrally sponsored tribal development schemes during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details along with the stringent action taken against the defaulting agencies?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) No instance of misuse of funds in respect of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, has come to the notice of the Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Higher Education

4115. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present structure of higher education in the country is outdated;

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

(c) whether higher education in the country is fragmented and takes place in nearly 16,000 institutions called affiliated colleges;

(d) if so, whether many of them are devoid of basic facilities;

(e) whether the higher education in the country needs a far reaching structural reconstruction;

(f) if so, the corrective steps proposed by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (f) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, Indian higher education system is one of the largest systems in the world. It has many institutions of international repute like IITs, IISC, AIIMS, IIMs and several universities & colleges with potential for excellence. These institutions have been producing high quality manpower, widely respected in different fields.

Higher education in the country is being imparted through 345 universities, over 16,000 colleges with the holding capacity of 94 lakh students, manned by a contingent of 4.70 lakh teachers.

The UGC has launched a number of schemes with a view to providing greater financial assistance to institutions located in backward areas, younger institutions as also to universities and colleges with potential for excellence. Besides, UGC INFONET has been established to provide connectivity to all universities and colleges under UGC's purview free of charge. Despite all these, there is a need to allocate more funds to higher education to bring it to at least 25% of total education budget for higher and technical education together, as recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education Committee on 'Financing of Higher and Technical Education'.

Atrocities on Tribals

4116. SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "NHRC State probe into police violence on Tribals" reported in the *Asian Age* dated July 11, 2005;

(b) if so, the steps being envisaged to check atrocities of police on tribals in other parts of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has taken suo motu cognisance of a news item relating to alleged police violence on tribals protesting against non-payment of dues for land acquired for construction of a steel plant at Kalinganagar, Orissa.

(b) and (c) 'Police' & 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, detection, registration, investigation, prosecution and prevention of crimes including atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs have issued advisories to the State Governments from time to time to give more focused attention to improving the administration of the criminal justice system with a view to controlling and preventing crimes including prevention of crime against Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women and other vulnerable sections of society the strict enforcement of provisions under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 has also been emphasized.

Declaration of DFID Assistance Grant

4117. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various States including Maharashtra regarding declaring the assistance from Department for International Development (DFID) of the Government of United Kingdom to the States as grant during the last three years and current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the latest position of the said proposals;

(d) whether some of them have been concurred; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) The Department of Economic Affairs has informed that since March, 1999, grant assistance from DFID is passed on as grants to the recipient states for projects in the areas of poverty alleviation/social sector. There is no ongoing projects or any proposal under consideration for DFID assistance in Maharashtra as the State of Maharashtra is not among the priority states for DFID assistance.

Action Plan for Welfare of Tribals

4118. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any action plan to provide assistance to the tribal people residing in Urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the government has received any proposal from rural areas seeking such assistance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements several Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programmes for the socio-economic development of tribal people living in rural as well as urban area in the country. These Schemes/ Programmes are meant for the welfare of all the tribal people, including those living in urban areas of the country. A list of the Schemes being implemented for the development of the tribal people is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Receipt and sanction of the proposals from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the schemes of this Ministry is an on-going process. The proposals submitted by the State Governments under the various schemes of this Ministry are processed and sanctioned when they fulfil the eligibility

conditions of the relevant schemes and subject to availability of funds and the utilization of the previously released funds.

Statement

List of Schemes/Programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the development of tribal people

1. Grant-in-aid to NGOs for Scheduled Tribes including Coaching & Allied Schemes and award for exemplary service
2. Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas
3. Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets
4. Grant-in-aid to State Tribal Development Corporations for Minor Forest Produce
5. Development of Primitive Tribal Groups
6. Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporations
7. Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship and Upgradation of Merit of Scheduled Tribe Students
8. Scheme of Hostels for Scheduled Tribe Girls and Boys
9. Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas
10. Research, Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others.
11. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP)
12. Grants-in-Aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution.

Export of Milk and Milk Products

4119. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for export of milk and milk products during the Tenth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the extent to which it has been achieved during the first three years of the said plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) Exports being dependent on a host of factors, including external, no targets as such are or can be fixed.

(b) Do not arise.

Funding for Urban Services for Poor Programme

4120. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement was signed in 1999 with the UK Government for funding the Urban services for the Poor Programme in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total funds released for this project so far;

(d) the progress of work made so far and total amount utilized by the State Government;

(e) whether the work has been completed fully;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

Housing-cum-Working Scheme

4121. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to raise the amount of assistance (Unit Cost) being provided to the weavers under 'Housing cum working' Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) Government is not implementing any scheme in the name of 'Housing cum Working' Scheme.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

4122. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has directed the Government to make elementary education free and bear all the expenditure of the student;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Prime Minister has also directed the Government to extend the afore-mentioned benefits to the students under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) The Government of India is already implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the cooked mid-day meal programme which inter-alia, include certain components to offset the cost of elementary education. Furthermore, a Draft Free & Compulsory Education Bill along with a report has been submitted to and deliberated upon by the Central Advisory Board of Education in July 2005, which includes the definition of "free education".

[*Translation*]

National Institute of Open Schooling

4123. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has/had received representations for a thorough overhauling of the whole system of the National Institute of Open Schooling and to streamline the present system by removing the existing shortcomings;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to remove these shortcomings?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Indo-China Trade

4124. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has unveiled a six point plan to boost exports to China;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the products likely to be included therein and the facilities likely to be extended to exporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Foreign aid for Educational Purpose

4125. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any organization which is running "one teacher schools" all over the country with the financial assistance from some foreign organization especially from USA; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Under the innovative & Experimental (I&E) component of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the Department of Elementary Education and Literacy provided financial assistance to a Voluntary Organization named Friends of Tribal Society (FTS), Kolkata for their project of "One Teacher Schools" in the State of Jharkhand and

Assam amounting to Rs. 1,35,07,387/- and Rs. 19,07,950/- respectively over a period of 1999-2000 to 2003-2004 for Jharkhand and in 2003-2004 for Assam. The assistance has since been stopped as an Inquiry Committee found that the grant was not being used as per the parameters of the Scheme.

The audited accounts of the FTS for the period end 31.03.2001, 31.03.2002 and 31.03.2003 furnished to the Government of India shows receipt of foreign donations of Rs. 6,35,019/-, Rs. 4,12,275/- and Rs. 91,58,911/- respectively for One Teacher Schools.

Loan by KVIC in Kerala

4126. SHRI AJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has sanctioned loans for rural industries in Kerala during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the projects sanctioned; and

(c) The training imparted to rural entrepreneurs in the last three years, year-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) does not provide loans to entrepreneurs but extends margin money assistance to entrepreneurs to set up village industry units under the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) of the Central Government. Under the REGP, banks provide loans to entrepreneurs in combination with margin money assistance from the KVIC. The details of the margin money provided and number of projects sanctioned under the REGP in Kerala during the last three years are given below:

Year	Margin money provided (Rs. lakh)	Projects sanctioned (number of units)
2002-03	1196.03	789
2003-04	2753.15	2046
2004-05	1027.95	914

(c) The year-wise details of the training imparted to the REGP entrepreneurs under the Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) in the State of Kerala during the last three years are given below:

Year	No. of persons imparted EDP training
2002-03	655
2003-04	603
2004-05	662

Classification of Stenography

4127. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.G.C. has received a proposal for classification of Stenography under Social Science, language Faculty;

(b) if so, the action taken by the UGC in this regard;

(c) whether Shorthand and typewriting (English and Hindi) subjects are codified separately as language subject at + 2 level or at degree;

(d) if not, the difficulties in classifying these subjects under language;

(e) whether the UGC realise the importance of Stenography in all the wings of a democracy the Executive, Judiciary and Legislature; and

(f) if not, the action taken by the UGC in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) According to the information furnished by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), shorthand and typewriting (English and Hindi) are codified under the vocational stream. Since, these subjects are skill based, they are not classified under languages.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Preservation of Jarawa Tribal Arts

4128. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for the reservation of Jarawa Tribal Arts from Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any NGO has submitted proposal for promotion of the same; and

(d) if so, the details alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (d) Ministry of Tribal Affairs have not received any proposal from any quarter including NGOs for the "Preservation of Jarawa Tribal Arts".

[Translation]

Contracts Awarded on Bogus Bank Guarantees

4129. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Building Construction Corporation has awarded contracts worth crores of rupees against the bogus bank guarantees as reported in the *Jansatta*, dated August 5, 2005;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the action taken in this regard;

(d) the steps taken to punish the guilty persons in this regard; and

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

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

are awarded as per the guidelines issued by CVC. The bank guarantees submitted, by the construction firm referred to in the '*Jansatta*' dated 5.8.2005, as per the terms of contract were found to be bogus when the NBCC sought confirmation/revalidation from the issuing banks.

(c) The NBCC has taken the following action against the construction firm which submitted the bogus bank guarantees:

(i) Bank guarantees commission @ 2% p.a. amounting to Rs. 95,178/- on the total amount of all the four bank guarantees for the intervening period has been recovered from the contractor.

Further the interest @ 18% p.a. amounting to Rs. 7,91,806/- on the amount of bank guarantees has also been recovered from the contractor.

(ii) The contractor has been blacklisted for all future works with the instructions that no further works should be awarded to the contractor.

(iii) The Earnest Money Deposit with NBCC of Rs. 3.00 lacs has also been forfeited.

(iv) One of the awarded works at Patna i.e. Construction of Swimming Pool for Sports Complex at Kankarbagh, which was yet to be started, has been withdrawn from the contractor.

(d) Investigation in the matter is being conducted by CBI.

(e) The system for confirming the genuineness of the bank guarantees which is already in place in the Corporation has been recirculated for strict compliance.

[English]

Provision for purchase of Land for Tribals in Gujarat

4130. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide some funds for the purchase of land for landless tribals in Gujarat for rehabilitating them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the fund is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration in the Ministry.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Progress under Infrastructural Development of Mega Cities Scheme

4131. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:
PROF. M. RAMADASS:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of infrastructural development in Mega Cities scheme initiated in 1993-94;

(b) the deficiencies noted in achieving the proposed goals of the scheme;

(c) whether the amount provided for this scheme is grossly inadequate to solve the problems of various cities included in the scheme;

(d) if so, the efforts made to evolve the resource requirements and arrange to supply sufficient funds for the successful implementation of the scheme;

(e) the works taken up or likely to be taken up alongwith the sites constructed under the said scheme in various parts of the country during the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(f) the amount spent on each of the project; and

(g) the details of pending projects, if any, under the scheme and the time by which the pending projects are likely to be completed?

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

[Translation]

Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies

4132. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether marketing incentive being given to the primary weavers' cooperative societies is likely to be raised from 8 percent to 20 percent;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Export of Herbs

4133. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether plants/herbs and its derivatives are allowed to be taken or exported to other countries with the permission of the Central Government only;

(b) whether some collection of herbarium seized from Japanese tourist by the Government of Sikkim under intervention from the Central Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether rare plant seeds from North and West Sikkim Reserve Forest were collected by foreigners during 2003 and has now advertised in website in Europe for sale of the same;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) The Foreign Trade Policy permits export of Plants, Plant Portions their derivatives and extracts subject to conditions. Export of certain species notably those falling under Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora is prohibited. Exemption from this provision can be granted by Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) on the recommendations of Ministry of Environment & Forests for export of such species, for the purpose of research, education and life saving drugs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Do not arise.

(d) to (f) The State Government of Sikkim has informed that a resident of Sidlistni in Czech Republic had claimed to have collected wild flower seeds of eighty four species of alpine flowers for North and West Sikkim during 2003 and advertised through website for sale to garden growers during October 2004. The State Government has taken appropriate action in the matter and is also in the process of taking legal action in the court of law in the State.

Grants & Scholarship by AICTE

4134. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) is providing grants and scholarships for pursuing post graduate education and research in technical Education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some seats have been reserved for SC and ST; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to promote Post Graduate Technical Education and Research in the country, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is implementing the PG Scholarship Scheme, quality Improvement Programme (QIP), Career Award for Young Teachers (CAYT), National Doctoral Fellowship and Research Promotion Scheme (RPS).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Recruitment on Compassionate Grounds in CPWD

4135. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether persons from economically weaker families are being recruited on compassionate grounds on Group 'D' Posts in CPWD by means of a one-time exemption in the recruitment Rule;

(b) if so, the period for which the exemption is to remain in force;

(c) whether numerous cases of appointments to Group D posts on compassionate grounds in Delhi area are pending with the Central Public Works Department;

(d) if so, the time by which these cases are likely to be cleared;

(e) whether the Government proposes to grant exemption in the Group D recruitment rules under expenditure reforms; and

(f) if so, the time by which such exemption is likely to be granted?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As per the existing Scheme compassionate appointments can be made upto 5% of vacancies falling under direct recruitment. It is therefore not possible to accurately assess the period of time by which pending cases are likely to be cleared.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

Appointments on Compassionate Grounds

4136. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a number of persons are awaiting compassionate appointment in Andaman and Nicobar Public Works Department and their numbers increased after Tsunami devastation; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to give relaxation in recruitment rules so as to accommodate all those persons waiting for compassionate appointment?

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

(b) There is no proposal to relax the Recruitment Rules. However, with a view to help tsunami victims, a proposal to relax the ceiling of 5% of vacancies applicable for compassionate appointment is under consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00 P.M.

11.23 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, Noida, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, Noida, for the year 2003-2004.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2708/05]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 2003-2004.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2709/05]

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.
- (ii) A copy of the Consolidated Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2711/05]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Navodaya Vidyalya Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Navodaya Vidyalya Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the government of the working of the Navodaya Vidyalya Samiti, 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 2712/05]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bihar Education Project Council, Patna, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bihar Education Project Council, Patna, for the year 2002-2003.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2713/05]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bihar Education Project Council, Patna, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bihar Education Project Council, Patna, for the year 2003-2004.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2714/05]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Rural Institutes, Hyderabad, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council of Rural Institutes, Hyderabad, for the year 2003-2004.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2715/05]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Calicut, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Calicut, for the year 2003-2004.

- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2716/05]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar, for the year 2003-2004.

- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2717/05]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, for the year 2003-2004.

- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2718/05]

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra, for the year 2003-2004.

- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2719/05]

- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, for the year 2003-2004.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the government of the working of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, for the year 2003-2004.

- (iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, for the year 2003-2004, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (20) Two Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2720/05]

- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 2003-2004.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 2003-2004.

- (22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2721/05]

- (23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority, Nagaland, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority, Nagaland, for the year 2002-2003.

- (24) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (23) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2722/05]

- (25) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 2003-2004.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 2003-2004, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 2003-2004.

- (26) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (25) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2723/05]

- (27) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (28) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (27) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2724/05]

- (29) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, for the year 2003-2004.

- (30) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (29) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2725/05]

- (31) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 2003-2004, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (32) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (31) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2726/05]

- (33) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati, for the year 2000-2001, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (34) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (33) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2727/05]

- (35) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

- (36) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (35) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2728/05]

- (37) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Indore, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Indore, for the year 2003-2004.

- (38) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (37) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2729/05]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Coffee Board General Provident Fund Rules, 2005 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 132 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 2005 under section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2730/05]

14.01 hrs.

**MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA
AND
BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA**

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Railways (Amendment) Bill, 2005 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd August, 2005."

Sir, I also lay on the Table the Railways (Amendment) Bill, 2005, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 22nd August, 2005.

14.01¹/₄ hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS
FROM THE SITTING OF THE HOUSE**

Fourth Report

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH VERMA (Sitapur): Sir, I beg to present the Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House.

14.01¹/₂ hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT,
TOURISM AND CULTURE**

Ninetieth Report

[Translation]

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Sir, I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Ninetieth Report (Hindi and English

versions) of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the 'Development of Airport of Sector with Special emphasis on new Modern Airports'.

14.02 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

**(I) Status of Implementation of recommendations
contained in the Fifth Report of Standing
Committee on Urban Development**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in Fifth Report of Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2004-05) pertaining to the Ministry of Urban Development.

"I beg to lay this statement in pursuance of the direction 73A of Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha which reads under:

"The Minister concerned shall make once in six months a statement in the House regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Reports of Departmentally Related Parliamentary Standing Committee of Lok Sabha with regard to his Ministry".

2. I would like to inform for the benefit of the Hon'ble Members that the 5th Report of the Standing Committee of the 14th Lok Sabha on Urban Development was presented to Lok Sabha on 22.05.2005. This Report of the Committee on Urban Development (2004-05) deals with the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their 2nd Report on Demand for Grants 2004-05 of Ministry of Urban Development which was presented to Lok Sabha (laid in Rajya Sabha) on 23rd August, 2004. Based on action taken notes on 2nd Report received from the Government in December, 2004 all the 42 recommendations have been

"Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 2731/05.

categorized in four categories in the 5th Report of the Committee, as under:

- | | |
|---|------|
| (i) Recommendations accepted by the Government | — 27 |
| (ii) Recommendations which the Committee would not like to pursue in view of the Government replies | — 4 |
| (iii) Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee | — 3 |
| (iv) Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited. | — 8 |

3. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the Hon'ble Members that in respect of 27 recommendations which have been accepted by the Government; the Committee has sought further follow up actions in respect of Para Nos. 2.3 & 2.4, 2.19, 2.44, 2.77 and 4.40 of 2nd Report assigned para Nos. 7, 10, 13, 16, 31 and 43, respectively in Chapter-I of 5th Report. In respect 6 out of 27 recommendations which the Committee wishes to pursue and wants to have current status, Ministry of Urban Development has furnished the same in the enclosed statement.

4. The Hon'ble Committee has not accepted the replies of the Ministry of Urban Development in respect of 3 recommendations viz. para Nos. 2.54, 2.79 and 2.84 of 2nd Report assigned para Nos. 19, 34 and 37, respectively in 5th Report. Current status in respect of these three paras is also given in the enclosed statement.

5. The Committee in their 5th Report has sought final replies in respect of 4 paras of their 2nd Report, viz. 2.55, 2.73, 2.76 and 2.88 (para Nos. 22, 25, 28 and 40 in the 5th Report). Current status in respect of these 4 paras is also given in the enclosed statement.

6. Action Taken Notes in respect of the recommendations of the Committee contained in its 5th Report are being sent separately to the Standing Committee. The enclosed Status Report is for kind perusal of Hon'ble Members of this House.

14.02¹/₂ hrs.

- (ii) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 146th, 147th, 153rd, 154th, 155th and 159th Reports of the Standing Committee on Industry**

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): I make this Statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 146th, 147th, 153rd, 154th, 155th and 159th Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry, at the direction of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and in pursuance of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha contained in the Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part II, dated September 1, 2004.

*The 146th Report on 'Credit Flow to SSI Sector in Maharashtra' of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry pertaining to the Ministry of Small Scale Industries (SSI) contains ten recommendations/observations. These recommendations/observations broadly pertain to the impact of globalisation/liberalisation on the SSI sector and credit related issues concerning the sector. My Ministry has taken necessary action in respect of these recommendations/observations and has been pursuing further with the State Governments and the Departments/Agencies concerned. The Action Taken Notes giving details of the action taken on each of the recommendations/observations have been furnished to the Secretariat of the Committee on 29.11.2004.

The 147th Report on 'Credit Flow to SSI Sector in the region of Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh' contains eleven recommendations/observations. These mainly relate to issues concerning credit flow to the SSI sector, infrastructure development and matters related to National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC) in the Bulandshahar region of Uttar Pradesh. My Ministry has taken action in respect of these recommendations/observations and has been pursuing further with the State Government and the Departments/Agencies concerned. The Action Taken Notes giving details of the action taken on each of the recommendations/observations have been furnished to the Secretariat of the Committee on 2.2.2005.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 2732/05.

[Shri Mahavir Prasad]

The 153rd Report on Demands for Grants (2004-05) pertaining to the Ministry of SSI contains twenty-eight recommendations/observations. These relate to performance *vis-à-vis* targets during the 10th Five Year Plan, implementation of schemes/policies of the Ministry, provision for the projects/schemes in the North Eastern Region and Sikkim, matters related to the NSIC, policies for tiny/micro enterprises, credit related issues, impact of World Trade Organisation (WTO) agreements on the SSI sector, Limited Liability Partnership Act, promotion of sunrise industries, rehabilitation of sick SSI units, friendly tax regime for the SSI sector, legal framework affecting the SSIs and formulation of policies for medium enterprises. My Ministry has taken necessary action in respect of these recommendations/observations and has been pursuing further with the Departments/Agencies concerned. The Action Taken Notes giving details of the action taken on each of the recommendations/observations have been furnished to the Secretariat of the Committee on 28.3.2005.

The 154th Report on 'Credit Flow to SSI Sector in the regions of Delhi, Noida and Ghaziabad' contains five recommendations/observations, which pertain to the guidelines on prudential norms for advances by the banks, issues related to SSI credit, and setting up of venture capital funds and Technology Bank for SSIs. My Ministry has taken action in respect of these recommendations/observations. The Action Taken Notes giving details of the action taken on each of the recommendations/observations have been furnished to the Secretariat of the Committee on 6.4.2005.

The 155th Report on 'Credit Flow to SSI Sector in Himachal Pradesh' contains seventeen recommendations/observations. These mainly relate to package for industrially backward areas in the State, credit and taxation related issues, problems of transportation and survey of sick SSI units in the State of Himachal Pradesh. My Ministry has taken action in respect of these recommendations/observations. The Action Taken Notes giving details of the action taken on each of the recommendations/observations have been furnished to the Secretariat of the Committee on 9.5.2005.

The 159th Report on 'Problems being faced by SSIs in the procurement of Steel' contains seven recommendations/observations. The recommendations/observations relate mainly to supply of steel to the SSI units at reasonable price, cooperation and collaborative attitude of the various Ministries towards the SSI sector,

rationalisation of customs duty on steel raw materials, etc. My Ministry has taken action in respect of these recommendations/observations. The Action Taken Notes giving details of the action taken on each of the recommendations/observations have been furnished to the Secretariat of the Committee on 28.3.2005.

The present status of implementation of various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the Annexures I to VI of my Statement which is placed on the Table of the House. I would not like to take valuable time of the House to read out the contents of these Annexures. I would request that these may be considered as read.

14.03 hrs.

(III) Status of Implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixth Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment

[English]

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): Sir, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in Sixth Report of Standing Committee on Social Justice And Empowerment on action taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Second Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2004-05) pertaining to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

*I am making this statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixth Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (14th Lok Sabha) relating to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, on the direction of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, in pursuance of the Direction 73A of the Directions by Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.

The Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (14th Lok Sabha) examined the demands for grants of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the year 2004-05 and presented their Sixth Report in this regard on 22 March 2005. It contained Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Second Report of the Standing

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT 2733/05.

Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants-2004-05 of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

The Report contained 15 recommendations. Out of these 15 recommendations, the Standing Committee accepted the replies of the Government in respect of 6 recommendations/observations. Again, in view of the replies of the Government in respect of 3 recommendations, the Committee has desired not to pursue the issues further. The Committee has made observations on Action Taken Reports of the Ministry on 6 Recommendations. The Statement made by me on 6th May 2005 had been on these six recommendations.

The present status of implementation of all the 15 recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the Annexure which is laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as you are aware, two Calling Attention, one regarding the situation arising out of violation of Labour Laws in the country, particularly in private and unorganised sectors by Shri Sunil Khan and others, and the other regarding the need for an effective law to take action against fake universities in the country by Shri Ramji Lal Suman are listed at Sl. Nos. 13 and 14 respectively in today's List of Business. If the House agrees, these Calling Attention may be taken up immediately after the passing of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Bill. I hope House agrees.

14.04 hrs.

MOTION RE: SIXTEENTH REPORT OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Sixteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 22nd August, 2005."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Sixteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 22nd August, 2005."

The motion was adopted.

14.05 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have some business of my own.

Hon. Members, for your information, I want to briefly recapitulate the main items of business transacted by the House during the last week.

Out of the 59 Starred Questions admitted, only 17 could be answered orally. Replies to the remaining Starred Questions along with the replies to 571 Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table.

During the period, as many as 63 matters of urgent public importance were raised after the Question Hour. Also, 35 matters were raised under Rule 377.

The House also took up 5 Calling Attention matters in 3 days: (1) "situation arising out of devastating fire that broke out in Bombay High Oil Platform of ONGC on 27 July, 2005 resulting in loss of lives and property worth crores of rupees", raised by Shri Mohan Rawale; (2) "situation arising out of dilapidated condition of National Highways in Bihar", raised by Shri Raghunath Jha; (3) "need for a suitable legislation providing for reservation to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in all the Higher Educational Institutions recognised/aided by the Government and Self-Financing Institutions of the country in accordance with the Constitutional provision on the reservation", raised by Shri A. Krishnaswamy; (4) "need to expedite the approval of Kalasa and Banduri Nala Projects, tributaries to river Mahadayi, in Karnataka in order to solve the acute drinking water problem in the State", raised by Shri Ananth Kumar, and (5) "situation arising out of shortage of LPG in the country", raised by Shri N.N. Krishnadas.

As regards the legislative business, three Bills were introduced in the House. The House discussed the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2005, as passed by Rajya Sabha moved by Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal, for about 2 hours and 11 minutes before it was passed.

The House also discussed the Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 2004, as passed by Rajya Sabha, moved by Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao, for 3 hours and 07 minutes before the Bill, as amended, was passed.

Besides, the House discussed the National Rural Employment Guarantee Bill, 2004, moved by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, for 3 hours and 53 minutes. The discussion on the Bill was not concluded.

[Mr. Speaker]

The House also took up a Short Duration Discussion under Rule 193 regarding "rise in prices of essential commodities including hike in petroleum prices" raised by Shri Avinash Rai Khanna on 16th August, 2005 for a hour and 42 minutes. The discussion remained inconclusive.

The Departmentally Related Standing Committees presented two Reports to the House.

The House sat late for as many as 2 hours and 48 minutes to transact essential items of business, out of which 1 hour and 59 minutes were spent on raising matters of urgent public importance after the normal business of the House was over. I again compliment those hon. Members who remained here to raise important issues after the normal business.

As there was no time loss due to interruptions and forced adjournments during the week. I wish to convey my thanks to the hon. Members for extending their cooperation to me in conducting the proceedings of the House. I am sorry, the record is spoiled today.

14.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Sorry, Sir, I got late.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It should not happen in future.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1101 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th August, 2005 constituting two Review Committees mentioned therein for the purposes of the Prevention of Terrorism (Repeal) Act, 2004 issued under sub-section (5) of section 2 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2710/05]

14.07 hrs.

- (iv) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on the working of ICCR**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Third Report of Standing Committee on External Affairs on the working of ICCR.

*The Standing Committee on External Affairs examined the working of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations with special reference to Culture Centres abroad and presented their Third Report in this regard to Lok Sabha on 21 December 2004. The report contained 18 recommendations. They related to Cultural Diplomacy, Regional Centre of ICCR, Indian Cultural Centres and Chairs Abroad, Budget of ICCR, Scholarship and Welfare of International Students, Visiting Professors and Chairs of Indian Studies, Promotion of Contemporary Indian Art, Publication and Coordination with other agencies. The Action Taken Report was submitted to the Standing Committee in March 2005. The recommendations of the Standing Committee were most constructive and will be implemented in letter and spirit, which will no doubt lead to better efficiency. Some of the recommendations are under consideration of the Ministry for a decision. The present status of implementation of the recommendations is detailed in the Annexure, which is laid on the Table of the House.

14.09 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up Matters under Rule 377. They may be laid on the Table of the House.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 2734/05]

[*Translation*]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we seldom get opportunity. I would like to request you to give permission to read it. It will take only 15 minutes time.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, we can give them 15 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, read it at my speed, quickly.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Sir, we can take it up after the National Rural Employment Guarantee Bill is passed. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am conceding to their right. Everyday I am denying that.

I would request the hon. Members to read their Matters under Rule 377 quickly.

Now, Shri Madhusudan Mistry.

- (I) **Need to appoint technical and programme staff at Himmatnagar, Gujarat AIR station to make it functional**

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): Sir, Akashwani Radio Station at Himmatnagar, Sabarkantha district, Gujarat is ready for commencement. However, due to non-appointment of the programme staff, the station has not started functioning.

I request the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to appoint technical and programme staff at Himmatnagar so that AIR station starts functioning.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Adhir Chowdhury—not present.

Shri Kishanbhai V. Patel—not present.

Shri Iqbal Ahmed Saradgi—not present.

Shri K.C. Singh 'Baba'.

- (II) **Need to encourage recruitment of Indian coaches for coaching sportspersons in the country**

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA' (Nainital): Sir, through you, I want to invite the attention of the Government towards

the need to provide more facilities and perks to the Indian sports coaches.

Sir, as you are aware, the Indian coaches play a crucial role in producing sportspersons from the grass root level to national and international fame. The foreign coaches hired at exorbitant salaries, that is, US \$ 3,000 per month and US \$ 129 per day plus perks, start coaching the cream of the country's sportsmen already produced by our own coaches, who are being paid menial wages compared to their foreign counterparts. This is discriminating our highly trained N.I.S. coaches, many of whom are still on *ad hoc* and contract basis.

Sir, taking into consideration that the number of Indian coaches is declining, the Government should take immediate steps to recruit and regularize more Indian coaches.

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Jayaben B. Thakkar—not present

Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot

- (iii) **Need to lay a new railway line on Ujjain-Aagar-Soyat-Jhalawar-Ramganj Mandi sector**

[*Translation*]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur): Sir, before independence a rail line was laid from Aagar-Malwa in my parliamentary constituency to Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh under western Railway zone, Ratlam. Trains used to run on this rail line till 1976. But at the end of 1976, during emergency period, this rail line was dismantled. On public demand a survey in regard to laying a new line from Ujjain to Aagar-Jhalwar-Ramganj Mandi *via* Soyat was conducted by the Government. The survey Report is lying pending for approval with the Ministry of Railways since April, 2000. At present fresh survey of this line is being conducted but there is a great discontentment among the people due to delay in granting sanction to this new rail line. People are agitated. Therefore, I demand that sanction be accorded to this new rail line in the interest of the people, the country and the railways.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Pankaj Choudhary—not present.

Shri Suresh Chandel.

- (iv) **Need to develop industries in Hamirpur, Bilaspur and Kangra districts of Himachal Pradesh for effective utilization and better marketing of bamboo sticks**

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH CHANDEL (Hamirpur, H.P.): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards my parliamentary constituency Hamirpur, and submit that bamboo is available in large quantity in Hamirpur, Bilaspur and Kangra districts of Himachal Pradesh, but the growers are not getting remunerative prices for want of proper utilization and marketing of their produce and non-availability of proper art and skill these to make new and attractive designs out of bamboo. Therefore, through you, I would like to demand that the Government should develop industries based on bamboo in Himachal Pradesh on the lines of north-eastern states. New designs should be introduced in regard to home utility items made of bamboo and multi dimensional projects should be launched. Financial aid to bamboo growers of Himachal Pradesh should be given so that commercial production of bamboo in Himachal Pradesh takes place. Markets should be made available for bamboo products so that cottage industry based on it may flourish there.

- (v) **Need to ensure safety of stamp papers lying at Nasik road railway station for onward transport to various destinations in the country**

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA CHAVAN (Malegaon): Sir, stamp papers are printed in security printing press of India located at Nasik road in my parliamentary constituency. From there these stamp papers are dispatched by Railway Mail services to various states of the country. Around 100 to 150 parcels containing considerable number of stamp papers in each parcel are sent to various destinations by the post office located at Nasik Road railway station. However, all parcels are not loaded in the trains same day. Rather they are kept lying at Nasik road railway station without any Security. They are dispatched next day. Railway Security staff do not load all parcels containing stamp papers same day because they do not get any financial benefit. The Government may suffer heavy losses in case the stamp papers are stolen for want of proper security.

Therefore, through you, I would like to request the concerned minister to issue directives for the necessary action in this regard.

- (vi) **Need to provide better facilities to FCI workers, particularly in Kerala**

[English]

SHRI LONAPPAN NAMBADAN (Mukundapuram): I raise to bring to the notice of the House the matter concerning the problems the FCI workers are facing.

These workers are agitating for their urgent demands. They include:

1. Rejection of the McKinsey Report.
2. To retain all the FCI godowns.
3. To discontinue the practice of renting out FCI godowns to private parties.
4. To make all the workers permanent.
5. To reduce the 15 hours work schedule to eight hours.
6. To provide medical benefits to the workers.
7. To declare Sundays as holidays.
8. To reimburse the contributory pension amount held back during the last eight years;
9. To strengthen the Public Distribution System; and
10. To maintain all existing Ration Shops.

It is surprising that medical facilities and pension are not being given to the workers who retire after 30 to 40 years of dedicated service. In Kerala itself, about 3000 workers in 300 godowns are working without proper facilities. I request the Government to come forward to save the FCI which was started for strengthening the food sector in India.

- (vii) **Need to change the timing of recently introduced Madurai-Villupuram passenger train making it a daytime train for the convenience of the passengers**

SHRI P. MOHAN (Madurai): The people of Madurai wanted a daytime passenger train from Madurai to Chennai and I took up this issue. But what was actually

sanctioned was a mid-night passenger train from Madurai to Villupuram and that too not up to Chennai as per the demand.

Now, the passengers have to change the train at Villupuram after a long wait for two hours. The ticket fare for the journey from Madurai to Chennai is just Rs. 67 and the total travel time exceeds 20 hours. That apart, Chennai bound passengers have to compulsorily spend more amount for food during their journey than the actual ticket fare.

Moreover as the journey time of this train is mostly by night, people alighting at the in-between station have no other way to go to their destination except to stay at the platform itself or pay more for the conveyance to reach their home.

Thus, in all aspects this train is the most inconvenient one. Nonetheless it is requested that the timings of the said train may be rescheduled so as to make it a daytime train from Madurai to Chennai after or before Vaigai Express in the morning.

(viii) Need to declare Kol Caste as scheduled tribe and reserve seat for them in State Legislature of Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Sir, several castes such as Agaria, Benga, Bhuiyan in Uttar Pradesh were treated as Scheduled Caste prior to the passage of Bill No. 62 in Parliament in the year 2002. There are 22 such Castes in Uttar Pradesh. State Government has been requesting to declare them as Scheduled Tribes. However, out of them, only 10 Castes have been declared as Scheduled tribes so far.

This has brought the total number of Scheduled Tribes to 15 in this category. As per Delimitation Commission their number was 1,07,963 in 2001 While their number was 3,80,815 in 1991. On this basis, no reservation has been provided to them in Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly. The present population of Scheduled Tribes is 4,58,000. Therefore, there is a need to rectify this mistake and reserve the seats for Scheduled Tribes. Kol is a prominent caste of this area and the people belonging to this caste reside in Sonbhadra, Mirzapur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Hamirpur and several other districts of Uttar Pradesh. However, this caste has not been included

in this category whereas they have been placed under the category of Scheduled Tribes in Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Orissa. A proposal has already been submitted in this regard by the State Government and the Legislative Assembly.

Hence, I request the Government to declare Kol caste as Scheduled Tribe and reserve seat for them in State Legislative Assembly.

(ix) Need to construct an air strip at Chitrakut Dham for the convenience of the tourists visiting the place

SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA (Hamirpur, U.P.): Sir, Chitrakut Dham is an ancient historical and religious place. Lakhs of people from the various parts of the country, visit this place every year to see Chitrakut Dham (Kaamtanath Temple). Even the number of foreign tourists is also increasing day by day. Keeping in view the increasing number of tourists, there is a need to construct an air strip in Chitrakut Dham. On the day of "Amavasya" of every month lakhs of devotees from Delhi, Mumbai and other big cities visit this place. If an air strip is constructed there, it would not only be convenient for the tourists and pilgrims but it would also add to the revenue being earned by the Government. Mainly Chitrakut Dham is becoming a symbol of devotion of foreign tourists. Lord Rama had stayed there during his exile.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to issue necessary directives for the construction of an air strip at Chitrakut Dham in view of the increasing number of devotees.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rajesh Kumar Manjhi—not present.

Shri Prabodh Panda.

(x) Need to take up the Subarnarekha Barrage Project of West Bengal under the Centrally-sponsored Scheme for its early completion

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): West Bengal, Orissa, and Bihar (presently Jharkhand) came to an agreement for a comprehensive plan of development in order to utilize the water resources of Subarnarekha river in 1978. The West Bengal components comprise the Subarnarekha Barrage Project and system of canals to

[Shri Prabodh Panda]

utilise the share of water for the purpose to irrigate an area of 99,248 hectares in Kharif season and 30,766 hectares in Rabi season in the District of Paschim Midnapore and Purba Midnapore.

The project originally estimated to cost Rs. 226.80 crore had been techno-economically cleared by the Central Water Commission, Government of India. The Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission also approved the project. Environmental clearance was received. The estimated cost was revised to Rs. 595.30 crore as per 1995-96 price level. The present cost is assessed to be about Rs. 1,200.00 crore.

The project was included in the AIBP in 2001-02, and from 2004-05, that has been taken out of the AIBP. Presently the State Government is finding it extremely difficult to fund this project and required alternate source of funding for the execution of the project. I urge upon the Union Government to take up the project under the Central National Sponsored Scheme and help the State Government to complete it within the stipulated time.

(xi) Need to undertake Geological Survey of Mahabaleshwar-Panchgani Plateau to ascertain the causes of land mass settlements there

SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL (Karad): The heavy land mass settlements on the Mahabaleshwar-Panchgani Plateau in Satara district of Maharashtra State, which received heavy rainfall, are observed in the recent time. It was caused unprecedented loss to property and farm lands. The said area is also under the seismic zone.

There is a dire need to undertake geological survey/studies of the entire plateau and the adjoining areas in order to ascertain the causes of land settlement and introduce the disaster management plan. The Geological Survey of India has also felt the need to undertake such studies in this area.

I request the Government to look into the matter.

(xii) Need to restart gauge conversion work on Chhapra-Kaptanganj-Thave-Siwan rail line

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Sir, the people of concerned areas in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have been demanding for a long time to convert Chhapra-Kaptanganj-Thave-Siwan railway line into broad

gauge railway line. If this rail line is converted to broad gauge, about 80 lakh people particularly the people making long distance journey would be benefited thereby.

Keeping in view of this fact, previous Government had approved this project and the work had also been started but now this work had been stopped.

Hence, through you, I request the Minister of Railways to take necessary action to convert Chhapra-Kaptanganj-Thave-Siwan metre gauge into broad gauge and complete it at the earliest.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Hiten Burman—not present.

Shri Joachim Baxla.

(xiii) Need to approve final alignment of the East-West Corridor of National Highways Development Project on National Highways No. 31 and 31-C passing through Siliguri

[English]

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA (Alipurduar): Sir, the final alignment of the East-West Corridor of the National Highways Development Project passing through Siliguri, Sevoke Odlabari, Mal, Hasimara and Damanpur was suggested by a Special Task Force long back and it is supposed to follow the existing National Highways No. 31 and 31C. The work on this project has not been executed so far due to one reason or the other. The proposed corridor will be beneficial to tourist spots of North Bengal, Darjeeling and also to Sikkim as these places will have direct access to this route also and it will give rise to development of tourism in Dooars and also help people to have business with nearby States like Sikkim and Assam and countries like Bhutan. Further, it will also decongest traffic movement in Siliguri and Jalpaiguri which are very crowded areas.

Sir, I would humbly request the hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways to get the project executed through the route originally suggested by the Special Task Force, i.e., through National Highways No. 31 and 31-C and expedite the work.

MR. SPEAKER: Next, Shri Adhir Chowdhury if you would say sorry.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Berhampore, West Bengal): Sir, I would beg apology for not appearing on time.

(xiv) Need to provide adequate funds for improvement of National Highway No. 34 in Murshidabad district, West Bengal

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, this is regarding the dilapidated and precarious conditions of different portions of National Highway No. 34 in the district of Murshidabad, West Bengal. This road connects the Eastern region of the country including different districts of North Bengal with Kolkata and the rest of the country. This is the only National Highway running through this district which is of great importance from strategic points of view. Accordingly, this road requires constant vigilance and repair, but unfortunately proper care has not been taken in this regard.

I have also information that the Chief Engineer, National Highway, PW (Roads) Directorate, Government of West Bengal has submitted a demand for requirement of fund for FDR (New) for the year 2005-06 amounting to Rs. 450 lakh for repair of different National Highways of State of West Bengal in terms of Memo No. IM-13/05/1011 dated 28-7-2005.

In view of the position stated above, I request the Government to kindly do the needful for placing the funds as submitted by West Bengal Government and to instruct the authorities concerned to take up the works of repair immediately to guard against further deterioration of the condition of this National Highway.

MR. SPEAKER: Next, Shri Kishanbhai Patel. You have to first express your regret.

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL (Bulsar): Sir, I am sorry.

(xv) Need to construct a bridge on National Highway No. 8 linking Valsad city and Khergaon in Gujarat

[Translation]

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL (Bulsar): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Road Transport and Highways towards the crossroads of Khergaon and Valsad city on National Highway No. 8 under my parliamentary constituency, Valsad.

Sir, lakhs of people of Valsad city and Khergaon have to cross Ahmedabad-Mumbai National Highway No. 8 daily while going to Valsad from Khergaon. The traffic on the said road is so much that hours are lost for the traffic to get cleared. The people of Valsad have been raising their demand repeatedly at various levels to construct a bridge over this crossing. However, this demand has not been fulfilled so far.

Sir, you would be surprised to know that despite comparatively low traffic at Bhagalhara-Gorgaon crossing locating on the same National Highway a bridge has been constructed by the Government there.

In the absence of bridge at Khergaon-Valsad cross roads traffic remain obstructed and accidents occur very often.

Hence, through you, I request the Minister of Road Transport and Highways to construct a bridge over the said cross roads without any delay.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Next Shri Pankaj Chowdhary. You have to first express your regret.

SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY (Maharajganj, U.P.): I am sorry.

(xvi) Need to declare Gorakhpur-Maharajganj-Nichloul-Thunthibari road in Uttar Pradesh as a national highway

[Translation]

SHRI PANKAJ CHOUHDARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Gorakhpur-Maharajganj-Nichloul-Thunthibari Highway passes through Gorakhpur Maharajganj districts. This is the busiest highway of all the highways of Uttar Pradesh. This route is a passage for a large number of vehicles. It is a vital route for vehicles going from Gorakhpur to Nepal and Bihar. A huge number of commuters travel daily from Maharajganj district to Gorakhpur via this route. The vehicles coming from Maharajganj and Nepal go towards major places like Bihar, Delhi, Lucknow, Benaras etc. via this route only.

I request the Union Government to declare Gorakhpur-Maharajganj-Nichloul-Thunthibari state Highway a National Highway at the earliest as per the expectations of the local people and start the construction of the National Highway by allocating the necessary amount.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Next Shrimati Jayaben Thakkar. You have to first express your regret.

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR (Vadodara): I am sorry.

(xvii) **Need for extension of Navjivan Express from Chennai to Pondicherry**

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Shri Mahayogi Aurobindo had long association with Baroda and Gujarat as he stayed for 13 years over here. He had many disciples from these areas. At present Train No. 6045 Navjivan Express plies daily from Ahmedabad to Chennai. The devotees visiting Pondicherry face many difficulties in reaching Pondicherry.

So, I urge upon the Government to extend this train up to Pondicherry and oblige.

14.33 hrs.

**NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT
GUARANTEE BILL, 2004—contd.**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much. Now, the House will take up item No. 17—further consideration of the motion moved by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

I wish to express my greatest appreciation to all the hon. Members who took part in this debate till almost midnight yesterday which shows their commitment to the functioning of this House and the sincerity and the great concern they have shown to this House and to the subject matter. It is so commendable. I am sure that it will be recognised by all concerned, particularly the people of this country, that this House does function for them.

Now the hon. Minister, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, to reply.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is

a historic day because it is your goodself that you in getting this Bill passed. You rightly said that the debate on this Bill started on 18th and continued till 11.30 P.M. yesterday in which 70 Hon. Members participated. The Hon. Members who could not participate in the discussion have laid their written speech on the table. It shows the extent to which hon'ble Members have taken interest in the debate. Hon'ble Members have shown so much enthusiasm, have taken so much interest and have made such an analysis after indepth discussion which is unprecedented. It is quite a coincidence that the discussion on this Bill started on 18th, 19th was Raksha Bandhan, 20th was celebrated as Sadhbawana Diwas across the country on the occasion of birth anniversary of Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi and today it is time to pass this Bill. Hon'ble Members of all sides have shown great enthusiasm and lent wholehearted support. I will talk about certain suggestions in my reply to the discussion. All the Hon'ble Members are highly appreciative of this Bill. They have also given many valuable suggestions. They have also cautioned us as to what precautions should be taken. It is a known fact that poverty and unemployment are rampant in the country. Natural calamities such as drought, flood etc. have been frequently hitting this country from the very beginning. It is part of our history that even great king like Janak had to plough the land when his state was hit by drought. Similarly, our country has been constantly and adversely affected by natural calamities like floods, drought, earthquake, cyclone and Tsunami.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, people who have been in power in the past, know it that it is the culture of our country that "Jasu Raj priya praja dukhari, te nrip hoi narak adhikari." The king of the kingdom whose subjects are unhappy is doomed to hell. This is a noble idea. ...*(Interruptions)* Please try to understand the noble philosophy which I am referring to. That is why food for work used to be started in the ancient time, whenever natural calamities like famine, drought, flood etc. hit the kingdom. When some crop failed and landless people and the poor had no other means of livelihood then this practice was introduced in our country. I have been witnessing it for last 30-40 years that scheme like hard manual labour was being implemented in the name of relief to the poor and to provide employment to them since there used to be no other means.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon'ble Kalyan Singh ji is not present here. I thanked Kalyan Singh ji since he is

Chairman of Standing Committee. He has submitted a unanimous report after making a thorough analysis. Several Members have complained that we have disrespected the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee can never be disrespected because the respect of the Committee is respect of the House. We have learnt it from parliamentary system. Out of 22 recommendations of the Standing Committee we have accepted 16. We have fully accepted nine recommendations and partially accepted seven. We have difficulty in accepting rest of the six recommendations. We have honoured that Committee. Hon'ble Members of that Committee Shri Hannan Mollah and Shri Kishore Chandra S. Dev analysed it after taking a keen interest in it. They wanted that this report should be submitted at the earliest but a problem cropped up. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are witness to it. You also did some paper work. That time opposition had boycotted the meetings of the House and Committees, otherwise this Bill would have been passed in the last session itself. These things have caused some delay in it. I do not wish to cite it. Members of the Committee have worked hard on it. We have accepted the concrete recommendations given by them.

Shri Kalyan Singh stated in his speech that the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, Employment Assurance Scheme etc. all failed but that is not correct. These schemes never failed. Less expenditure was incurred in these schemes but Rs. 79 thousand crore were spent in wage Employment from the year 1980 to the year 2004, Rs. 30 thousand crore were spent in Jawahar Rojgar Yojana and this way a total of Rs. 79 thousand crore were spent. National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Programme i.e. NRP, RLEGP, Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, Jawahar Gramin Samridhi Yojana, Wage Employment Schemes, Employment Assurance Scheme etc. have been implemented in our country. Money was spent on those schemes and during the last 24-25 years approximately 1800 crore mandays were created. If these had not been there how could poor be given jobs? The country could have faced starvation. That is why all this work was done. We have collected all these figures year-wise albeit it was a difficult job. The Chairman, of the Standing Committee Shri Kalyan Singh said that this Bill was not introduced with full preparations. I dismiss this allegation. We are fully prepared to introduce this Bill because it was our commitment in the Common Minimum Programme. That is why this Bill was drafted in our department in September, 2004 and was introduced on 21 December. This Bill has been introduced after

serious consultation with expert NGOs, National Advisory Council headed by Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. That is why nobody has any objection with the basic spirit of this Bill. All the Hon'ble Members have recommended the speedy implementation of it, which I will analyse right now.

325 crore mandays were created in National Rural Employment Programme. 115 crore mandays were created in Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, 737 crore mandays were created in Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, 264 crore mandays were created in Employment Assurance Scheme, 5 crore 86 lakh mandays were created in Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana and 294 crore mandays were created in Sampura Gramin Rojgar Yojana. 13 crore 86 lakh mandays were created in National Food for Work Scheme launched recently. It cannot be said that nothing has been achieved. Two birds have been killed with one stone in this scheme. Firstly, people will get employment, means of livelihood, they will be saved from starvation, there is a target of food security and secondly, permanent asset will be created, infrastructure facility will be generated.

SHRI LAL MUNI CHOUBEY (Buxar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Minister has talked about works performed therein, he may enumerate what was done and what was not done.

MR. SPEAKER: Lal Muni Chaubey ji, he has not yielded.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very session matter.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Please try to listen. He is asking about the work done. I have told about the mandays verbally, 1800 crore mandays. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record it. Nothing will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not right.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: approximately Five Lakh school buildings have been constructed. ...*(Interruptions)* He is asking about he work done. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Lal Muni Chaubey, you are a senior Member.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record anything except the statement of hon. Minister or what is permitted by me.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: A total of 16 lakh kilometres of earthwork, brick laying, stone laying work for roads has been done so far. Around 2.5 lakh ponds have been constructed. 10 lakh wells have been dug up for people of SC and ST's ...*(Interruptions)* 1.5 lakh Panchayat Ghar have been built. This includes the work done in his state ...*(Interruptions)*. This includes five and a half years of their tenure in power. Figures for that period have been included. Why is he getting so anxious. I am telling all the facts. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing here? This is not your seat. This is not the way to behave in the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: One and a half lakh Panchayat Ghar have been constructed. On 16 hectare of land, 5,000 crore saplings have been planted under social forestry which indicate that these schemes have not failed. Their names have been changed, and many additions and alterations have been made to them. If a scheme was called Jawahar then it was renamed as Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Jawahar Gram Samridhi was

renamed as Sampurna Gramin Samridhi. All these changes have been made but wage employment programme has been continuing and as I have told in the beginning that the relief work is progressing in a manner like "Jasu Raj Priya Praja Dukhari."

According to renowned British economist, Ken, dolling out of freebies weakens valour of the nation so we cannot allow the poor people to die of hunger. It is necessary to ensure their food security through food for work programmes. Several Wage Employment Programmes have been launched in the country in consonance with the aforesaid ideology of not providing anything to them free of cost. Importance of National Employment Guarantee Bill which has been appreciated by all, can be seen by the fact that a large number of hon'ble Members have participated in this with great enthusiasm.

All the leaders including UPA Chairperson Shrimati Sonia Gandhi ji have participated in the enactment of this Bill and lent their support to pass it. On the other hand Shri Kalyan Singhji and Shri Malhotraji have proposed amendment to it but they have not made statements in this regard so far. Shri Kharabela Swain and Shri Santosh Gangwar have also made proposals for amendment. Shri Subhash Maharia, Shri Annasaheb Patil, Shri Dharamendra Pradhan and other Members from that side have taken interest it and have also given statements in this regard.

Sir, all the leaders of left parties, from politburo to Parliament and their Comerades and allies have shown interest in it. Hon'ble leader Shri Basu Deb Acharia, Shri Rupchand Pal, Shri Hannan Mollah, Shri Sudhakar Reddy along with all other people have supported this with great interest.

Shri Mohan Singh ji from Samajwadi Party may sometimes consider himself to the separate from us but we have never considered Samajwadi Party to be different from ours. We all believe in the same ideology, sometimes we agree upon things and sometimes differ. Hon'ble Shri Ram Gopal Yadavji has supported it with great interest and has also given certain suggestions in this regard. Shri Mohan Singh ji has reminded us of the litmus test, Mahatma Gandhiji told Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru that whenever he put his signature on any document he must ensure if there was anything for the most poor people in that letter or not. This Bill has cleared the litmus test and that is why he gave a suggestion that it must be implemented properly.

Sir, what is the current situation of our country? Great Poet Gopal Singh Nepali has expressed this situation of inequality in our country in the following words:

"Chandra kiran se Mahlon ki deewar chamakti rahti hai,
Chandani jhopdi se lipatkar har raat sisakti Rehti hai,
Har raat sisakti Rehti hai."

Sir, on one hand there are huts and on the other palaces. He further writes that:

Lakh-lakh Jhopdiyon main chhai hui Udasi hai,
Satta Samapti ke bangle main hasti pooranmasi hai,
Yeh sab aab na chalne denge, humne kasmen khai hai,
Tilak lagane tumhen jawani, kranti dwar par aai hai."

Sir, not just that, this Bill vindicates the views of National Poet Shri Dinkar.

"Shanti nahin tab tak jab tak sukhbhag na nar ka
sam ho nahin kisi ko bahut aadhik ho, nahin kisi ko
kam ho."

Sir, if we adopt such principles, we can extend helping hand to the poor people, jhuggi dwellers and shelterless people, which consist of 1.5 crore families. Such families are living without basic necessities like food, cloth and shelter. Therefore, this Bill has been brought.

With this we have not claimed that poverty and unemployment would be removed completely and there would be prosperity but we do claim that this Bill is one of the most concrete and brave step for eradicating poverty and eliminating unemployment.

Now, the question raised by severed Members as to why the Government has made a provision to provide work for 100 days only in this Bill. Many hon'ble Members have asked this question. Shri Nitishji, Subodh Mohite ji are not present here but Shri Kalyan Singhji and Suresh Prabhu ji are here. All of them and other hon'ble Members from both the sides have mentioned this in their speeches.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): RPI has supported this.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It is true that Athawale ji has supported this. The National Employment

Guarantee Bill is to provide 100 days employment in a year. Shri Kalyan Singh ji was calculating and he told that one family would get Rupees six thousand in a year. When they got an opportunity here, they did not even arrange for six paise but we have provided six thousand Rupees. But I do not mean to say that this would be the only livelihood source for a person. There is a guarantee for 100 days of work and in addition to that, people may get more work in other various schemes of the Union Government. Many such schemes are being implemented. The Government is going to spend Rs. 4200 crore under the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana. The previous Government was struck at Rs. 2200 crore and Rs. 2500 crore but we have made a provision for Rs. 4200 crore in this year's Budget. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL (Erandol): The figure is not correct. He should correct the figure. It was not Rs. 2,200 crore, it was not less than Rs. 6,000 crore. Please ask him to correct the figure.

[*Translation*]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: At the time of launching this Pradhanmantri Gramin Sadak Yojana in the year 2000, it was said that Rs. 2500 crore or Rs. 2300 crore would be provided for this scheme. Later on, when we came to power, we assured to provide Rs. 3500 crore to Rs. 4000 crore for this purpose. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Let him speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It will not be recorded.

...(*Interruptions*)"

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly listen to the Minister's reply. After the hon. Minister's reply, if you have any clarifications, I will allow a few to raise them.

*Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Whatever they want to say, say one by one. The Government have made a provision of Rs. 4200 crore in the budget of 2005-2006. More provision would also be made for the ambitious scheme of 'Bharat Nirman.' Rs. 48,000 crores would be spent on this scheme during four years out of which Rs. 20,000 crores have been provided in the budget and arrangements are being made to mobilise the rest of the money required for this scheme. That is why, I said that earlier provisions used to be to the tune of Rs. 2200 crores, Rs. 2300 crores and Rs. 2500 crores can not be compared with the provision of Rs. 4200 crores that we have made. This is why, people would work under this programme now.

Now people would also get work under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Similarly, the scheme or irrigation which seeks to create irrigation potentiality for one core hectare land would also provide jobs to people.

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: What are you trying to do? You are disturbing your own Minister.

[*Translation*]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, agriculture has been the backbone of India's economy. It also requires labourers, hence they would be working in the fields also during the year. They would also get jobs in the schemes being run by the state governments and other schemes of the Union Government. We have guaranteed them an additional 100 days of work. The hon. Members said that they would get work for 100 days out of 365 days and they would have no work for the rest of 265 days. It is not so. They would work in the agricultural fields and grow foodgrains. They would also get work under other schemes of state government and Union Government. Thus they would be getting work apart from the guaranteed work for 100 days.

We discussed poor household under the Common Minimum Programme in this bill but most of the hon'ble Members said that it should cover BPL and APL as well. There was a confusion on the issue as to how to define poor and those who are not poor. There was some problem about the term 'household' so we substituted it

by 'every household'. That is why, this bill is getting support from the House as well as the people from across the country.

The world famous economist and noble prize winner Amartya Sen has said that 'Employment Guarantee Scheme' is going to prove to be a very important scheme for the country.

Some of my colleagues have asked why is this scheme is being implemented for 100 days only why not for 365 days. We do not want to ruin country's agriculture. It also requires labourers. When they would be free after 100 days of work, then the farmers and the workers would work in the agricultural fields under other schemes of state government and Union Government. That is why we have given them guarantee of only 100 days of work so that they can work under other schemes during the rest of the days.

Some of the hon. Members have said that only one Member of the family would get work. It is not so, one or more than one person would get work but each family would be guaranteed only 100 days of work. If two members get work from the same family, then both of them would get work for 50-50 days and if three members of a family work, then, they would get work for 33 days and their cards for work would be made.

For example, if there is work for more than 100 days in a scheme involving Rs. 10 lakhs of Rs. 5 lakhs, then they would be provided with work for more days. Days would be divided if more than one member of a family would work.

As far as women workers are concerned, approximately 34 percent of the women have been benefited under Food for Work programme. We have covered 3/4 women under it and women would be given priority in this scheme also.

Some of the hon'ble Members have said that there would be quarrels within the family for getting work but I beg to differ. I come from a rural area, I know—"Tu kehta kagaz ki lekhi, main kehta ankhan ki dekhi"—which means they are saying what they have read from papers while I am speaking from my own experience. I know more about the set up of a family in villages than them, what do they know about villages. People all over the country are saying that it is a good scheme and it should be implemented. We respect their demand but how can

it be implemented at once. Some people have said that it is going to be unproductive expenditure, my reply is "Vandau sant asantam chama" what I meant to say that I respect one and all whether they are opposing or supporting it because I intend to get this bill passed in the interest of the poor. Our hon. Prime Minister has made a statement that by 2020 we want to create such situation in India where nobody would be below poverty line. ...(*Interruptions*) We would formulate concrete programmes for the coming 15 years so that India could be able to make itself free from poverty and unemployment.

15.00 hrs.

Kalyan Singh ji was saying why it can not be done in four years? The Government has stated that it would do it in five years. We have stated 'within five years' which means it might be done within 4 years, 3 years, 2 years or may be in one year. It means we would do it within five years. Earlier 'Food for work programme' was for 150 districts. We could have confined it to 150 districts only had we so desired. It is a manifestation of the Governments vision, will power, pro village, pro-poor and impartial approach that we have decided to cover 50 districts more under the said programme. We would launch it in 200 districts. We would begin it with 1/3rd of the total number of districts in the country and it would be done within 5 years. He presumes that 15th Lok Sabha would be constituted after four years but I would like to tell him that the UPA would come back to power in 15th Lok Sabha also with even more majority than the present because of this pro-poor and pro-village steps that we have taken. We would come back to power because we are working towards removing unemployment and poverty. We have fixed five years for it. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Alright, you please continue.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, so there is nothing to worry about. We are launching it today, this work might be done within five years or four years. People cautioned us during this one year to take care so that nothing wrong should happen. We have learnt from our past experience. Hon'ble members talk of guarantee in the matter of legislation in Maharashtra. What is the role of panchayat in this respect there. Several hon. Members

from Maharashtra are sitting here. They advised us that it has been implemented in Maharashtra for several years and we should take lessons from it. We have noticed that panchayats have no role regarding this which Panchayati Raj is very powerful in Maharashtra indeed, not less than in other states. Sir, we have provided rights to Panchayati Raj and ensured people's participation in their selection. Actually, Shri Kalyan Singhji is not aware of all the amendments that we have brought like right of Gram Sabha, absolute right of sociology, right of monitoring the schemes and right to pass resolutions in the related matters.

We have made a provision of appointing Programme Officer to assist the Panchayats since the gram panchayats only have a secretary and a gram sewak. They cannot handle all the work alone. They keep on discussing the role of Panchayat. Sir, there is a need to strengthen Panchayats today, that is why we have given a principal role to panchayats as was recommended by him albeit in different words. He recommended for a central role while I am using principal role for it. What is the difference between central role and principle role? You can understand this. That is why the provision of complete Panchayati Raj has been made in it.

Some hon'ble Members have asked as to why it is enforced in only two hundred districts, not in all the districts. I support their demand and enthusiasm. First of all, if it is properly implemented in two hundred districts and completed in less than four years, then next steps would be taken after taking into account experience gained from this. Some hon'ble Members were saying that it should be implemented in cities also I would like to say that I am in-charge of Ministry of Rural Development, some hon. Members from urban areas are also present here. We stand by our word; we are committed toward people living in urban areas. We will enforce Rural Employment Legislation. People migrate to cities due to lack of employment opportunities in villages, we will not let it happen. There will be no unemployment in cities. Therefore, let this legislation be enforced, thereafter the unemployment situation in cities will also be taken into account and a scheme for urban people will also be launched. We are not going to do any discrimination. For us rural poor as well as urban poor, both are equal, we will take care of both. People say if unskilled people are provided employment, then what will happen to skilled labour? Sir, we will give employment to unskilled people, everybody looks for skilled people, therefore, unskilled do not get job. Skilled people are still in demand, they should

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

not worry about skilled and unskilled, both will get employment.

An hon'ble Member was asking as to what will happen to educated people. The Government is taking care of illiterate people only. I would like to say that hundred of jobs are available for educated people, the Government have arranged training of good quality for them and training is imparted as per the demand of particular area, productive. Self-employment scheme has been launched. 20 lakh self-help groups have been constituted. Women, scheduled castes and tribes, backward classes, the poor and unemployed youths residing in villages should join these self-help groups. Banks have also extended assistance under this programme. Unemployment cannot be rooted out by a legislation. We have dozens of schemes to root out employment, we will make all possible efforts to root it out, but we need cooperation of all. The issue of giving unemployment allowance has been raised in the House. In this regard, I would like to say if a person does not get work for one year, then he will get unemployment allowance equal to daily wages for 100 days, it means if a person does not work for a year, then the Government will pay him a fine in the form of Unemployment allowance. We will give them that much amount as unemployment allowance for keeping them idle. In between if he gets work, but he remains unemployed for a month then after 15 days amount arranged for him would be paid to him as unemployment allowance. An hon'ble Member has said that a part of it has to be borne by the State Government, I would like to ask as to how it can be accomplished without the cooperation of the State Government? This work has to be done with the cooperation of the State Government, Union Government, Panchayati Raj, and the House. We need everyone's cooperation. If the State Government says that it is centrally sponsored scheme only, then I would like to tell that 40 percent is material component 25 percent of that i.e. only 10 percent share of the entire scheme will be borne by the State Government and the State Government too will get the feeling of belonging as a result of this participation. Therefore, we have made the provision of participation of the State Government.

Some hon'ble Members said that the Government did not discuss it with the State Governments. I would like to tell them that two meetings at secretary level were held. the copy of Bill was sent to all the State Governments, and we have also received their comments

and suggestions. Therefore, I would like to say that the State Governments have been taken into confidence, but there could be difference of opinion in it. Some State Governments said that they do not want to bear the burden, we are giving them responsibility of only 10 percent. Regarding SGRY, State Governments bear 25 percent burden and 75 percent is borne by the Union Government. Under Indira Awas Yojana, Union Government bears 75 percent and rest of 25 percent is borne by the State Government. Under this scheme only 10 percent is to be borne by them so the State Government should accept it with all enthusiasm and participate in it. If it is said that unemployment can be rooted out by the Union Government only than it is not possible without the cooperation of the State Government. This scheme cannot be made a success without the cooperation of the State Governments. The cooperation from State Governments, Panchayati Raj institutions all hon'ble Members, selected intellectuals from all over the country, NGOs, social workers in required.

Hon'ble Shrimati Sonia Gandhi has directed all party workers on 20th of this month to participate in rural development schemes of the Union Government. They should go to villages and should seek information in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)* I request hon'ble leaders of all parties to ask their workers for contributing towards better implementation, monitoring and participation, under Rural Development Scheme or other schemes of the Union Government. They should see that poor are benefited by these schemes properly. I request all hon'ble leaders of all political parties to direct their workers to work for these schemes. They should be informed about them and they should also be imparted training in this regard. We have directed representatives of Panchayati Raj to impart training to 20 lakh selected representatives. There would be local vigilance Committee of 9 persons for each scheme. We have asked them to constitute such Committee comprising local beneficiaries. All of them should be imparted training at block level. The participation of people, state vigilance, accountability and transparency would be there, so that all people may get information and know about them. People say funds do not reach the villages. There is one lobby which wants that funds should not reach the villages. Unproductive expenditure is being incurred. It is said that thousands of crores rupees would be spent. All this is done in the name of poor. If all calculations are made public, many people will get exposed. I am going to expose. What happened to black money worth 8 lakh crore rupees? What

napped to the share of the poor? Where non-performing assets of worth one and half lakh have gone? Where is the share of poor? The poor are not responsible for non-performing assets, 98 per cent is recovered. The recovery made by banks under self-help group is 98 per cent. It contains share of poor.

SHRI LAL MUNI CHOUBEY: He should expose.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I am doing that only. It was asked, what would be the definition of family. Nuclear family, a small family would be beneficial from all angles. The concerns and suggestions made the hon'ble Members have boosted my morale. Hon'ble Members have given me strength. I have noted down suggestions of all the Members. The suggestions which could be included in amendments have been incorporated. The Government would formulate guidelines in this matter. All important suggestions would be included in the rules to be framed and I would like the guidance of the hon'ble Members in the implementation of these rules. The definition of family would be determined as per the requirement of the poor.

Water crisis is prevailing in the country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are aware about it. In view of it, you have constituted a Committee. We have to adopt a far-sighted approach to resolve the water crisis. 2/3rd part of earth is covered with water and rest of one-third is land. India has 2.4 per cent land of the world, but population over here is 16 per cent. 97% water is unfit for drinking. Out of the 3 percent 2 percent water is on surface, one percent is underground and some of it is in the form of ice. Some parts of country are hit by drought every year, due to which ground water level is falling. Therefore, priority has been accorded to water conservation, rain water harvesting, watershed management, drought proofing, flood proofing, social forestry and land development. It has directed to undertake all these activities.

Some of the hon'ble Members were saying that this work is done in different manner in several States. I advise to include other schemes and activities there in consultation with State Governments. We have made this scheme very flexible so that Centre and States can come together and face this problem. I have mentioned about the role of Panchayati Raj. All members are agreed and satisfied with it. Panchayati Raj Institution, Gram Panchayat, from Gram Sabha to Gram Panchayat, Block Panchayat, District Panchayat all have been given a major

participatory role. A few hon'ble Members have expressed apprehension I regard to corruption and have suggested to be very vigilant to tackle this problem. An hon'ble member quoted from the newspaper that some irregularities have taken place in Kolhapur, Maharashtra. Irregularity might take place anywhere in such a big country. I don't claim that there is no scope for irregularities. All these things have to be considered as to what kind of people and officers as well elected representatives are there in the district and how the scheme is being implemented. There may be loopholes in the system also. There are 101 persons like Harshad Mehta and Ketan Parekh. Therefore, there is a need to be very careful so that no irregularity may take place in future. I thank hon'ble members for their suggestions and I will try to implement those suggestions in checking irregularities. So stress of the policy is to monitor its implementation and creation of assets. 60% percent funds would be given under labour component for wages. However, this alone will not be sufficient hence creation of permanent assets and infrastructural facilities would also be included therein. Furthermore, 40 percent funds would be provided under material component. We have taken full advantage from the experience of Maharashtra and now we are conducting a study in this regard. I am really thankful to all hon'ble members who have enthusiastically given their support and suggestions on this historical bill which has been brought before the House and asked me to be very vigilant to tackle this problem. I have accepted the suggestions of all members and I will try to implement them. It is difficult to give reply by name of all questions which have been raised by hon'ble members on this important bill. However, I have got the names of all 17 members who have raised questions which includes S/Shri Mohan Singhji, Devendra Prasadji, Subodh Mohite ji, Ilyas Azmiji, Tathagata Satpathy, Sudhakar Reddy, Bachi Singh Rawatji etc. It is not possible to mention the name of all members. However, I congratulate them for actively participating in this discussion. I will also seek the co-operation of Shri Arjun Charan Sethi, Dr. Chinta Mohan, Dr. Krishnan, Shri Nikhilananda Sar, Shri Shallendra Kumar, Shri Bir Singh Mahto, Shri Joachim Baxla and Shri M. Ramadass who is an economist. We have implemented 'Food for work Programme' in 150 districts with a perspective plan for 5 Years. Hon'ble members should also take note of the fact that there is a provision of 10 lakh rupees for engaging an expert to prepare the perspective plan. We have sent all the guidelines. Therefore, we are following the suggestions given by hon'ble members for taking the services of the economists, experts and technicians and

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in future also we will implement such suggestions. Therefore, while thanking leaders of all parties and all hon'ble members, I conclude my speech with this couplet:-

"yeh dekh rozgar guarantee kanoon aaya, bekari, garibi mit jayegi, manavta ki kali bindi chhaar-chhaar ho jayegi".

Employment Guarantee Scheme is an historical scheme. Therefore, I request that this historical bill should be passed unanimously so as to boost the morale of the poor, provide employment to them, check migration from villages and by the year 2020 make India one of the leading countries of the world. This is our dream. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members have a little patience. I have committed that I will allow three to four Members to seek some clarifications. Let us give some rest to the Minister.

SHRI VIJAYENDRA PAL SINGH (Bhilwara): Sir, there is no doubt that we all welcome the Employment Guarantee Scheme but I have a few questions. The Minister has said that most of the rural development schemes will converge into this Employment Guarantee Scheme. It has not been specified as to what will happen to the districts which are not selected for the Scheme. He has not been able to really clarify this. He has also said that there is no limitation of the funds availability. If that is the situation and if the schemes are not going to be stopped in those Districts which are taken up, then why do they not take up more districts? He has not been able to specify it.

Secondly, the criterion for selection of districts has also not been clarified. How are they going to be increased? In the sense that if the districts would have to be selected from all States, would the criterion for selection of districts be apolitical? It is because there is an apprehension that selection of districts would be a political decision. Would the hon. Minister be kind enough to clarify these two points?

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka): Mr. Speaker, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I will call all of you one by one. I can't call all of you at the same time. Shri Ratilalji you please sit down.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Raghuvanshji has made a public speech on the said legislation in the House. He has also said that their strength in the House would increase in future and this thing is directly related to the vote. I don't want to discuss this issue here. Just now, he has circulated Amendment No. 7(4) in the House. In our country, there are many districts where the minimum wages is more than Rs. 60. At some place it is Rs. 100 and at some place it is Rs. 134 also. I want to understand the content of the Amendment which he has circulated in the House. In that, it has been written that—

[English]

"Provided further that the wage rates specified from time to time under any such notifications shall not be at a rate less than Rs. 60 per day."

[Translation]

I want clarification from the hon'ble minister that those who are getting more than minimum wages, would continue to get the same? It would not be less than Rs. 60. It means that Rs. 100 or Rs. 110 which they are getting should be given to them.

Secondly, I would like to say that he has made a very good speech. Several schemes have been launched during these 58 years. Hon'ble Minister has quoted the couplet of Kabir that—"Sab kahte kagaj ki lekhi, mein kehta aankhen ki dekhi". I would like to tell him that whatever he has read, is a bill drafted by the Government officers but it has been interpreted otherwise. About the implementation of schemes, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi had said that if one rupee is released from the Government Exchequer only 15 paise reach the poor. Therefore, the Government should ensure that the funds allocated by the Government should fully reach the poor instead of 85% of it be devoured during the process of disbursement. Therefore, these two points should be considered as to who would be supervisory Authority and who will be accountable for this. He has roughly said that there will be panchyat, block panchayat but I would like to know as to who would be co-ordinating authority between Centre, State and Panchayat?

[English]

Who will be held responsible if this scheme is not properly implemented?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You ask the Question. You can ask one clarification.

[English]

You cannot make a speech on this after having a debate for 12 to 13 hours on this subject.

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Minister has mentioned several things in his speech. I would like to express my views with these lines:-

"Garibi hategi, garibi hategi, yeh sunkar kaan thake.
Aapka bhashan sunkar ab to log thake,
Karna ho to kuch kaam karo
Karna ho to kuch karke dikhao,
Lok Sabha mein magar ke aansu mat bahao,
Manniya mantriji aab to garibon ko murkh na banao,
Garib samajh gaya hai kaun apna aur kaun paraya
Pachas saal tak garibon ka kabhi na ghar basaya".

Would be help them in their rehabilitation, this is what I would like to ask. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not right. You have been asked for clarification. You are a good poet, but this is not the time for poems.

Shri Tatagata Satpathy.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. It is not good. Everything is going on smoothly. You may ask only one clarification. You do not have to give speech again. You have spoken.

[English]

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Sir, I have a specific question. Orissa is a less populated State.

Out of 30 districts in the State, only 18 districts have been selected for the 'Food for Work' programme. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in order to uplift the State of Orissa he would consider it necessary to bring it at par with the rest of the country.

Will the Minister include the whole State, that is all 30 districts of the State of Orissa, in this programme?

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like the clarifications of the hon'ble Minister on two points. Firstly, in a statement of the hon'ble Minister that published in the newspapers of Bihar it has been stated that irregularities are being committed at the lower level of the Panchayati Raj system. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to what corrective measures he has taken in this direction as he already was apprehensive that irregularities are being committed at the lower level.

Secondly, Shri Harin Pathak ji submitted that in his area Rs. 100 or 110 are paid as wages to the labourers. If this law is formulated, then the employers will pay lower wages to the labourers at several places whereas at present they are getting Rs. 110 per day. In such cases what action will be taken by the Government and what law will be enforced under such situation. There should be a provision that labourers may not get lower wages than what they are getting at present. I would like that the hon'ble Minister should clarify both the points.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh has raised the question regarding the criteria adopted for the selection of 150 districts under the Food for Work Programme. Three parameters have been fixed for this. (1) the population of SCs and STs. (2) wages prevalent there. (3) the productivity of the particular district. The state-wise districts have been selected on the basis of the above three parameters. The hon'ble Member may go through the related list. 50 more districts are to be included in the list. There is no politics in it. The maximum of 18 districts have been selected from Orissa. These districts have been selected on the basis of a fixed criterion. There is no politics or discrimination is being done. This responsibility has been assigned to planning Commission. The Planning Commission will select these districts on the basis of a fixed criterion. Further, 50 additional districts are also to be selected.

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Shri Harin Pathak has asked a very good question. The minimum wages has been fixed at Rs. 60 per day. After intense deliberation on the last amendment bill it has been decided that the amount of minimum wages will not be lowered than the wages which is prevalent in various states of the country. If Central Government feel, it may make provision for wages there but that will not be less than Rs. 60. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be running commentary.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Sorry, this is not permitted. You do not reply to him.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The participation of all the members is essential for this. Shri Raghunath Jha had raised the issue whether entire power of implementation, supervising and monitoring will be given to the District vigilance and monitoring Committee. I would like to submit that full power will be given to the Committee Constituted under the Chairmanship of the hon'ble Member. Shri Ratilal Varma had raised the question through a poem. My reply to his question is— "Agar tum sath dene ka vada karo to main youn hi mast nagme Lutata Rahun."

Shri Tathagata Satpathy has raised the question regarding the districts of Orissa. The fifty additional districts which are to be covered under the scheme will also comprise SCs, STs districts of Orissa. 18 districts of Orissa have already been selected for this.

Shri Prabhunath Singh ji asked about the Panchayati Raj. There will be grass root level participation in Panchayati Raj system. The said scheme will be implemented under the supervision and monitoring of the hon'ble Members and with the participation of the social audit and Gram Sabha. Once the matter is handed over to the Gram Sabha and Gram Sabha starts discussing it in its meetings, the all irregularities will be completely removed under the supervision of all the hon'ble Members. After given all the clarifications I would like to request all the members to support this Bill.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the poor households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult member volunteer to do unskilled manual work and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

Clause 2—Definition

Amendments made:

Page 2, line 16, for "Panchayat Samiti," substitute "Panchayat at intermediate level," (4)

Page 2, omit lines 26 to 29 (5)

Page 2, line 30, for "(l)," substitute "(k)" (6)

Page 2, line 32, for "(m)" substitute "(l)" (7)

Page 2, line 33, for "(n)" substitute "(m)" (8)

Page 2, line 34, omit "in a Block" (9)

Page 2, line 35, for "(o)" substitute "(n)" (10)

Page 2, line 37, for "(p)" substitute "(o)" (11)

Page 2, line 40, for "(q)" substitute "(p)" (12)

Page 2, line 42, for "(r)" substitute "(q)" (13)

Page 2, line 44, for "(s)" substitute "(r)" (14)

Page 2, line 46, for "(t)" substitute "(s)" (15)

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Swain, are you pressing the amendment no. 54?

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): As the hon. Member has agreed to that, I am not moving.

MR. SPEAKER: We should appreciate it that after hearing the hon. Minister he has not pressed his amendment.

The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—Guarantee of Rural employment to poor households

Amendments made:

Page 3, line 4, *omit* "and for such period" (16)

Page 3, line 5, *for* "every poor household", *substitute* "every household" (17)

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Swain, are you pressing your amendment nos. 55, 56 & 57 ?

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No. 64, Prof. Malhotra, are you moving? Do you want to speak?

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, I am moving my amendment. This is about the Central Government which shall extend the scheme to the whole of India within a period of two years.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister in the bill stated that during the current year the said scheme will be started in 150 districts and 50 more districts will be included in it and within four or five years this scheme will be implemented in entire country. I feel that the said scheme would be implemented in the entire country within two years time.

[*English*]

Sir, I beg to move:

Page 3, line 11,—

Omit "or in any case not later than a fortnight" (64)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 64 moved by Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—Employment Guarantee Schemes for rural areas

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Prabhu, are you pressing your amendment No. 70?

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU (Rajapur): No, Sir. I just want a clarification from the hon. Minister. It is rather not a clarification but an amplification.

Sir, there are certain schemes. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: As you are not moving it, therefore I am allowing it.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: Under rule 86, I am doing it. There are sequences of events which are not mentioned. Only the scope of work is mentioned. The hon. Prime Minister has just mentioned only a few days ago that a huge pilferage is taking place in the delivery system. This is one scheme which is going to be of such a magnitude that is unprecedented. Therefore, my request is that if the hon. Minister can also specify the sequence of events leading to the allocation of work including the detailed Project Report and things like that, which I have mentioned. If you feel that he will appropriately take it up, I do not move the amendments.

MR. SPEAKER: You keep in mind his suggestion.

The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—Wage Rate

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Malhotra, are you pressing for amendment No. 65?

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I beg to move:

Page 3,—for line 43 to 47, *substitute—*

“(2) The minimum wage rate is fixed at seventy-five rupees per day and the Central Government shall revise the minimum wage rate periodically considering the variations in the consumer price index.”

[*Translation*]

Just now he has referred to it. He has moved one amendment in which it has been said that the minimum wage will be Rs. 60. But, the amendment that was moved by me stated that presently Rs. 134 is being given, somewhere it is Rs. 130, so that will not be less than that.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: That will come later.

I shall now put Amendment No. 65 moved by Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu, are you moving Amendment No. 71?

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: No, Sir. I am not moving the amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, are you moving Amendment No. 74? You have to move that.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I beg to move:

Page 3, *after* line 43, *insert—*

“Provided further that the wage rate specified from time to time under any such notification shall not be at a rate less than sixty rupees per day.” (74)

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Malhotra, are you moving this amendment? You have an amendment on this amendment. Ordinarily, it is not allowed. But I have allowed it.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I beg to move:

Page 3,—

after line 43, *insert—*

“Provided further that the wage rate specified from time to time under any such notification shall not be at a rate less than the minimum wages prevalent in that State.”

[*Translation*]

I submitted only that if presently Rs. 134 is being given there, it should not be less than that.

[*English*]

Whatever be the minimum wage,

[*Translation*]

that will not be less than that.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: It has already been covered by your earlier amendment.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: That was about Rs. 75. I said that whatever is being given to them at the moment, whatever be the minimum wages, it should not be less than that; it should be accepted.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): In his speech, the hon. Minister has already said that that would be so. Why do you not accept this?

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: He says that it is only Rs. 60.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Amendment to Amendment No. 74 moved by Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 3, *after* line 43, *insert—*

"Provided further that the wage rate specified from time to time under any such notification shall not be at a rate less than sixty rupees per day." (74)

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 7—Payment of Unemployment Allowance

Amendment made:

"Page 4, line 28, after "local authority", insert "(including the Panchayats at the district, intermediate or village level)". (18)

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kharabela Swain, are you moving the Amendment Nos. 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62 ?

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): No, Sir. I am not moving my amendments.

MR. SPEAKER: We should appreciate the cooperative attitude. I am appreciating it from the Chair. This is the way that we should cooperate with each other. I appreciate it.

The question is:

"That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 8—Non-disbursement of unemployment allowance in certain circumstances

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra, are you moving the amendment number 66?

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I beg to move:

Page 4, line 43 and 44,—

for "as expeditiously as possible."

Substitute,—

"within a maximum period of ten days." (66)

Sir, they have mentioned it "as expeditiously as possible." I have said "within a maximum period of ten days."

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, are you accepting his amendment?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 66 moved by Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9—Disentitlement to receive Unemployment allowance in certain circumstances

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra, are you moving the amendment number 67 ?

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I beg to move:

Page 5, lines 6 and 7,—

for "for a period of three months"

Substitute,—

"for the period he/she does not report for work" (67)

Sir, they have said "for a period of three months." I have mentioned that it should be substituted for the period he/she does not report for work

[*Translation*]

excluding those days. They have provided for non-availability of work.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 67 moved by Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra to vote.

The amendment was put and negatived.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, the Standing Committee unanimously suggested all these amendments. Now, they have rejected and the Minister says that they have honoured the recommendations of the Standing Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10—Central Employment Guarantee Council

Amendment made:

Page 5, line 32, *after "the Scheduled Tribes", insert,*
"the Other Backward Classes" (19)

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 11—Functions and duties of Central Council

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Suresh Prabhu, are you moving Amendment No. 72 ?

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: Sir, I am not moving Amendment No. 72 ?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clause 12—State Employment Guarantee Council

Amendment made:

Page 6, line 23, *after "the Scheduled Tribes", insert,*
"the Other Backward Classes" (20)

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 12, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 13—Standing Committee at district level

Amendment made:

Page 7, for lines 1 to 17, *substitute—*

Principal authorities for planning and implementation of schemes:

"13.(1) The Panchayats at district, intermediate and village levels shall be the principal authorities for planning and implementation of the Schemes made under this Act.

(2) The functions of the Panchyats at the district level shall be—

(a) to finalize and approve blockwise shelf of projects to be taken up under a programme under the scheme;

(b) to supervise and monitor the projects taken up at the Block level and district level; and

(c) to carry out such other functions as may be assigned to it by the State Council, from time to time.

(3) The functions of the Panchayat at intermediate level shall be—

(a) to approve the block level Plan for forwarding it to the district Panchyat at the district level for final approval;

(b) to supervise and monitor the projects taken up at the Gram Panchayat and Block level; and

(c) to carry out such other functions as may be assigned to it by the State Council, from time to time.

(4) The District Programme Coordinator shall assist the Panchayat at the district level in discharging its functions under this Act and any Scheme made thereunder." (21)

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 13, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 14—District Programme Coordinator

Amendments made:

Page 7, for lines 26 and 27, *substitute—*

"(a) to assist the district Panchayat in discharging its functions under this Act and any scheme made thereunder." (22)

Page 7, line 30, for "Standing Committee", *substitute* "Panchayat at district level" (23)

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 14, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 15—Programme Officer

Amendments made:

Page 8, for lines 4 to 6, *substitute—*

Programme Officer:

"15 (1) At every Panchayat at intermediate level, the State Government shall appoint a person who is not below the rank of Block Development Officer with such qualifications and experience as may be determined by the State Government as Programme Officer at the Panchayat at intermediate level.

(2) The Programme Officer shall assist the Panchayat at intermediate level in discharging its functions under

this Act and any Scheme made thereunder." (24)

Page 8, line 7, for "(2), *substitute* "(3)" (25)

Page 8, line 10, for "(3), *substitute* "(4)" (26)

Page 8, line 13, for "(4), *substitute* "(5)" (27)

Page 8, line 17, for "eligible poor households", *substitute* "eligible households" (28)

Page 8, line 27, for "(5), *substitute* "(6)" (29)

Page 8, line 29, for "(6), *substitute* "(7)" (30)

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 15, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 16—Responsibilities of the Gram Panchayats

Amendment made:

Page 8, line 43, for "may allot", *substitute* "shall allot" (31)

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 17 to 26 were added to the Bill.

Clause 27—Power of Central Government to give directions

Amendment made:

Page 11, line 5, for "27", *substitute* "27.(1)" (32)

Page 11, *after* line 6, *insert—*

"(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), the Central Government may, on receipt of any

[Mr. Speaker]

complaint regarding the issue or improper utilisation of funds granted under this Act in respect of any Scheme if *prima facie* satisfied that there is a case, cause an investigation into the complaint made by any agency designated by it and if necessary, order stoppage of release of funds to the Scheme and institute appropriate remedial measures for its proper implementation within a reasonable period of time.”

(33)

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 27, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 27, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 28 to 31 were added to the Bill.

Clause 32—Power of State Government to make rules

Amendments made:

Page 12, *omit* lines 9 and 10 (34)

Page 12, line 11, *for* “(e)”, *substitute* “(d)” (35)

Page 12, line 13, *for* “(f)”, *substitute* “(e)” (36)

Page 12, line 15, *for* “(g)”, *substitute* “(f)” (37)

Page 12, line 17, *for* “(h)”, *substitute* “(g)” (38)

Page 12, line 19, *for* “(i)”, *substitute* “(h)” (39)

Page 12, line 21, *for* “(j)”, *substitute* “(i)” (40)

Page 12, line 23, *for* “(k)”, *substitute* “(j)” (41)

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 32, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 32, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 33 and 34 were added to the Bill.

Schedule I

Amendments made:

Page 13, line 28, *omit* “diligently” (42)

Page 13, line 9, *after* and “Scheduled Tribes”, *insert—*

“or to land of beneficiaries of land reforms or that of the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana of the Government of India.” (49)

Page 13, line 14, *after* “by the Central Government”, *insert—*

“in consultation with the State Government.” (50)

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That Schedule I, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Schedule I, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Schedule II

Amendments made:

Page 14, line 20, *for* “Gram Panchayat”, *substitute* “Gram Panchayat at the village level (hereafter in this Schedule referred to as the Gram Panchayat)” (43)

Page 15, line 3, *for* “Gram Panchayat Office”, *substitute* “Panchayats at the district, intermediate or village level” (44)

Page 16, line 7, *for* “ten thousand rupees”, *substitute* “twenty-five thousand rupees” (45)

Page 16, *for* lines 13 to 15, *substitute—*

“28. In case the number of children below the age of six years accompanying the women working at any site are five or more, provisions shall be made to depute one of such women worker to look after such children.” (46)

Page 14, line 38 *after* "whichever is later", *insert—*

"Provided that priority shall be given to women in such a way that at least one-third of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested for work under this Act." (51)

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Schedule II, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Schedule II, as amended, was added to the Bill.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, there is an Amendment to the Second Schedule for which I have given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Your Amendment No. 69 is the same as 45.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: No Sir, it is not the same. It should be Rs. 25,000 in place of Rs. 10,000. This is my Amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been carried out in the Government Amendment. It will be on record that you had also given a notice for similar Amendment.

Clause 1—Short title, extent and commencement

Amendments made:

Page 1, line 4 *for* "2004", *substitute* "2005" (3)

Page 1, after line 10, *insert—*

"Provided that this Act shall be applicable to the whole of the territory to which it extends within a period of five years from the date of enactment of this Act." (47)

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Malhotra, you have an amendment to clause 1. Are you moving it?

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, it is the same.

MR. SPEAKER: So, you are not moving it.

The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

[Translation]

Amendment made:

"Page 1, Line 1 *for* "fifty fifth", *substitute* "fifty sixth" (2)

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Long Title of the Bill

[Translation]

Amendments made:

for "Poor household" *substitute* household. (1)

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kharabela Swain has an amendment to the Long Title. Mr. Swain, are you pressing your amendment?

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I just want a clarification from the hon. Minister on this. I have given notice of an amendment stating that the work should be offered not only to one person from a family, but anybody from the family should be allowed to work. If he is accepting it, then I will not be pressing my amendment.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, earlier also they did not accept it. He said that out of 100 days of work, if there are five persons in a family, work can be given only for 20 days. But we say that anyone who offers himself to work should be allowed. It should be accepted.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him decide. Mr. Swain, are you pressing that amendment?

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, I just want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is agreeing that work should be given not to one person in a family, but it should be given to anybody from the family who wants to work and it should be for more than 100 days. Is the Minister willing to agree to this?

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, there is a guarantee to provide employment for 100 days to one household. If two or three members of a household together work, even then there is a guarantee to provide jobs for 100 days.

MR. SPEAKER: That would have been all together.

[English]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Then, I am pressing my amendment.

I beg to move:

Page 1, in the long title,—

for "household whose adult members volunteer"

substitute "adult member who volunteers" (73)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 73 moved by Shri Kharabela Swain to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Long Title, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Long Title, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister had submitted in the very beginning that they have commitment for the Urban poors also. It has been mentioned in their manifesto. I would like to know whether the hon'ble Minister also assured for moving a Bill for them.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that.

The question is:

"That the bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

15.55 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

- (1) Situation arising out of violation of labour laws in the country particularly in private and unorganised sectors and steps taken by the Government in regard thereon

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the House shall take up Item No. 13.

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Situation arising out of violation of labour laws in the country particularly in private and unorganised sectors and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto."

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): Sir, according to the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSO), the workforce in the unorganised sector constitutes about 93 per cent of the total workforce. Various labour laws like the Workmen Compensation Act, 1923; the Minimum Wages Act, 1948; the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970; the Plantation Labour Act, 1951; the Beedi & Cigar Worker (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966; the Bonded Labour system (Abolition) Act, 1976; the Building & Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1966; Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 are fully or partially applicable to the workers in the unorganised sector. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, according to the Rule Book, Calling Attention will have to be taken up just after the Question Hour and Statements are made. How, at the end of the day, can the Calling Attention be taken up? It is a violation of the rules. It should be taken up tomorrow.

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Dasgupta ji, the observation has been given by the Chair and the House

had also been consulted. Item No. 13 under Calling Attention has been taken up.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: The House never agreed. The opinion of the House was never sought. Kindly take the opinion of the House. The normal procedure is that the Calling Attention will be taken up after the Question Hour and after the Statements of the Ministers. We have passed the most important Bill and after that in the middle of the day Calling Attention is taken up. This is quite unprecedented. Moreover, no opinion of the House was taken. How can it be done?

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Dasgupta ji, you please listen to me. If it is not taken up today, we will have to take up it on any later day. I do not know whether or not that will be taken up in this session, so it is better if it is taken up today itself. It has already been read in the House and the House has also been consulted on it.

[*English*]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: It was done! All right. Anyway, I do not agree with this, but I agree with your judgement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you. Mr. Minister, you may please continue.

SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO: Sir, despite best efforts made to secure implementation of these Acts, there are violations of provisions of these enactments. Whenever these violations come to the notice either on the basis of complaints or at the time of periodical inspections made by the enforcement officers of the appropriate Government in the State sphere as well as in the Central sphere, actions are taken as per provisions of these enactments. The details of inspections made both in Central sphere and State sphere under Minimum Wages Act as well as action taken for violation of the provisions of the Act during 2003-04 are as under:

	No. of inspections made	No. of claims filed	No. of claims settled	No. of persons prosecuted
Central Sphere	18,587	3,843	3,594	5,599
State Sphere	9,65,157	63,455	29,929	9,353
Total	9,83,744	67,298	33,523	14,952

16.00 hrs.

Details of inspections under various labour laws carried out in the Central sphere during the last three years together with number of prosecutions launched, convictions etc. are these.

In the year 2002-03, the number of inspections carried out was 42,997; the number of prosecutions launched was 11,776; and the number of convictions was 7,980. In the year 2003-04, the number of inspections carried out was 41,450; the number of prosecutions launched was 12,750; and the number of convictions was 7,932. In the year 2004-05, the number of inspections carried out was 31,603; the number of prosecutions launched was 11,806; and the number of convictions was 7,088.

To further improve the working conditions, there is a need to put in place a comprehensive law for the workers in the unorganized sector. The Government has also constituted a National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector to examine the problems in this sector. The Government is committed towards the welfare of the workers as reflected in the high priority given to this matter in the National Common Minimum Programme.

SHRI SUNIL KHAN: I have gone through the written statement of the Minister. He has already given his statement. I stand here to draw the attention of the august House to the incidence of rampant violation of labour laws in public sector and both in private and unorganised sector, in particular. It is said that there are many laws to safeguard the interest of the workers but is there really anyone to enforce them? For instance, the Contract Labour (Abolition and Regulation) Act had been enacted in 1970, but till date every provision of the Act is being violated. Contract labourers are being deployed against jobs having perennial nature. Labours are being compelled to work for more than 10 to 12 hours per day. Minimum wage is not paid to them. Strangely, the Government machinery act as a mute spectator. Crores and crores of

rupees have not been deposited in EPF but hardly anyone has been punished.

Now, I come to the public sector. Take for example Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd. (BOGL) which is a public sector company. The Government already declared to close it down but still 11 months' salary is pending. What is going on between the labourers and the officers? The amount of VRS increases just after promotion from the post of labour or employee to the post—which is promotion of one post only—of staff officer. They have decided that an officer will get Rs. 21 lakh after his VRS, whereas just one post below, an employees is getting Rs. 7 lakh after his VRS. That is the discrimination of ID and CD Pattern. That is violation of the labour laws. In the case of Hindustan Steel Constructions Ltd. (HSCL), for 21 to 24 months salaries are not paid not only in Durgapur unit but also in Bokaro, Visakhapatnam, Bhilai and also in Orissa. As per my Starred Question No. 1060 dated 7th December, 2004, the non-plan loan allocation given to HSCL at that time was Rs. 89.44 crore for clearing the outstanding salary and other statutory dues of the employees. Till now they have not got their outstanding dues. Even the company has gone to the court. The court has given the verdict. In view of that, the CMD of HSCL is not giving the salaries to those employees. That is also violation of the labour laws.

In the case of Mejia Thermal Power Project in West Bengal, when the scheme was launched in 1987, at the time of agreement between the State Government and the MTPS—that is, the Central Government—it was stipulated that 520 land-losers will be provided jobs in MTPS.

But what has happened? Two hundred and thirty-eight persons are still not given employment. At that time, they said that all these 520 persons would be employed thereafter the commissioning of the three units. Four units have already been commissioned. Our Power Minister and myself were present there. At that time, the Minister

had also given an assurance that the pending persons would be absorbed. Till date, they have not been absorbed. The contractors are taking Rs. 70,000 per person and they are employing these persons as casual labourers. One contractor goes, another contractor comes and he takes money. They are having the perennial nature of work. But why are you not recruiting these 238 persons? That is the violation of the labour laws.

Even at the time of disinvestments, the Minister gave an assurance that no labourers would be thrown out in BALCO and Modern Food. What is happening there? On the 16th of August, 3,000 workers and employees of the Food Corporation of India staged a demonstration on the Parliament Street in protest against the implementation of the McKinsey Report. If the McKinsey Report is implemented, then the workers will be thrown out in the streets. Sir, FCI was formed because of the fact that the labourers would not be thrown out, remunerative prices would be given to the farmers and they would deposit their foodgrains in the godowns. That is also violated now.

Sir, now I am coming to the private sector. We all know as to what happened in Gurgaon, Haryana a few weeks before and that is, Honda company. We already know how one thousand workers were thrown out when they wished to form a union. What has happened there? I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether you have taken any action against the officers who are the miscreants and whether you have given any suspension orders to them. That is also the violation of the labour laws.

In Panipat, more than two lakh labourers are there. Most of them are migrated from West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. What has happened there? They are forced to work for minimum of 12 hours. These workers are from various States, specially West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The average wage for women and children is Rs. 900 per person. I would like to know whether the Equal Remuneration Act, 1978 is followed there. It has been mentioned that strictly no children would be appointed in hazardous factories like chemicals and also the sponge iron factories. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude. You have taken so much of time.

SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Sir, I have to raise so many points.

In Ludhiana, Punjab, 7,000 workers are employed in the cycle industry. They are not allowed to form a union. My leader is here. He will tell as to what is happening in Ludhiana. Is it not the violation of the labour laws? Powerful cycle lobby and the Labour Minister of Punjab combine is denying their rights to have a registered union.

Sir, I am now coming to the unorganized sector. What about the *beedi* workers? What about the rickshaw-pullers? What about the construction workers, the brickfield workers and the agricultural workers? From what source will they get money at the age of 60? Is there any law for their Provident Fund?

The Judiciary is also dictating. It has said that strike is illegal. The Government is not ratifying the ILO standards on right to strike on the pretext that there are other avenues of mitigating the workers' grievances. May I ask the Labour Minister a question? Is that order of CAT mandatory?

The next point is that a Bill is going to be introduced shortly giving exemption from maintenance of statutory registers and returns to all the establishments where less than 501 workers are employed. That would also be a violation. I want to remind the Government that nowhere on this earth any labour law was ever enacted as a goodwill gift to labour. It is the workers who, through struggle, have earned it. As such, the labour in India will not surrender. On 29th of September this year, the workers, who are united, are going for a nation-wide strike. It is a warning to all those who are against the labour. Please stand with the labour. This is my submission.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, the entire country was shocked when there was a brutal attack on the workers of Honda Motorcycle Company at Gurgaon. That was the manifestation of the grievances of the workers and the blatant violation of the labour laws by the multinational company. Violation of labour laws in India is not a rare phenomenon. Many MNCs as well as indigenous capitalists, whether it is in the case of working hours or leisure time or pay rise or bonus or conditions of service or fair treatment to the women workers or any other beneficial feature, openly violate the labour laws with impunity. They violate even the minimum requirements of the workers for a human living, not to speak of amenities for a decent life according to the ILO standards that are being flatly denied here in our country.

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

There is no dearth of labour laws. There are as many as 13 labour laws in our country but the enforcement machinery is ineffective. The labour laws are blatantly violated. A number of export-processing zones have been set up in our country. Nowhere in the export-processing zones in our country, the workers who are working there are enjoying any of the labour laws that are existing in our country. The workers have to work for 10 to 12 hours.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Basu Deb Acharia, I think it will be better for you to ask questions rather than giving a speech.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I am coming to the question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are other Members from your Party to speak.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, this is a very important issue pertaining to 40 crores of workers. Out of 40 crores, 37.57 crores of workers are in the unorganised sector. In the export-processing zones, the duty hours are not followed. They have to work for more than 10 to 12 hours.

Now I come to the Call Centres How many hours the employees of the Call Centres have to work?

Sir, there are barely 13 laws for protecting the interests of the workers, both unorganised as well as organised. These laws are violated. The figures have been given by the Minister. In the Central sphere, the number of inspections is 18,587 and the number of persons prosecuted is only 5,599. I would like to know about the action taken after prosecution. In 2004-05, the number of inspections was 31,603 and the number of prosecution was 11,806 whereas the number of convictions is 7,088. In the State sphere, the number of inspection is 9,85,157 but the number of persons prosecuted is only 9,553. This is the situation. In his statement, he has admitted that the labour laws are violated. Whenever there is a complaint, an inspection is made and action is taken.
...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is much business to attend to today. So, please hurry up. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: There is not much work to be done. Counting has already been done.
...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You ask question only.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You please give us more time. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, you please ask the question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am coming to the question. He has stated that despite the best efforts made to secure the implementation of these Acts, there are violations of the provisions of these Acts. We have gathered experience. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act was passed by this House in 1970. There are number of establishments where the workers are engaged in the perennial nature of jobs. This Act is not being applied in those establishments. In food Corporation of India, after the notification, the engagement of contractors was prohibited. The workers who were engaged by the contractors are to be regularized or they are to be covered by direct payment system. Even after the Ministry of Labour, Government of India issued a notification, in a number of godowns, this is not being implemented. Is this not the violation of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act of 1970? The Railways are governed by the Indian Railways Act. There are fixed hours of employment in the Railways. The running staff has to work for 10 hours from sign-in to sign-off as there was an agreement with the Loco Running Staff Association in 1973. The Railway Board is violating this. The running staff today is forced to work for more than 14 hours, 15 hours, and even 16 hours. Such is the situation in the Indian Railways.

There are 42 lakh beedi workers. The hon. Minister has himself admitted that only 50 per cent of the beedi workers are now covered by the Provident Fund Act.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please put the question.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Only 50 per cent of the beedi workers are covered by Provident Fund Act. This means, out of 42 lakh beedi workers, today, only 21 lakh

are covered by the Provident Fund Act. In order to avoid the Provident Fund Act, the beedi factory owners are decentralising their operations by distributing tobacco leaves to the workers and asking them to make beedies in their homes. They do this in order to avoid implementing the Provident Fund Act, which is mandatory.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Put your question now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Similarly, there is a law which was passed for the benefit of construction workers but many States have so far, even after 15 years of its passage, not implemented it. There are only about three or four States which have implemented it. There are lakhs and lakhs of construction workers.

The multinational companies which are setting up industries in our country are asking for flexibility in labour laws. What is the flexibility that they want?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please try to conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: They want to avoid implementing labour laws but these laws are not sufficient. There are not enough teeth in these Acts.

We want that the loopholes which are there in the Acts like Payment of Wages Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Provident Fund Act, and Maternity Benefit Act, are plugged so that violations do not take place. The owners of factories and the multinational companies should not be allowed to violate the labour laws but even the minimum wages are not being paid to the workers. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would consider strengthening the enforcement machinery so that labour laws are not violated any more.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please try to conclude now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would consider stringent punishment for violators of the labour laws.

There are 37 crore unorganised workers. Although there are laws pertaining to the unorganised workers, they are not sufficient. In the Common Minimum Programme, it has been stated that the UPA Government would bring in a law to protect the interests of the workers in the organised sector, for their social security.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Labour whether the Government would bring in legislation to protect the interests of the workers in the unorganised sector for providing them social security, which has been withdrawn during the decade of economic reforms.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you.

Next, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta. You have to put only questions.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, I would like to get a little time from you because we never discussed labour.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have to take up another matter under calling attention.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, I know.

[English]

Sir, please do not come down heavily on us when we discuss labour. I just want to point out to you that the Lok Sabha has not discussed the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour for the last ten years.

Sir, may I draw your attention? The Lok Sabha did not discuss the budget of the Ministry of Labour for the last ten years. Secondly, the Lok Sabha rarely has an opportunity to discuss the problems of labour because we are overwhelmed with many other issues. We are totally overwhelmed. Thirdly, today we are discussing the Calling Attention totally out of focus because the time allotted to it was eaten up in other ways. May I ask the hon. Minister of Labour to confide to the Parliament whether there is really a Ministry of Labour in the country and whether the Ministry of Labour is actively and effectively implementing the labour laws of the country? If it is so, if the Ministry of Labour has been functioning effectively—I am not accusing the hon. Minister of Labour, he is not the man in question—but my question is to the behaviour of the Government and the way in which affairs are being conducted in the Ministry of Labour.

The Government of India did not hold The India Labour Conference for nearly two year. Mr. Deputy

[Shri Gurudas Dasgupta]

Speaker Sir, you should know that it is an annual affair. The India Labour Conference is the highest tripartite body. For nearly two years, we have had no Indian Labour Conference and we have no forum.

There are a number of tripartite bodies associated with the Ministry of Labour. It has not been functioning. It is in hibernation. The Ministry of Labour is in hibernation today and it is out of a deliberate policy of the Government. I do not believe that the hon. Minister is ineffective. But it is a deliberate policy of the Government. It is associated with the reform in which it is being perceived.

The hon. Prime Minister of the country while addressing the Independence Day celebrations from the rampart of Red Fort has called upon the trade unions and the labour to cooperate with the management so that the industry can make profit. He has no word on labour laws violation and he has no word on how the labour is being harassed. He has no word on the way in which the labour laws are being violated. He has only a word of advice to the trade unions and the workers saying that they should cooperate. Under what condition have the workers been asked to cooperate?

Let me give you a few instances. The total provident fund default in the country—let the hon. Minister confirm—is around Rs. 3,000 crore. It may be a little less, but it is huge.

The total wage default in the country—let the hon. Minister say no—including in the Central Government public sector is around Rs. 2,000 crore. If the Government of India breaks law, then what is the remedy? There are many Central Government public sector undertakings where wages have not been paid for 14 months. What steps has the hon. Minister of Labour taken to take the Government of India to task, to penalise and prosecute the departmental officials because wages have not been paid?

Another instance is of ESIC. The total provident fund beneficiaries in the country are three lakh workers, but ESIC coverage is only for 80,000 workers. It means the total working force of the country is not covered under ESIC. If we take the figure of provident fund beneficiaries, it is under-covered. There have been innumerable complaints to the Ministry of Labour that the trade unions are not being allowed to be registered under his nose, under the nose of the Government of India.

In Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and in many States the trade unions are not allowed to be registered. What steps has the Government of India taken? It is a concurrent subject. He cannot take protection under the argument that it is a State subject. No. It is a concurrent subject. What steps has he taken? Has he called any meeting of the Labour Ministers? Has he called any meeting of the Labour Secretaries? Has he taken up the matter with the Governments of Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and with other States? What has been the role of the Ministry of Labour and the Minister of Labour with regard to the persistent complaint of violation of Trade Union Registration Act in the country?

I am giving another instance. The hon. Minister of Commerce, only a few days back, addressing the media in the city of Chennai has said that the labour law in the export zone should be changed, which means diluted, which means minimum wage need not be given to the workers in the export zones. If the hon. Prime Minister makes a statement that the workers should cooperate and if the hon. Minister of Commerce says that the labour laws should be diluted in the export promotion zone, then what remains for the country and what remains for the trade unions?

I believe that the Government has taken to a path of economic reform which says that foreign money should be invested in India and they are free to violate the labour laws.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I will give you two instances. Gurgaon is very much known to you. You belong to Punjab. Honda is known to you. Not only Honda is in Gurgaon but Maruti is also there. In Maruti Udyog Limited, the workers have been retrenched without any chargesheet. The hon. Minister of Labour knows it. The hon. Prime Minister knows it. Even then no action has been taken.

Sir, what is the remedy that you have for the workers of the country? You have no time. You have to switch over to a new subject because Parliament has to transact business. But the Parliament does not have any time to discuss the problems of labour and total inaction of the Government of India with regard to the vital human problems of the country. We do not have time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No; I have given you enough time.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: We do not have time. No. I know you are under compulsion of the rule book. But where is the rule book for the workers of the country? Where is the rule book? Where is the remedy for the workers of the country? Where is the remedy towards the working people?

I have a very simple point to make. All the reforms cannot be accepted on the basis of licence of super-exploitation. Reforms cannot be accepted like that. We are ready for reform. But reform does not mean under-payment; reform does not mean outsourcing; reform does not mean refusal to register trade unions; reforms does not mean that the workers will be totally charged and they would have no remedy to look for a better deal.

I have only one question to the hon. Minister. Let him answer the question frankly. I want to know whether there is rampant, widespread violation of labour laws in the country in all the States or not. In West Bengal, today two lakh *beedi* workers are on strike demanding minimum wage. A few days back there was a strike of tea workers in North Bengal demanding implementation of minimum wage. They have a right to strike in West Bengal because Police does not pounce on them in the way it was done in Haryana. Let him say whether there is a violation of the labour laws or not. If there is a violation of the labour laws, let him not look for statistics. What is the remedy?

[Translation]

I want to ask where should the labourers go for support? Is this Government answerable to labourers, are these reforms not against the labourers. If the labourers have the Government support then what is the programme of the Ministry of Labour?

[English]

How is he going to deal with non-payment of wages if the Central Government public sector undertakings are involved? What is your remedy? How many officers have you arrested?

How many people have you sent to jail? You have the courage. You are a fighter for Telangana. I appreciate your fighting spirit. But what is your fight for the workers? You fight in Andhra Pradesh, but you do not fight in Delhi.

[Translation]

You put up a fight there but develop cold feet when in Delhi.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: No, Sir. I do not want any thanks. I want some time to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not have much time.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, let the Minister say if he is going to call a meeting of the Labour Ministers of the States to discuss the growing problem of delinquency in the industry of the country, whether he will take up with the Government of Haryana, with the Government of Punjab and with the Government of UP the question of registration and whether he will take up the question of the problems of the workers of the Maruti Udyog Limited with the Minister of Industry. The Government of India still have 26 per cent of shares in Maruti Udyog Limited. I would like to know whether he is going to take up their cause. I want to know whether he is going to take up their cause. I want to know whether the Minister of Labour will take up the cause of the workers or he will crumble under the pressures of the multinational companies of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, Shri Chandra Shekhar Rao.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, I would like to make a word of submission on another aspect.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I can allow you only on one condition and that is you only put up a question before the hon. Minister.

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: As per rule, four persons can be allowed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Three Members from your own party have spoken.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Rule permits maximum four people to speak. Only three Members have spoken. That is why, I am requesting.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you ask only questions and do not give a lecture, I can allow you.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: I am asking questions only.

Justice delayed is justice denied. Now, there are a number of courts functioning in India as Industrial Tribunal is functioning under the Industrial Disputes Act. There happens a long delay in getting the awards. There are Labour Courts functioning in India. After the workers' union fight their case for years together, they will get an award, but unfortunately, most of the awards are not implemented. There is a tendency that whenever the workers get an award and the amount involved is in crores of rupees, the Government will come before this House and through our assent, the award will be nullified. That is not proper. In this regard, I would submit that if the Government finds that the money involved in an award is excessive, they can fight it in the courts. Instead, the Government brings it before the House and ask for its annulment. It is quite unfair and not suited to democratic traditions. We get so many statutory resolutions for amending the awards because it involves crores of rupees and it will be a loss to the exchequer. That is the usual practice. You should not tolerate such a practice and hereafter, should not bring such statutory resolution before the House to get the consent of the House to see that the award is nullified. These are unfair labour practices. I have my own experience of 50 years and from my own personal experience, I request you not to resort to such practices. It is quite unfair.

Not only that, non-implementation of the award obtained by the workers is a clear case of violation of law. So, I would request the hon. Minister to collect the details and discuss the matter with States' Labour Ministers to see that Industrial Tribunal awards are implemented, labour court awards are implemented and the Appellate Tribunal awards are also implemented. This is what you should do. Please do not come before the House for cancelling an award passed by a tribunal.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Chaudhary Lal Singh to ask only one question from the hon. Minister. Mr. Singh, I would be able to give you only one minute for it.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are crores of workers in our country but facilities like provident fund, medical allowance, gratuity, ESI are not available to more than 90 percent of the workers. Whether hon. Minister would take any step in this regard?

SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Bilhaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, large number of cases are lying pending in the labour courts of the country. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether he would incorporate any provision in bill for fixing time limit for early disposal of cases.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please put your specific question to the hon. Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJARAM PAL: Secondly, I am concerned about the fact, and the hon. Prime Minister shares this concern, that the labour organizations have not done anything for the workers since independence though they themselves have earned benefits by forging relations with the mill owners.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please put your specific question.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJARAM PAL: It is my request to the leaders of these organizations to find out a way of running these mills in a manner which might benefit the labourers as well as the owners. Has the hon. Minister thought of something to sort out this problem?

[English]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH (Tamluk): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would only ask one question from the hon. Minister. Sir, the non-implementation of labour laws tantamounts to violation of the labour laws also. There are so many laws enacted in our country, but they are not being implemented. I would like to state only one example here. The Construction Workers Condition Act was passed in the year 1996. In this law, the whole

responsibility was given to the State Government for its implementation, but no State is implementing this law. As a result of this, nearly two crore construction workers are not getting benefited. The construction sector is a key sector for the development of the economy, but the construction workers are not getting the benefit of the law.

According to the law, the Government of India also does not take any burden of expenditure on the welfare schemes for the construction workers. Therefore, I would like to know the following from the hon. Minister. Will he bring an amendment in it, so that the Government of India takes some responsibility of the burden for the implementation of the welfare schemes for the construction workers? Can you make it compulsory for the implementation of the laws throughout the country? These are my clarifications on which I would like to get replies from the hon. Minister.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR (Vadodara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the condition of the beedi workers in my area Vadodara. There are more than 40 thousand beedi workers in my area, out of which the maximum number of workers are women. They are in close contact with tobacco all day long due to which they have to face several health related problems. There are a number of health care schemes but the concerned officers do not ensure proper implementation of those schemes. Whether the hon. Minister would consider making any provision for making health care facilities available to these beedi workers? When the workers visit dispensaries, the doctors ask about their illness from a distance of ten feet.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Santasri Chatterjee to ask only one question from the hon. Minister. I will not allow you to make a lengthy speech on this issue.

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE: (Serampore): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while associating myself with the questions put by the hon. Members, I only want to put one or two questions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only one question is allowed and not two.

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE: My first point is that violation of labour laws has become the order of day. I would like to know whether the Minister feels that the existing laws are sufficient enough to deal with the violators of the law. Is the Minister considering to bring about a comprehensive legislation? Secondly, in consonance with the National Common Minimum Programme announced by the Government of India, I would like to know whether the Minister will take the workers into confidence, particularly the Central Trade Union and organise regular interactions with the Trade Unions so as to enforce these laws in the interest of the workers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, I request the hon. Minister Shri K. Chandra Shekhar Rao to give the reply.

[Translation]

SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell Shri Sunil Khan that only FCI of the companies that he has mentioned falls in the central sphere, the rest of the companies come under the purview of the State Governments. Through you, I would like to put a few things before the House. As far as implementation of labour laws is concerned we have bestowed powers on the State Governments in a constitutional way by getting them passed by the House. The State Governments have been formed in a constitutional way and the Centre i.e. the House has empowered them.

[English]

There are 1,492 scheduled employments identified by the Government of India, out of which, 1,445 scheduled employments and the Acts pertaining to these employments are in the State sector or implemented by the respective State Governments. Just because the powers are vested in the State Governments, we cannot say that we do not have any responsibility. No, it is not correct.

It is a fact that we receive complaints from the hon. Members of Parliament, from some of my Cabinet Colleagues, and day-in, day-out from the Trade Union leaders. People do come and represent. As and when the Government of India receives a complaint regarding ESIC or EPFO or wage payment or any kind of violation of any labour law, the Government of India immediately reacts. I speak to the Chief Ministers; many a time, I

[Shri K. Chandra Shekhar Rao]

speak to the Labour Ministers of the respective States, and seek remedial measures. If necessary, if our Wing is there, we ask the Government of India officer to go and ensure justice to the workers. If we feel it is very much necessary, then we send Special Teams from Delhi. This fact is well-known to Mr. Basu Deb Acharia. When I became the Labour Minister, I had sent a Special Team from New Delhi to West Bengal, and there were huge raids in Murshidabad District of West Bengal. The result of those raids is that we could bring 70,000 beedi workers into the Provident Fund fold. These kinds of actions are also taken.

Shri Gurudas Dasgupta was so disgraceful to me when he asked whether there is a Labour Ministry in this country. The Labour Ministry and the Labour Minister are there, and it is a vibrant Ministry. We have about 50,000 workforce working with the Labour Ministry.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: My intention was not to disgrace; my intention was to express the sense of despair which is prevailing in the country because of the inaction of the Government of India.

SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO: Sir, I can go with him to some extent, but it is my duty to mention in this august House that it will be incorrect to say that total violation is taking place. He is a veteran Trade Union Leader. He is the All India President of the AITUC.

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if I meet any one maximum, he is Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

[English]

He represents their matters, and we do our best to redress those problems. Being a veteran Trade Union leader, definitely, he will speak in that same fashion, but it will be incorrect to say that the Ministry is not there. I want to be on record, and I am saying this on behalf of the Labour Ministry and as the Minister concerned, if the Ministry is not there, then how will nine lakh inspections take place? How come four crore accounts are maintained in the EPFO? How come four crore. How come eight lakh accounts are maintained in the ESIC? And how come we are serving about 300 lakh people through the ESIC medical service? It will be incorrect to say that it is not. I agree with the hon. Member to some

extent that here and there, now and then we receive complaints. The Government of India receives complaints of violation of labour laws and we take them up with the respective State Governments. If it is in the Central sphere, we act very firmly. We have Acts.

[Translation]

It is also essential for me to apprise the House about it. Yesterday itself one hon'ble Member had come to me with a representation. One minor newspaper is published from Nagpur which is a local newspaper of that place. ESI has slapped a fine of Rs. 4.80 lakh against that paper. That matter was brought before me by a hon'ble Member and requested to save that paper otherwise the paper would be closed. When I went through ESI Act I found that not even a single paisa can be waived off by me.

[English]

The Act is so stringent and so powerful.

[Translation]

It comes to the notice of the officers of the labour department.

[English]

There are instances from PF Department. We have levied crores and crores of rupees of fine. If you want, I can give you the examples. We levy lakhs and lakhs of rupees of fine and thousand of convictions are attained. It is not that we only prosecute people.

[Translation]

During the three years time, in seven thousand cases, a total of nearly 23 thousand persons were punished. The heads of the 23 institutions were punished who have violated the labour laws. They have to face penalty. So I would like to clarify 2-4 things.

[English]

This Government is committed to the welfare of the labour. This Government is not an anti-labour Government. Please do not have that idea. We are committed to the Common Minimum Programme. This is one thing I want to make very clear.

[Translation]

Secondly, the industries in Export Zone are demanding for exemptions. The exemptions are being given to them, but it is absolutely wrong.

[English]

Whether it is a multinational company, whether it is a foreign direct investment company, whether it is a unit in the export promotion zone; no institution, no establishment, no company, no factory will be exempted from the labour laws. This is my commitment to the House. So far this is our policy and it is going to be our policy. No company, no organisation, will be exempted from the labour laws. Protecting the interest of the labour and protecting the welfare of the workers is the prime agenda of the Government and we are committed to that.

SHRI SUNIL KHAN: What about the salaries of workers of BOGL and HSCL which have been pending from 11 months to 24 months? The Minister must answer that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Sunil Khan, sit down. Nothing will be recorded except the speech of the hon. Minister.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Mr. Minister, I accept your statement, but may I ask you if you have noted that another member of the Cabinet, the Minister of Commerce, has openly stated that the labour law in the export zone should be reviewed by the States? Have you seen it? And what is your reaction?

SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO: Let me make a clear statement. Hon. Prime Minister appealing to the workers for improvement of productivity of the whole country is genuine. He did not say anything against the labour. The hon. Prime Minister has never said anything against the labour. He only tried to appeal to the workforce of the country saying, 'let us improve our productivity, let us reduce the litigation. His only intention was that we should get engrossed in work-what is wrong in it? And the Commerce Minister must be definitely doing his duty. He is interested in export promotion. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to make this very clear. I am saying this in this august House to the hon. Members with thorough knowledge, after having thoroughly discussed and gone through the Acts which are implemented now. I am making it once again very clear,

I want to reiterate, that no MNC, no export zone company, no FDI company, will be free from the labour laws. It will be inclusive under the labour laws, it will be under the coverage of the labour laws of the country.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I would like to request the Minister to undertake inspection of the export processing zones to find out whether all the labour laws are being observed in them or not. I say this because we have received reports which show that these laws are not being followed in the export processing zones. That is why we raised it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Which means that whatever the Commerce Minister has said is not approved by the Labour Ministry. ...*(Interruptions)* You do not look for a review of the labour laws. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Dasgupta, you have intervened many times.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please list to the hon. Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not to be recorded. Without my permission, nothing should go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO: Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*

If the hon. Members are interested, I am ready to give clarifications. If they have any doubt or want to seek any clarification and approach me, I would respond. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you should address the Chair.

SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO: Now, Shri Acharia has asked me as to whether the Government is going to make an inquiry into the export zone companies to see whether labour laws are implemented there or not. I would like to assure the hon. Members that I would immediately order a departmental inquiry and I would send senior officers to the export zone companies. I would get the report and would also circulate to those hon.

[Shri K. Chandra Shekhar Rao]

Members who have participated in the debate today. I am very much interested in this.

Let me also make two or three points clear. Firstly, this is a labour-friendly Government. We are not anti-labour Government. Kindly do not try to project this Government as an anti-labour Government. We are very clear in our minds on this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is being recorded, Shri Acharia.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down. Nothing is being recorded.

SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO: Acharia ji has mentioned about FCI. He knows that I had a meeting with the Minister of Agriculture and also with the senior secretary.

[English]

The Ministry of Labour is waiting for the report. As and when it receives the report, we would again have a meeting with Shri Acharia and we would sort out the FCI problem.

Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, Shri Acharia, Shri Sunil Khan and other hon. Members have also raised the issue of what has happened in Gurgaon. I am not happy with what has happened in Gurgaon and what has happened in Hero Honda. It is not that we did not react. Immediately as I saw the incident of police lathicharging on the television screen, I picked up the telephone and spoke to the Chief Minister of Haryana. I spoke to the Labour Minister of Haryana, the DG of Haryana. I have also sent the Chief Labour Commission to conduct an on-the-spot inquiry. He gave me the report. We keep in touch with the issues. But the Hero Honda factory lies in the State sphere. It is in the Haryana State. Regulating and implementing of labour laws are vested with the Government of Haryana. I have also made a request to Shri Hooda that his police is not fair to the workers, let it not repeat, and let the Government have patience to tackle the matter in a peaceful manner. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going to be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta has also raised one more point that there is some injustice meted out to the workers of Maruti Company. We would definitely take up the issue. If need be, I will arrange a special meeting with the Managing Director, Maruti company. I will enquire into the matter so as to know as to what is happening in the Maruti Company. If any labour laws are violated, I assure the hon. Members that required steps and measures will be taken.

I want to make another commitment of the UPA Government very clear. It is regarding the Unorganised Sector Bill relating to *bidi* workers. Let me also make a mention of three or four initiatives of the UPA Government, which are labour-friendly.

Shri Acharia, Shri Gurudas, Shri Sunil Khan and other hon. Members are aware that I have initiated a programme from the ESIC, with the blessings of our hon. Prime Minister and the UPA Chairperson. According to the programme, for the first time in the country, the ESIC would make six months payment/pay 50 per cent of the salary when a worker loses his job. This is a good initiative. We have also raised the money ceiling from Rs. 750 to Rs. 900 per person who insures in the ESIC, which provides medical facilities.

We have also taken a decision to take up four super speciality hospitals to provide better treatment to the workforce. One is in Kolkata in the east, one in Delhi, one in western India—Mumbai or Pune—and one in the south at Hyderabad.

17.00 hrs.

We have also allocated Rs. 200 crore to fulfil this target. The ESIC recently has also decided to provide a unique code card. With the help of this unique code card, a member wherever he is—may be he is out from his place—can avail of the facility. So, these are some of the initiatives, which have been taken up.

In the area of health, we receive many complaints. I have recently appointed a Committee with the senior members of the Board, to look into the whole issue and

make necessary recommendations. We are taking these steps.

Sir, we are bringing more bidi workers into the net of provident fund. As far as the bidi workers are concerned, it is me; it is the UPA Government, who raised the cess from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4. With a jump, I have raised it to Rs. 4. No, we are to get about Rs. 150 crore as a welfare cess with which we will definitely expand our welfare activities to the bidi workers.

For the first time in this country, under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh, the UPA Government has accepted to take up construction of one lakh houses for the bidi workers in the present financial year and another one lakh houses in the next financial year. Within these two years, this Government is going to construct two lakh houses for the bidi workers. Now, the housing scheme is also liberalised. The UPA Government has decided to provide Rs. 40,000 as a total subsidy to the bidi workers for construction of their houses. So, these are the initiatives taken and the works done by us.

Another important thing, as mentioned by the hon. Member, is that the major workforce in our country is in the unorganised sector. The UPA Government is seized of the matter ...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

you please ask later. ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please sit down. Let the hon. Minister reply.

SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO: Sir, the UPA Chairperson, Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji has taken the initiative; the hon. Prime Minister has taken the initiative; and there was one full day serious debate on the subject in the National Advisory Council. The leaders know it that the Government has appointed a Commission to look into the whole issue to make an integrated study. This is a matter pertaining to 30 crore people. So, a huge amount of money is required for bringing them in the social security net. Previously, there were some experiments done and certain schemes made, which were switched off.

[Translation]

It was also started for the agricultural workers, however, when it came to funding, Government backtracked. Our government does not want to do so. Sufficient Funds should be arranged. It is not difficult to move a Bill for organized sector. We can move the bill and all the hon'ble Members will happily support it. However, efforts are being made by us that if any scheme is implemented,

[English]

the real welfare should be extended to these workers. We are taking concrete steps in this direction. We are looking into the whole issue of providing money to maintain the social security net to these workers in the unorganised sector. The National Advisory Council is seized of the matter; the hon. Prime Minister is seized of the matter; and the Labour Ministry is also seized of the matter. Mr. Arjun Sengupta has also submitted the final draft Bill, which will be scrutinised by the Legal Department.

Therefore, I think, very shortly, with all sincerity towards the workforce in the unorganised sector, the Government will come before the House with a proper Bill so that those people are also brought into the safety net. So, all these kinds of things are there.

Sir, Mr. Sunil Khan had made a mention about HACL and certain other things. If there is any specific instance anywhere which has come to his notice, he may bring the same to my notice, and see what kind of action the Labour Ministry takes.

So, Sir, with this, I conclude my reply.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I suggest that the Labour Ministers' conference be called.

SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO: It is already called.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the House shall take up Item No. 14—Calling Attention by Shri Ramji Lal Suman.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the Calling Attention by Shri Ramji Lal Suman.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shrimati Thakkar, whatever you are speaking is not going on record. Please take your seat.

Now, Shri Ramji Lal Suman. I would request you that you should stick to your Calling Attention only.

17.04 hrs.

- (ii) **Need for an effective law to take action against fake Universities in the country and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto**

[English]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Human Resource Development to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Need for an effective law to take action against fake universities in the country and steps taken by the Government in this regard."

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Sir, according to the University Grants Commission Act 1956, the right of conferring or granting degrees shall be exercised only by a University established or incorporated by or under a Central Act or a State Act or an institution deemed to be University or an institution especially empowered by an Act of the Parliament to confer or grant degrees. Thus, any institution which has not been created by an enactment of Parliament or a State Legislature or has not been granted the status of a Deemed to be University, is not entitled to award a degree.

The Act also provides that no institution, other than a University, established or incorporated by or under a Central Act, or a State Act, shall be entitled to have the word 'University' associated with its name in any manner

whatsoever. Under the Act, the contravention of its provisions is punishable with fine. Apart from the fine prescribed, any attempt to cheat the public by offering unauthorized degrees by ineligible institutions would also attract the appropriate provisions of the criminal laws.

The UGC puts up the list of such institutions on its website and also issues Press releases at the beginning of each academic session for wider awareness in the public interest. The Commission cautions aspiring students not to seek admission or deal with the State Governments for enforcing penal provisions under the Indian Penal Code against those responsible.

Thus, it may be observed that legislative provisions already exist to check fake institutions functioning in contravention of the UGC Act. Proposals to make more stringent penal provisions in the existing laws in this regard are also under the Government's consideration. In view of this, the Government is of the view that while there could be a case for strengthening the existing legal framework, there seems to be no need for a separate legislation on the subject at the moment. However, suggestions from the hon. Members would greatly benefit the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I feel that the statement given by the hon'ble Minister is not at all satisfactory. Daily long lists of fake universities are published in the news papers. I can say with certainty that presently the higher education is under the influence of mafia. The future of the students is being ruined. The unrecognised universities are openly operating in the country. The branches of the universities of almost all the countries of the world are operating in the country. All such centres are being operated in the name of the deemed university. Overall it appears that there is no control over them. There is no control or, psychological pressure over those who are operating fake universities, deemed universities. It seems that higher education has become the most lucrative sector for the rich persons who want to invest.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister in his reply submitted that in para 3 it has been mentioned that legal provision is already available for imposing restriction on those fake institutions which are being operated in violation of the University Grant Commission Act. The proposal for making the existing laws more stringent is also under the consideration of the Government. In view

*Not recorded

**Also placed in Library, See No. LT 2738/05.

of the above, the Government are of the opinion that though it can consider strengthening the existing laws, there is no need to enact a separate laws.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, through you, I would like to submit that there is a law in this regard. The most important thing is that the University Grant Commission has the law and that is the Act of 1956. As per that law penal action should be taken against such institutions and there is also provision to impose financial penalty. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to how many persons have been penalised in the event when it has been proved that fake universities are being operated. In fact six fake universities are being operated in Delhi. Just forget about the fake universities being operated all over the country.

Under Section 24 of the Act of 1956 there is provision of financial penalty against the fake institutions. I can say with determination that no financial penalty has been imposed till now against such institutions. I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister that as per the Act of 1956, there is a provision that if any fake university is found a maximum of Rs. 1000 can be fined against such university. I would like to know as to against how many persons FIR has been registered in this regard. Just leave the act of the University Grant Commission even the FIR could have been registered under section 420 of the IPC. However, no such Criminal Cases were registered against any one. Ten years back when such fake universities were established these matters came to light. I have definite informations that after seeking the opinion of the experts, the government submitted that the Act of 1956 is flexible and liberal and the persons who operate such fake universities spoil the future of the students. A provision for strict punishment is needed in this regard. The draft that seeks to make a provision for imposing a penalty of atleast 1 lakh to 10 lakh rupees has been lying in cold storage with the University Grants Commission for the last ten years but I do not understand that despite repeated requests being made in the House, what is stopping the Government from enforcing the provision for strict penalty against people who are running fake universities which are not recognized and playing with the lives of youths. Why is the Government being so lenient towards such elements? I do not understand why is the Government sympathizing with such elements? Through you, Sir, I would like to submit that the hon.

Minister is aware that the hundreds of universities were granted recognition in Chhattisgarh in a single day. The former chairman of UGC moved the Supreme Court through a public interest litigation. The Supreme Court gave the ruling that these universities do not have any validity, their recognition is withdrawn. Moreover, the Supreme Court also gave the ruling that the students who are studying in these universities should be enrolled in other recognized universities in the vicinity so that their future is saved. I know that the State Governments grant recognition to the universities but what is in practice? The practice is that University Grants Commission gives grant to them which is used there. It is the job of the Government of India as well as the University Grants Commission to ensure the standard, eligibility and level of the university, we cannot leave it at that. Universities are being run from such small premises where even a junior school cannot function. It has to be seen whether its building, quality level, and blueprint is as per the standards fixed for granting the status of a university or not, only one university can be set up under one Act but several universities are being set up under one Act, this is what is happening all over the country and it is a matter of concern.

I would like to say that several institutions of various countries are being run in the country. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has given any permission in this regard? Whether University Grants Commission gives permission in this regard. What is their validity? The deemed universities have centres all over the country and these centres conduct exams as per their convenience, dictate their own terms and conditions. Their centres are spread all over the country. Through you, I want to know about their validity?

Sir, through you I want to make this submission that as a result of this network of higher education all over the country, several young persons have degrees in their pockets which are not of any value. I want to know from the Government what action did it take after receiving information that fake universities are working despite the Act of 1956. I charge that Government is playing with the future of the children and adopting a lenient attitude towards the guilty persons in this regard. I would also like to add that the Act of 1956 is obsolete in today's context. Whether hon. Minister would like to bring an Act with provisions for strict penalty in this regard and the

[Shri Ramji Lal Suman]

time by which he would introduce such an Act in the House?

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Sir, in the Statement made by the hon. Minister he has mentioned that a degree can be awarded only by a recognised university. It is true that it is the law. But at the same time, the hon. Minister in his statement has also mentioned that: 'The Commission cautions the aspiring students not to seek admission or deal with fake institutions.' It is very clear that there are a number of fake universities operating in our country. Education should not be exploited for purposes of personal gain. It is true that now-a-days education is the most attractive and profitable field of investment and these people and groups are investing in this field. It is true both in case of fake universities as well as registered universities where self-financing colleges are coming up.

In the light of the above, I would like to know from the hon. Minister: Will the Government take appropriate action to check these things and also formulated necessary steps in the Bill that the Government universities and also propose measures to control the self-financing colleges in future?

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati): Sir, the deemed medical universities are collecting Rs. 1,000 per day per student from the first year and second year MBBS students. Moreover, they also are not following the reservation policy for the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes community. I would like to know from the Government as to what the Government is proposing to do in this regard.

[Translation]

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Sambhal): Sir, as is evident in the name, universities are centres of education which spread light of knowledge all over the world. It would be a grave crisis if students and their guardians lose confidence in the universities due to fake universities. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he proposes to amend the existing law which provides for nominal penalty for guilty persons to not only ensure initiation of penal action against people who are running

fake universities but to also provide compensation to students for their loss of time and money. As getting admission is a big deal, students queue up for admission wherever they spot a board of a college or university. Keeping in consideration the loss students suffer due to these fake universities and for providing compensation to them, these universities should not only be closed but the people running them should also be sent to jails so that no such university comes up in future?

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me opportunity to ask a question regarding Calling Attention Motion on fake universities. The University grants highest degree in the country. There are degree colleges which are affiliated with the universities. The hon. Minister has accepted the existence of fake universities in the country. People are running these universities illegally and they are awarding degrees to the students. It tantamount to spoiling their future, these degrees do not get them jobs which is adding to the problem of unemployment. These fake universities not only award degrees but have made it a commercial business to give degrees in return for money. So a case should be registered against them under section 420 of IPC. Apart from this, the student whose future they have put at stake, should be given compensation. An effective law should be formulated to save the future of the students and to ensure that they get education in a proper way.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, higher education is not getting as much attention as the primary and secondary education. We have seen that even budget does not provide that much funds for higher education as it deserves. Whether the Government would plug the loopholes in the existing laws to dismantle such universities which are playing with the lives of the students. What are the efforts being made by the Government to improve the standard of the existing universities so that foreign students may also come to India for getting education like in the time of Nalanda and Takshila. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state what steps the Government propose to take in this regard?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Members are concerned about something which directly releases to the future of youth and level of education. The discussion is also about how the standards of education are being degenerated. I agree with them completely that we not only need to pay attention towards

this but also take effective steps in this regard. I have not said that the UGC Act of 1956 has not been amended since. I only said that there is no need to bring in a Bill separately. We have received suggestions for strengthening the UGC Act and making it more lucid. Apart from that the suggestions that have been given today would also be considered. A Bill is being formulated to amend the UGC Act. I believe we would bring this Bill in the next session of Parliament.

The efforts that have been made include providing information about fake universities which greatly benefits the students. That is why, UGC issues a list of fake universities before the commencement of every session cautioning the students to stay away from them. Nothing can be done in this regard if somebody enrolls himself despite having knowledge about it, I feel students should stay away from such universities. As far as making the penalty more stringent is concerned, the existing provisions are definitely not sufficient and they should be made more stringent. It will be done through the amendment and the procedure of penalizing would also be simplified so that such elements are checked.

Hon. Rawatji has raised the point about encouraging higher education. No doubt the focus is primarily on elementary education under Literacy for All Campaign at present. But it does not mean that we are not doing anything for higher education. Foreign institutions want to set up their centres in India for this purpose only. A committee had been constituted on higher education under the chairmanship of CNR Rao which has submitted its report and action would be taken in this regard on the basis of their recommendations and provisions would be made in this regard.

As far as deemed universities are concerned, they have come up during 10-15 years. Nobody knew about them earlier. Deemed universities are constituted under section 3 and other sections of UGC Act. There is a need to take steps to regulate these deemed universities in a better way and make improvements where they fall short of standards. States have also given their suggestions in this regard and it has been discussed inside the House and outside too. A meeting of all the deemed universities would take place in the month of November wherein the suggestions that have come from the states and other persons would be discussed and the necessity of having a law relating to deemed universities would be discussed. I am saying this because this issue deserves immediate action. In the field of

education our approach should be inclusive and this law should be formulated after proper and sufficient discussion. It is not as if we are implementing any criminal law. If that be the case, instructions should be issued to the appropriate authority after making the situation clear. I would like to say that the existing provisions are sufficient and there is no need to formulate new laws, what is required is to make these laws more strict. The Bill would be brought as per the suggestions of the hon. Members and I am sure it would satisfy them. Our effort is to deliver satisfactory results. I hope I would continue to get the cooperation that I have been getting within the House and outside too for the promotion of education and we would be able to arrive at an unanimous decision in adopting a holistic approach towards the issues of fake universities, deemed universities and reservation so that the issue does not crop up time and again—our efforts are only in this direction and the cooperation of all the hon. Members is solicited.

17.30 hrs.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE BILL, 2005

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will take up Item No. 18—Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Bill, 2005.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): I beg to move—

“that the Bill to provide for more effective protection of the rights of women guaranteed under the Constitution who are victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto be considered.”

Sir, I would like to make a few submissions on the introduction of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you wish, you may do so.

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH: Sir, I would like to extend my thanks to you for allowing me to move protection of women from Domestic Violence Bill, 2005. Presently lakhs of women in the country are subjected to domestic violence. Various kinds of violence like gender discrimination, domestic violence, dowry related violence and sexual exploitation of women are rampant all over the country. The reason behind this trend is discriminatory approach of the society towards women. This phenomenon is not confined to a particular caste, religion or community, rather it is pervading in every section of the society.

17.32 hrs.

[SHRI ARJUN SETHI *in the Chair*]

The domestic violence is a kind of violation of the human right and a great hindrance in the way of development. In the Conference held in Vienna in 1994 and in Beijing in 1995 this stand was supported and the UNO had also asked all the Member nations to endorse this stand to enact stringent laws to curb domestic violence being committed against women. Several countries have also formulated such laws. The major among them are Australia, Newzealand and U.S.A. Even the developing countries like South Africa and Malaysia have supported this stand. The domestic violence perpetrated against women is extremely condemnable because it is committed by none other than their own family Members. Under the social and family pressure, women do not raise voice against such atrocities so it becomes extremely difficult to provide them protection. It is on account of financial dependence of women that the possibility of domestic violence increases and at times victims do not get necessary assistance. Sir, there is a saying in the country: "Yatra pujoyante nari, Ramante tatra Devta". But it is confined to saying only. Instead, women are exploited under the guise of goddesses and they are tortured on some or other pretext like dowry. There is a saying "ja tan me jhain pade Andha hot Bhujang, Tanki gati ko kya kahiye jo nit nari ke sang". It can easily be comprehended the status of woman in the man dominated society. Women fail to understand their real position in the society. Ravindra Nath ji has said "woman bestowed with the quality of love, affection and motherhood is the greatest creation of God. Out of all these qualities she wishes welfare of the entire universe. Describing the qualities of Indian woman, Mahadevi ji has rightly said "she does not deviate from her path in any situation be

if full of adversity or happiness. She has maintained her dignity even during her glorification and down fall as well.

Possibility is that their condition may not improve in future also. This is the reality that depicts the plight of women. Objective of this Bill is to improve the condition of Indian women. The cases of atrocities being perpetrated against women are registered under section 498 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) so as to dispense justice of them as lakhs of women are subjected to atrocities. That is why, the Government have moved this comprehensive Bill to provide relief to such oppressed women.

Our Government is committed to enact the said Bill to provide protection to women against the domestic violence. It has mentioned in our national common minimum programme under caption: "women and children". Dr. Manmohan Singh ji and Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji are providing leadership to our UPA Government. I got opportunity under their leadership to move this Bill so as to provide relief to the women in the society.

Our Constitution and the international instruments adopted by our country provide guarantee to dispense actual justice to women and the present law concerning the domestic violence is an effort to given a legal form to inherent sentiment of such guarantee. Such law is essential for providing immediate relief to the women in the event of any type of violence in the family. Such provisions are not present in the existing penal code. In that case the present Bill becomes more important.

The hon'ble Members are aware that the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Bill, 2002 was moved to 8th March, 2002 in the 13th Lok Sabha. The Standing Committee of Parliament on Human Resource Development reviewed the Bill and submitted its report. The Bill lapsed on account of dissolution of the 13th Lok Sabha.

The Department of Women and Child Development received representation to review again the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Bill 2002. That is why the Department again reviewed the provisions of the said Bill in consultation with the legal experts, women Rights Organisations; concerned Ministries and Departments and National and State Commission for women. Now the Government have moved a comprehensive Bill on the basis of those consultations. The salient features of the said Bill are as follows:-

Under this Bill, efforts have become made to bring the woman who is, or has been in a domestic relationship with a person who has committed atrocities. Besides, such cases have also been covered under this Bill wherein the perpetrators and aggrieved women have been related by consanguinity, marriage and through a relationship in the nature of marriage, adoption and family members living together as a joint family. Moreover, under the proposed legislation, sisters, widows, mothers, single women and women living with persons who ill-treat them are also entitled to seek protection from law. However, while a wife or a woman in a live-in relationship can lodge a complaint against the relatives of her husband or male friend under this bill, it does not provide any right of lodging a complaint against wife or female friend to the relatives of husband or male friend.

The bill in its definition of domestic violence has covered the risk of actual ill-treatment *i.e.* physical, sexual, verbal emotional and financial abuse. Tormenting the woman or her relatives by making illegal demand for dowry has also been included in this definition.
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thawar Chandji, Please.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH: The bill seeks to protect the right of a woman to live in the matrimonial home. The bill also provides the right to woman to live in her matrimonial home or with the joint family irrespective of the fact whether she owns the house or not; this right would be protected by an order issued by the magistrate in this regard. The bill empowers the magistrate to issue orders for the protection of the victimized women to stop the person who has been illtreating her from indulging in domestic violence or helping anyone else in any such work as specified in the bill, from entering the work place or any such place frequented by the victimized women, from trying to establish his exclusive claim over the property being used by both the parties and from stopping him to physically harm the victimized woman or her

relations coming to her help in the case of domestic violence. The bill provides for appointment of protection officers and registration of non-governmental organizations in the capacity of service providers for helping the victimized women in getting medical care, legal consultation and safe shelter.

I hope that we would get the unanimous support of the hon. Members regarding this bill on which a threadbare discussion took place at the time of its introduction and which also includes the recommendations of the parliamentary standing committee.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I would say that this has been a much awaited bill. An accord was signed and a declaration was made to protect the rights of women in various ways when confabulations were held regarding women's right in Beijing. A committee was also constituted, even I was a member of committee on development of women which held the convention "elimination of all sorts of discrimination against women" under which, it was decided to enact or formulate a civil law for the solution of all sorts of domestic violence against women. As of now suits can be filed under IPC or Cr. PC and section 498(A) of IPC is also there. But it often happens that women are reluctant to move the court and file cases against their own husbands. They do not want to do this but they, of course, want solution. They do want justice. So, there is a need for a civil law. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): If a persons conduct call for punishment and he deserves to be sent to jail then it would be done. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Devendra Prasadji, please listen.
...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Please listen, the existing laws will be followed but one needs to show patience. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is speaking on your behalf.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not that we are against men. So, there is nothing to be agitated about. I would also like to say that.
...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Let her speak her mind for now because she would not be able to do so after the bill has been passed.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: The way people are getting agitated, it seems that this bill is against men but it is not so. We want to empower women by giving them rights. I would like to give an example to show that if a woman is empowered, she imparts that strength to the entire family.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): It is necessary. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: It is very necessary. Just look at this example. It is my experience and you also would have experienced it that when a husband and wife or a man and a woman visit a temple and the priest offers them "prasad" the man normally eats it there and then but the woman, whether she is illiterate or educated does not eat it. If she is from a rural background, she ties it at one end of her saree and if she is from an urban area, she ties it in her handkerchief or wraps it up in a paper and puts it in her purse. She takes it to her home to distribute it among other family members. It is their psychology. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: The women in rural areas take their food after everybody else has had it.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: That is right, They take their food after everybody else had eaten and at times they are compelled to do so which should be opposed. I would like to say that if women are empowered then 'in a way' it amounts to upholding their human rights. Women from the pivot of the entire family. The entire

family is dependent on her, be it her role as a mother, a sister or a wife. But he does not always enjoy a position of prestige, in the family. I am not talking about of few women and I am also no talking about India alone. I have visited many foreign nations and seen several countries which are technologically advanced but the condition of women is not very good even there. So we find that there is patriarchy society in our country. However, why is it happening. It should not to be like this. On many occasions it seems we got independence in 1947 and are running the country in a democratic way. However we never thought about strengthening democracy in our household. It is essential to think in this direction as well. It is with this purpose that this Bill has been moved in the House as the women who are victim of domestic violence in their family do not arise voice against it that they should do. Many times we find that woman earns. If she is working as a labourer she brings home her weekly earning so that she may pay school fess or her sons and daughter and purchase foodgrains for her household. However I would not like to say that when man gets his wage chances are that he would go to liquor shop and would return home in an inebriated condition. But women will take her earning to her home. She thinks about her entire family. However when man reaches his home in drunk state he beats his wife and snatch away half of her earning. It is a common phenomenon in many households. Despite bearing too much of pain women wants to improve the condition of her family. I am of the opinion that atrocities against women starts from the foetus state itself. In fact the society does not welcome even her birth. I would like to submit to Kiranji that in Rajasthan on the occasion of birth of a baby girl it is said some unwanted guest has come or a thief has come. She will take the property of the House as a dowry. Some also say that darkness has descended. I was stunned to listen two lines of verse said in this regard—Bahar Bichha do khatia, Jachcha ke ho gai Bitia". That means banish both mother and the girl child. This is our mentality towards the birth of girl child.

It is also said that a woman is a some one else's property. Woman thinks as to who is she, what type of things are being discussed about her. It is said in our country that—"Yatra Naryastu Pujyante, Ramante Tatra Deveta", that means the god resides there where women are worshipped. Women are regarded as revered; I am woman and as daughter, daughter-in-law and mother I am lovable, however what is our condition? Father regards

us a someone else's property and we do not have affection in our in laws houses. Do we get respect in our in laws house? There is no guarantee that even son will support. These days the demand for old age home is increasing. While I was the Minister of Women and Child Development. I did not like the concept of an old age home. We had formulated Swadhar Scheme and now it is gaining popularity. Several social organizations are coming forward for this. Even son does not support and old woman. Every one considers her a liability a burden. Right from the childhood, we are listening that we are burden and so now I feel that it is a curse to be a women—it is a crime to become a woman. We are cursed to bear and only bear the pain.

This is the position of a woman in the society and so there is urgent need to protect her from the domestic violence. It has already been mentioned that a Bill in this regard was also prepared by the Government led by our hon'ble Atal ji and was also referred to the Standing Committee. The present Government have incorporated some changes in it and have re-introduced. I will also talk about that. The present Bill has been moved in the House with the objective of protecting women against the domestic violence. I also like to highlight the good things contained in the Bill. It is to be noted that the present Bill has been moved in the form of a civil law and a remarkable point about the Bill is that under the ambit of domestic violence, not only the physical torture but also the mental torture have been covered. The present Bill also deals with the various types of atrocities suffered by a woman. We find that the percentage of crime against women out of the total crime is 66 per cent and out of that 66 percent, 36 percent relates to the domestic violence. So the Bill becomes more important. The perpetrator of crime in case of domestic violence is not an outsider rather a Member of the family. These days it so happens that sometimes even father tortures his daughter. When women have to face domestic violence as a daughter or sister they do not find any shelter against such crime. Every time it is not possible to take resort to court under some section of IPA. So it is a commendable proposal to appoint a protection officer. The duties of the protection officers has been stated in the Bill. There is a provision of service providers along with the protection officers. It is a reality that earlier this responsibility of the institution was discharged by the family members themselves. Earlier there were elders in the family and there were joint family system. The entire family disputes were resolved in the family itself. Now

our family size is getting smaller and smaller and in this situation such institutions are discharging the duties of elders. It is a commendable, however, while formulating laws it should be taken into account that there is no overlapping in the duties of the service providers and the protection officers. Both should not be assigned the same work. It is commendable thing that if protection officer feel that there is possibility of any mishapening he may take *suo motu* action or in that case and may get the complaints registered or may help in getting the complaints registered. The protection officer will not affected by this. This should be mandatory for the protection officer. If becomes extremely difficult for the women when she is expelled from the House in the middle of the night by her family member. She does not have any place to go in case she is beaten and expelled from the house in the night so she is compelled to remain in the house despite being beaten and tortured. In fact the woman does not get respect outside if she is expelled from the house. The attitude of the society towards deserted woman is quite peculiar. Though legally we are providing justice to the women however in real sense of the term they are deprived of it. As long as such attitude is not changed the women will opt to leave her house to protest against such injustice.

Second thing is that where will she go if she leaves her house, so the protection officers are asked to make the shelter homes mandatory. It is appreciable to provide shelter to women. There should be arrangement. Few days stay for such aggrieved women should be facilitated there. I had prepared several schemes. While I was the Minister of Women and Child Development I had got several such schemes formulated. As for example Swadhar scheme was formulated. Keeping in view all these things schemes were formulated and the shelter homes were made mandatory.

The hon'ble Member has rightly said about the medical facilities for women. I am bound to appreciate those thing which are really worthy of appreciation. In the event of physical torturing of women the medical facilities should also be provided to such women. The women are not much aware in this regard so the protection officers should empowered to get the medical facilities available to such women. In that case it will be mandatory to provide medical facilities to the aggrieved women. There is need to ensure that there is no overlapping in the duties of the service providing institutions and the protection officers.

[Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan]

The hon'ble Member has said one more important thing that sensitisation and awareness training should be given to the police also as besides the officers the police should also contribute in this regard. Recently IG, Bihar was shown on television in a compromising position with a woman. It was full of obscenity. We should oppose such things. It seems that our media are telecasting new items which are no less than pornography. There was no need to telecast such programme, however, the way the tribal woman was tortured right from the police station to the offices of the IG reflects that we are getting desensitized towards such things. It has been said to organize sensitization and awareness camps which is a commendable thing and it should be made mandatory. I feel that it is necessary as after all its implementation will be assigned to the State Government. So it is essential to make it mandatory.

I would certainly like to submit that the provisions contained in the bills for providing justice are good. As has been said that there should be court intervention within 15 days and first hearing should be held within 60 days and the aggrieved woman should get justice. If such provisions are incorporated in the Bill then we will have to see that present condition of the Courts, what is the quantum of work with the courts. And whether it will be possible to make available judge during that period to ensure that aggrieved party is getting justice within 60 days or not. Today we have many dowry related cases and family cases. However Courts are not available everywhere. It takes many years to get justice even in those places where courts are available. So the special courts will have to be set up for this. So far as the provision of protection officer is concerned it will be said to leave them under the State Governments.

...(Interruptions)

18.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, just a minute. It is now six o'clock. We have to extend the time of the House.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing a very important Bill. Let our sisters not misunderstand us that when there are other important issues, we extend the time of the House and today when we are discussing an important Bill, which is directly related to women, nobody is interested. We are interested in this discussion. My submission is that we can continue the discussion on this Bill up to seven o'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the sense of the House to extend the time of the House by another hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, the time of the House is extended up to 7 p.m. At 7 p.m., we will be taking up 'Zero Hour'.

Madam, can you conclude your speech in another five minutes?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI (Udaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is very important Bill. So, I would like to request that now the discussion on this Bill should be conducted tomorrow as many of the Women Members want to express their views on this issue.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is better to hold discussion on this Bill tomorrow instead of holding discussion on it till seven o'clock in the evening.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, there are five speakers from BJP and one hour is allotted to your party. You have already taken 20 minutes. So I am giving you another five minutes. Please conclude your speech in another five minutes.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will try to conclude my speech in five minutes.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon'ble Sumitra Mahajan is drawing the attention of the House towards very important points. My request is that the time allotted to me should also be given to her.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tripathy ji, you do not have any individual time. The time is allotted to your party.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was talking about the protection officer. The Government have left it to the State Government. All right as the protection officers will be posted in each of the districts. So it should be left to the State Governments. My suggestion is that a senior officer should be appointed

as a protection officer. It is also a point to be noted that in dowry cases the Magistrate and Collector has been deputed as protection officer and the Government intend to assign the duty of a protection officer to the collector for this also. Often it is found that the Collector is the full in charge of everything in a district. There are so many works in a district that despite their best efforts the Collectors cannot spare sufficient time that is required for each and every thing. The Collector has discharges the duty of a Court. The revenue cases are also heard there. I am not alleging any one however I have witnessed and felt that despite their best effort they fail to spare that much time. It should also be kept in mind while formulating rules. I am telling this because when the Bill for setting up of the Women Commission was passed by the previous government and on the basis of the Act the rules were formulated the entire things took a different shape. The rules formulated on the basis of the act was to in consonance with the Bill that was passed by the Parliament.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that if the DM or Collector is authorized as the protection officer it should be ensured that he or she has sufficient time to devote for such cases as once the Bill is passed and the Act is implemented the number of cases in the district will be so high that the hearing of the cases will have to be taken up like in the civil courts. The protection officers should also be equipped with the powers to order the shelter home or medical officer and it should be binding on them to comply with his or her order. There are certain mandatory things in the Bill. It is essential for the Government to ensure that they may function within those limitations.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel it necessary to mention two-three small things. There is provision of a close door hearing which is commendable. It is equally commendable that the Magistrate may give direction to the police. There is one more important thing which is commendable in my opinion. Till now there is provision of maintenance of women in other cases.

[English]

Maintenance includes residence, food, clothing and all these things.

[Translation]

However, in the present Bill there is a separate provision that assigns them power to live in matrimonial home but

she cannot rent it out. There are many such provisions which are equally commendable. There is also a provision of punishment to keep watch on the protection officer in case if he or she is not performing well. One more thing is that women are mentally tortured till the cases are finally disposed off. It is my personal opinion that women are also psychologically tortured during the fight for the custody of children. I am also a lawyer. She keep on beseeching for her children and continue her fight as she is after all a mother.

Now Magistrate has been empowered to hand over custody of children immediately to the mothers. This provision would provide somewhat relief to the mother of child.

Meanwhile, I would make 2-3 more points as remaining women colleagues, too, may like to speak. I have already raised certain important points which are worth consideration. But we will have to take into account that the job done by a woman at home attracts no economic evaluation. Woman contributes 73 percent in domestic affairs, but, why still she is exploited and neglected. Whereas, with regard to their ownership in property, cultivable land it is only one percent and at the most 3-4 percent in case of houses. But, now the Government have provided certain rights to them under Hindu Succession Act. All the women in the country have not been provided such rights. Ghulam Nabi Azad ji muslim women have not been provided such rights. My submission is that the domestic work done by the women should have some sort of economic evaluation.

I would take some more time. I would narrate a small incident. Once a teacher asked a student to write some words on—what his mother does? The boy outrightly replied that she does nothing. The Teacher asked him to go home and see and then write what does she do. Throughout the day the boy keenly observed as to what his mother did? First he wrote—mother washed the cloths, then she cleaned utensils and then she went to the market. Meanwhile, he also observed that she tied a bandage on a minor injury like a doctor. Likewise he wrote many a things. When his father came home in the evening he told his father that the teacher has assigned him the job to write some words on what does his mother do while at home? The husband gave a one line reply that she does nothing. He asked his son to write it only in a line that his mother does not do anything. If we ask a house-wife as to what she does, she would say 'nothing'.

[Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan]

On the issue of gender budgeting, I had told that a survey should be conducted in this regard and job rendered by women at home should also attract economic evaluation. We moved a step ahead but a clause of 'relationship' has been added in the law. It states that a woman staying together. But we will have to be cautious about it and keep unmarried woman apart. She too should have rights. The explanation to the relationship states: relationship in the nature of marriage, living together. Said explanation is alright but she should get justice. The men should not take it otherwise, but at some occasions some men resort to exploitation. Under some compulsion a woman may have extra marital relations. She herself may be against it but the circumstances may be of compelling nature. Therefore, she should get justice. After all, a woman is a woman and a woman can only feel the agony of another woman. The law states that such woman will also have share in house hold property and she will be entitled to seek maintenance under Sec. 123 of IPC. Taking up such issues we will have to see that legally married wife should not suffer and her legitimate share should not be divided. While giving justice to one woman the other woman should not suffer on account of it. All this will have to be kept in mind. Therefore, while preparing the Bill, I had pointed out that the 'relation' should not be taken into account. But the Government have taken care of that and added such a provision. Though I would not oppose it, but I would like to caution him. Take not of lapse of the Magistrate and about Protection officer. In addition to the role of NGOs in this aspect, the aged persons should also perform their role positively. After all, it is a civil society. All the aged persons are not criminals.

So far as domestic violence is concerned, I would say that a large chunk of domestic workers is girls. In Mumbai alone there are 4 lakh maid-servants and 40 percent of them are below 15 years of age. I won't say that all of them face harassment. Most of these maid servants face domestic violence. These girls have nothing sort of domestic relationship. They also fall prey to domestic violence apart from other women. But the Government has provided them civil protection. The government will have to ponder over the plight of these girls. I hope, being a woman Minister, Shrimati Kanti Singh would give a fair deal to them. The suggestions made by hon. Members with regard to protection from domestic violence, we need to consider them in a broader perspective with open mind. I welcome the Government's initiative to make rural and urban woman aware of their rights and empowering them.

I conclude with these words.

[English]

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI (Bapatia): Thank you, Chairman, Sir. Today, I rise to take part in the discussion on the Bill which is being presented today in the House, namely, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence. I would not be justified if I am to say that this is the most important social legislation which has been brought in, but I would definitely be if I am to say that this is one of the most important legislations which have been protecting women against the steps taken to assault on the women's most basic fundamental right, that is, to lead a life of honour and dignity. Domestic violence today is a global phenomena, which is on the rise. A UNPF Survey has revealed that one out of every three women is subjected to some form of violence or the other.

Sir, it may be in USA, it may be in India, it may be in South Africa, it could be in Brazil, Peru or any other place; today, domestic violence cannot be seen in isolation. It cannot be subjected to or restricted to one region.

There are various forms of violence. Certain forms of violence like wife-beating, molestation and rape are considered universal forms of violence whereas certain forms of violence like *sati*, dowry harassment, dowry death, female foeticide, female infanticide, or for that matter, even witch-hunting are perpetrated by certain cultural groups. The forms may vary in domestic violence but ultimately the purpose remains the same and that is to disempower women and maintain male dominance.

Domestic violence is that most pernicious and most insidious form of violence. I would call it pernicious because it is directed against women who are supposed to carry the generations further. I would call it insidious because it is committed within the confines of the home, which is considered the safest sanctuary for the occupants of the house.

Even if we look at the institution of marriage which is considered very sacred, people enter the institution of marriage not out of respect, love or affection for the other person but they enter into the institution of marriage with the conservative outlook that man has to protect the woman. In this very conservative outlook, itself, male chauvinism is being fanned and this has ultimately led to various forms of domestic violence which we are seeing in our society today.

Our womenfolk suffer in silence because of the social norms and also because of her economic dependence on the perpetrators of the violence. Today, 'domestic violence', as we are calling it, is seen by everybody yet it is unseen by anybody. It is seen by everybody because relatives, neighbours, friends and everybody else is aware that the woman is being subjected to domestic violence. Yet it is unseen by anybody because nobody wants to intervene in the domestic problems of another person. It is this 'seeing yet unseeing' attitude which is making the existing laws very ineffective, more so because courts do not want to peer and see what is happening inside any household.

In the present legal regime, there is no civil law that could provide protection to a woman who is being subjected to some form of domestic violence or the other. In this context, the woman has only two options before her. The first is that she has to resort to criminal law on cruelty, which means she has to resort to section 498 (a) of the IPC; or, she has to obtain divorce from the man under the civil law. Section 498 (a) has been made compoundable and bailable in some States under the pretext that women have been misusing this section of the IPC but in the absence of a civil law, women require a protection under criminal law. Therefore, not providing a civil law and saying that women are misusing criminal law is not only very invalid but also a very superficial excuse being given to the woman today. It is just the agony and pain of these women who have been subjected to dowry harassment and have died in their matrimonial homes which have given birth to section 304 (b).

Between sections 498 (a) and 304 (b), which are criminal laws, there is no civil law which provides protection to the women in totality or in entirety. All the available recourses extend protection to the married woman. This leaves a large section of the women, or rather a large percentage of women out of the protection of law. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Bill has been presented as a civil law, which a woman can take recourse to whenever she is subjected to violence and in case of emergency relief. In this scenario, the introduction of this Bill is a very welcome measure and it is expected to bring a sea change in the societal attitudes towards the problem of domestic violence.

This Bill which is being discussed today is an improvised version of the previous Bill. There have been many amendments made to the Bill and certain amendments are worth nothing here. The first is the very

definition of the word, 'domestic violence'. It has been extended. It has been very comprehensive to cover not only physical abuse or sexual abuse but it is also extended to cover threatened abuse which can be sexual or verbal. It can be economic or it can also be emotional.

Another redeeming feature of the Bill is the recognition of woman's right to residence in her matrimonial home or the shared home even though she does not have a right or a title over the household. This is very welcome because at the very first instance of domestic violence, what a man does is, he immediately thinks of throwing the woman out of the house, knowing fully well that she has no shelter and no parents would want to take her back because of the social stigma that is attached to a woman who has been deserted by her husband. So, this is a very welcome measure.

This Bill further protects the women from the harassment of unlawful dowry demand. This is also a very welcome measure and the very fact that this Bill has been extended to not only the wife but also other members related to the man living with him—it could be mother, the sister or it could be the widow or a single woman who is living with the man in the house sharing with him—is also a very welcome measure.

The most important amendment, which has been brought here, is very welcome and that is that the respondent should be a male. This prevents the mother-in-law or the daughter-in-law from filing cases against each other. So, this is a very welcome measure.

Another welcome measure, as Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan has just now pointed out, is the custody of the children. This is very much welcome because not only, as is said, the mother literally yearns for the children but it also has a negative psychological impact on the child who has been separated from the mother. So, in view of this, a good balanced psychological growth of the child will be there. It is a welcome measure that the custody of the children is being granted to the mother.

However, there are still some inadequacies which I feel should be brought to the notice of the concerned Minister through the House. I definitely feel that a focussed attention needs to be drawn to these inadequacies. There is one provision for which I would like to take exception to Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan. She was actually for that, and that is the *in-camera* proceedings of the trial. Our past experiences have

[Shrimati D. Purandeswari]

revealed to us that whenever there was an *in-camera* proceeding, especially in rape cases, the effect was adverse. The abuser was the one who was gaining out of this and the respondents were at an advantageous position because the abused is in a fragile state of mind which the abuser can change to his or her own advantage. So, this should not be mandatory if either party agrees. But it should be made mandatory only if the aggrieved agrees. So, that should be taken into consideration.

The other inadequacy that I would like to draw the attention of the House to is that the Bill makes the provision for the interim protection order so that the aggrieved person can have an immediate relief. This would be more effective and meaningful if specific provision is made within the law so that the Magistrate would be available within or outside the court hours and also on days which are not court days. For example, as pointed out by the hon. Member who spoke earlier, the case is supposed to be disposed of in 60 days. But on some pretext or the other the case gets prolonged and the abused already is in a very bad state of mind, and she is literally looking forward for justice to be meted out to her. In view of this, this measure should be provided that the Magistrate is made available within and outside the court hours and also on days which are not court days.

The Protection Officers have been provided immunity. This is in view of the fact that the action taken by them is all in good faith. The service providers also should be provided protection under this law because they are actually voluntary associates who have been entrusted with the very onerous task of protecting the rights and the interests of the women. They do so by providing them with legal, medical and financial help and also by giving them psychological and emotional support. So, protection of these Officers, who are service providers, is very important. This could definitely be provided for in the law.

The next point is that the appointment of the Protection Officers should be done with great discretion because apart from bureaucratization taking very long in meeting out justice to the aggrieved, these Protection Officers are also entrusted with very-very wide-ranging powers and these powers can be also misused and sometimes even abused. In view of this, the identification and the appointment of these Protection Officers must be done with great discretion and rightly, as the Bill

provides, they should undergo the training period which is very important. Also, the direct access of the victims to the courts should not be limited by the appointment of any intermediaries. Even this should be taken care of.

At present the conduct of the offender who forces the aggrieved person into an incestuous relationship has not been covered in this Bill as far as my knowledge goes. Since this is a very-very heinous crime and it runs against all social norms, this should be condemned. All of us are aware what incestuous relationship is. Usually it is between brothers and sisters and father and daughter. But still, when the woman is forced, she has no other alternative. Definitely, the women should be protected from being forced into such kind of heinous and unthinkable relationship.

The next point is that the domestic violence leaves a very-very dark and indelible scar on the mind of the woman because she passes through a very-very traumatic experience. The Magistrate should be vested with the powers to appoint a clinical psychiatrist if he thinks it is very-very essential to help the victim and it is a very necessary and a very important provision because she has already been hurt internally and it is going to take her some time to overcome the pain and the agony that she has undergone and she definitely needs help in this quarter.

I also subscribe to what Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan has just said. Leaving children out of this Bill is very-very unwarranted because children who have lost both the parents and children who have lost the grandparents are also subjected to violence. They are also subjected to ill-treatment and they are also forced to lead a very-very destitute and a very poor and a bad life. Especially the girl-children are made very soft targets and they are also forced into flesh trade. So, to protect the children from such kind of maltreatment or bad treatment, they should also be provided for in this Bill failing which, at least, they should come up with some form of a legislation to that effect.

These are the few inadequacies that I would like to bring to the notice of the House and I am definitely hoping that this Bill would bring in a major change in the social status of the women, which is very important because all these years woman has been confined to the four walls of the house and she has been subjected to many forms of violence. As we all know, violence against women or in other words atrocities against women

are very-very deep-rooted and they are inherent. This Bill can definitely offer us some kind of a recourse, can offer us some kind of a rehabilitation to the women. I am very assured and ensured that this Bill, once it is passed as a civil law, will definitely give help to the women.

With these few words, I thank you for giving me the opportunity.

[*Translation*]

*SHRIMATI MINATI SEN (Jaipauri): I have already given the notice to speak in Bengali.

The Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Bill, 2005 which has been tabled today is a welcome gesture of the Government. I on behalf of my party CPI(M) support the Bill. For a long time the women organisations have been demanding this and I congratulate the concerned Minister for the commendable initiative. Sir, 58 years have passed since independence. Our Constitution makers have kept enough provisions for the women. Many laws have been enacted. But unfortunately our outlook has not changed. We still consider a woman as a commodity. In our country, we consider women as second class citizen. We demand that they should be beautiful as 'Laxmi' having qualities as 'Saraswati' with habits like 'Sita' who is capable to cook like 'Droupadi' 'Urbashi in bed and 'Florence Nightangle' as a nurse. We expect that she would be beautiful, talented, attractive and caring at the same time.

In our society there is oppression. One class exploits the other. And those who want to keep the class exploitation and class rule intact, never want that the major part of the poor sections of the society, the women forge ahead. As a result the laws which are there for the poor, especially women are not implemented.

Violence against women is also an issue of human rights. "It is imperative to secure and maintain women's basic rights for economic parity, social peace and security. Violence and the fear of violence is profoundly disabling to women or preventing their full participation in development."

Domestic violence not only adversely affects the health of a woman it can also cause temporary or permanent disability. Social status and dignity and emotional well being are also breached. There are certain provisions in the articles 14, 15 and 21 of the Constitution. They should be properly implemented and that is the objective of this Bill.

In article 15 it has been said that discrimination on the basis of sex is unconstitutional. The Constitution makers have said long ago that there is no difference between male and female as far as rights are concerned.

But it is unfortunate that after so many years of independence, to safeguard the rights of women, a new Bill had to be introduced for the purpose.

The practical situation is that in this country, majority of the poor women are illiterate and economically weak. A woman during her childhood depends on her father; when she becomes adult, she depends on her husband and after that depends on her children. The state machinery also does not implement the laws properly and justice remains a far cry.

I don't want to make any negative comment about the Bill's objective. I urge upon the Government to implement the law in true spirits.

In this society, domestic violence curbs the rights of women. It is used as tool to hinder the growth of the fairer sex.

Domestic violence is a universal issue. Sir, in a report of UNO, it has been said that Denmark, Switzerland Germany, Spain and England don't have actual figures but in USA every year 3 to 4 lakhs of women are beaten by their husbands. We are not far behind. In 1989, 68,072 cases of domestic violence were registered in India; in 1999 the number became 1,35,771; in 2000-04 the number was 7,11,778.

On 27 January 2005, in Asian Age newspaper, it has been written that in Rajasthan 18 sati cases took place but to date, no one has been punished. But so many years ago Raja Rammohan Roy had fought this menace. We still remember him for that.

Dowry problem is also a very grave problem. Women are killed or forced to kill themselves for dowry. According to NCRB Report 2517 cases have been filed for dowry and 9313 for suicides in the year 1998. There has been a 278% increase in the incidents of domestic violence from 1989-99.

The Bill is undoubtedly a comprehensive one. But some other forms of violence like not letting her avail educational opportunities, denial of reproductive rights, denial of access to health facilities and opportunities, denial to her political rights.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, domestic violence against women is a universal issue. Some religious organisations, particularly Muslim organisations debar their women from participating in political process. They have issued *fatwas*.

The problem of domestic violence is deep rooted. Only one law cannot eradicate the problem. People have to be made conscious about this. Women should be given education, training so that they can become economically independent. The self help groups can come forward. In India, women are attached to cottage industry which has to be revived.

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

[Shrimati Minati Sen]

Sir, I once again support the Bill. But I would say that before appointing the Protection Officers one should be very cautious. If they don't have a clear outlook the victim will not get justice.

Moreover, the domestic helpers, the aged persons, mentally and physically challenged persons should also be brought under the purview of this Bill. The physically challenged persons should also be included.

In 2005 March 5, the Telegraph carried a news item with the caption 'Nobody's children'. Writer was Shri Debabrata Mohanty.

He has written there, I quote...

'For the disabled women in Orissa, domestic violence is a, horror they have to cope in silence.'

He wrote, "More than 12% physically challenged women have been raped and 15% molested" while the count is 25% and 19% respectively for the mentally challenged."

Naturally I feel that the scope of this Bill should be extended. I thank you for allowing me to speak. I support it once again and end here.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful for giving me an opportunity to speak on Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Bill, 2005 and I am compelled also to speak in its favour. I am unable to understand as to why this Bill has been brought. The country have constitutional provisions in the form of various sections of Indian Penal Code which deals with Dowry, Section 376 that deals with crimes like rape alongwith separate section dealing with foeticide. I would like to know whether these sections have been rendered ineffective that a need was felt to bring this Bill?

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): This is a civil matter and what you are referring to is a criminal matter.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: This Bill seems to have emanated from and is likely to promote the values and ethos of the Western Culture. If you go into the essence of this Bill as its title suggests "Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Bill, 2005" one would come face to face with reality that in case of dispute between Husband and Wife, if wife approaches police station then it will create trouble for Husband.

It is a part of the foreign ethos which allows Husband, Wife and Children to lead their lives in their own way. He have to seriously ponder over as to whether we want to bring the same culture in our country through this Bill.

As far as Indian civilization and culture is concerned, it has unique set of values and it is hard to find its parallel in the world. So far as atrocities on women is concerned whether it is a case of dowry or rape or foeticide, there are sufficient provisions under various sections of Indian Penal Code.

Sir, I would like to say that if a atrocity is committed on woman by her husband or relative then there are sufficient provisions in the criminal law of the country under section 498 (a) of the Indian Penal Code to deal with it. Further, I would like to say that before bringing this Bill first we have to give special attention towards the education of women particularly of vocational education. Several female members have expressed their views in this regard. Sumitraji has also expressed her views. Today the need of the hour is to impart proper education, particularly vocational education to the women so as to make them self-reliant and if this aim is achieved then I feel that there will be no need to bringing this Bill. Both Members of ruling party and opposition are present here, I would like to know from them as to how many girls schools are running in rural areas under their constituency? I believe there are very few girls schools, since after studying upto class 5th or 8th our daughters sit at home and thereafter they are married away very soon. Further, we are saying that there is a need to bring Bill on domestic violence but I feel that there is no need of it. Today there is a need to implement women education for which there is a need to enact separate law and it should be made employment oriented.

...(Interruptions) Today atrocities on women have also increased. Secondly it has been said that this bill has been brought to provide legal protection to those women who are facing ill-treatment. It is true that this bill has been brought to protect women but I feel that the Bill would further augment the fragmentation in the families. Sumitraji has elaborately stated often quarrels brew up in the family over small issues but later on family members patch up but if this bill is passed then it is highly probable that jealous neighbours or relatives may resort to instigate the family members against each other. In that scenario female members of the family are more likely to lodge FIR leaving the person against whom complaint has been lodged, to face its consequences. ...(Interruptions) Takkerji, this is my opinion, let me speak, you can express your views later on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shailendraji, you please speak.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Therefore, I would like to say that there is a need to ensure that this Bill does not turn a tool to misuse. In this regard, I would like to tell Hon'ble Minister that utmost care needs to be taken to ensure that the provisions of bill, introduced in apex body of the country, are not subject to misuse. Today obscenity has increased in the society. Just now we have discussed in the House as to how the incidents of atrocity, harassment, and rape are on the increase in the country. Last year more than 525 incidents of rape took place in Delhi. This figure could easily swell to much more if the figures of other states are also added to it. If we see the figures of entire India, we find that there has been too much exploitation and atrocity. Today we are not enacting any law on obscenity. Obscene posters may be found everywhere. To take the example of advertisements, a lot of body exposure could be noticed. We may even see our girls, the kind of dresses they are wearing and still it is being said that atrocity is being committed against women. Sometimes we cannot even see television programme with our female family members. Advertisements are too vulgar to be seen. Hence, there is a need to impose ban on it. Though there are several laws relating to foeticide but we find that most of the pregnant women during their monthly check up, get their ultrasound done and if it is a girl child, they resort to termination of pregnancy, resulting in the death of girl child in the foetus itself. Hence, we have to pay special attention towards this. The objective of this bill, which has been brought here, can be attained only if we enact a law in this regard.

Kerala is a state which has hundred percent rate of literacy and it has also set up a record in the field of medicine or health care but exploitation of and atrocities against women are prevailing even there. A survey reveals that when the women were interviewed, it was found out that upto 40% women who were victims of domestic violence, 11 percent were sexually harassed and 12% women stated that they were sexually exploited in their childhood. Today we have to see as to how we can restore our ancient ethos and culture and uphold the dignity and respect of women. The objective of this bill can be attained only if we take recourse to our ancient civilization rather than emulate the western civilization. Behind most cases of domestic violence drinking has been found to be the root cause. It is but natural to generate dispute in the family if the Head of the Family or the bread winner of the family whether he is father, brother or any other member take resort to drinking. This is the root of all disputes. On the other hand, sometimes they start doubting their wives. If she goes to work in

someone's house or if doubts are raised on her within the family then torture is very natural. But if they start misusing this Bill on small issues then one can imagine what will be the state of this society?

Sometimes, there is financial crunch in the family and the husband is unemployed then he vents out his anger on his wife. The wife continues to make demands for various things which may result into a dispute. If it happens they will refuge in this Bill. If they seek refuge in this Bill, there will be misuse. ...(*Interruptions*)

(English)

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH (Kanakpura): Who is corrupting women? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Let me speak. There is dowry demand in the family and this question is associated with it. We will have to make a law on the point on which I drew attention of the House. And if we make a legislation then we do not need this Bill. Take the example of Jharkhand. It is a tribal dominated area. There fifty per cent of our women folk is working. Most of the women are exploited by their boss. This is the report. We will have to pay special attention to it.

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH: There is a separate law for it.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: If you make separate law for every issue then this law will lose its significance. People are becoming victims of starvation. There is a report that people sell their female children in case they are not able to feed them. Today, there is a need to check that practice.

Not mincing words, I would like to add that if we go through the official figures then we will find that 22,480 women go missing. There are no whereabouts of 5,450 women. The ones who go missing are sent to brothels. Today, the need of the hour is to control population. I find discussion on increasing population is on our agenda everyday but it is not discussed. This is the main reason for our laggardly development. We will have to control our population only then the objective of this Bill will be fulfilled.

With these words, I express my reservations and opposing this Bill, conclude my speech.

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for providing me

[Shri Alok Kumar Mehta]

an opportunity to speak. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Bill 2005 is an important Bill and there are many reasons behind it. Our existing legal provisions like IPC or CrPC has provisions for taking action against atrocities on women. But there is a lot of pilferage and lot of escape routes in the form of lacunae in the said existing laws. However, as an excuse it is also stated that law and order is a state subject. Laws have been framed to check foeticide on the basis of genders detection and which has now been banned. But if we go in details, into the activities of test laboratories, we will come to know that the only difference that has been made in the *modus operandi* of the laboratories, in regard to the sex determination test of the foetus in that while earlier they used to give a written report now they tell it verbally whether it is a male or a female foetus. The adverse and deciding sex ratio due to foeticide is testimony to the fact that everything is taking place and the same practice in recent years is going on. In this backdrop, gender discrimination dowry custom, status quo of male dominated society, fundamentalism and manuvad are consistently prevailing. Approximately 15,000 cases of rape are registered every year in the country, out of which 90 per cent of the cases are either hushed up or no verdict is given by the court in absence of an evidence. Now, when the question of police complaints comes up, it is well known how inconvenient it is for a victim of rape to go and get a FIR registered in police station and to face a police officer. When she is questioned in detail how humiliating it becomes for her, no one can imagine. When the case is under trial and the victim is cross questioned regarding that violence in detail after a long passage of time by the prosecutors, it becomes very humiliating. There are so many cases pending in the courts. In rural areas such cases are not registered out of embarrassment. I feel that all the cases in the courts do not come to light in order to save oneself from the embarrassment and infamy of being cross questioned on sexual harassment and thus the victims do not get justice. That is why it becomes imperative to bring this Bill and it is fairly relevant. We should take a lesson from our colleague Hon. Shri Shailendra ji that there is a need to exercise caution in it.

19.00 hrs.

There is a need to exercise some caution that no bill is misused. During 1962-63 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, the great socialist leader and thinker of this country while giving a speech in this very House on the discrimination between men and women had elaborately expressed his

regret and termed it the root cause of social disparity. I feel motivated when I think over the ideologies of such thinkers 40 years back when a new dimension of reforms and social justice was envisaged. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please hear me. You may continue your speech tomorrow. It is now time for Special Mentions.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): That means, he will be on his legs till tomorrow !

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Special Mentions. I request all the hon. Members to speak from their seats. If anybody has any difficulty, he may seek the permission of the Chair.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Thank you Chairman Sir. I never expected that my name would be called. I have come here as I had to be there. Since, you have called my name, I will raise this issue.

Sir, we all know that Kerala is a State where infant mortality is the lowest. We are at par with the Western countries. As regards health standards, we have come at par with the Western countries. In these matters, the State of Kerala has made many advances. The State has submitted proposals for aid from the World Bank and other world agencies for further development of the health standards. But, unfortunately, the advancement made by the State has become a curse. We are now being punished for making advances in the medical field and maintaining health standards. We should not be penalised for making advances in health standards and public health matters.

So, I would request the Central Government to intervene in the matter and see that we are not penalised for the advances in the matter of public health. Our projects submitted to the World Bank for health must be sanctioned. The World Bank has stated that the health standards of many of the States are far below the health standards of Kerala. So, their first priority is to help those States. They will not be giving any aid to the State of Kerala because of the advancement made. That is not a

correct procedure. We should not be penalised for making progress in a correct procedure. We should not be penalised for making progress in such matters. So, the Central Government should advise the World Bank to give necessary aid to the State of Kerala for further advancement in public health matters. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Minister concerned to the piquent situation, which has arisen in the matter of post-graduate paediatric students at the SCB Medical College, Cuttak, whose lives and career are now in jeopardy because of the lackadaisical attitude of the Medical Council of India.

Despite fulfilling all the requisites of MCI, the future of PG students has become uncertain. I had raised this issue during the last Session when MCI had asked to withdraw seats from the Medical College.

19.05 hrs.

[SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

SCB Medical College is the oldest college in the State and has adequate infrastructure, being a Government College. Orissa needs more paediatricians today. It is to bring down the infant mortality rate. To effectively tackle the anti-natal and neo-natal care, a large number of paediatricians are required. Post-graduate seats are only available to MBBS doctors who have served at least three years in the KVK Districts of Orissa. The meritorious students were selected after PG entrance examination. Students are in no way responsible nor should they be penalised. Their future has become uncertain today. I urge upon the Government to intervene in the matter.

I may mention here that MCI had commented on three deficiencies during its last inspection and all of them have been complied with by the Orissa Government with which the inspection team returned with satisfaction. Yet again, the MCI is instructing the authorities to throw out the students from the college without any rhyme or reason. Two inspection reports of 9-10th of November 2004 and 12-13th May 2005 speak for volumes about the facilities available in the SCB Medical College. It is comparable to those of any leading PG Institute of the country. I again urge upon the Government to intervene in the matter for the better future of those bright students in particular and Orissa's interest in general. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call the other hon. Members, I will be failing in my duty if I do not mention the situation that is now before me. There are about 30 hon. Members who have given notices. If each Member finish his speech within two minutes, we will be able to finish it within an hour. So, I request all of you to mention the important matter within two minutes so that all the hon. Members will get a chance.

Let me first call Shri Lonappan Namadan.

SHRI LONAPPAN NAMBADAN (Mukundapuram): Sir, I rise to bring to the notice of the House, the problems of the ration dealers such as this: India has five lakh ration shops including 15,000 in Kerala. We have to protect the PDS in the country. PDS is in existence in Kerala for the last 45 years and the ration dealers in Kerala are covered by the Welfare Fund and Pension Scheme. Their present age of retirement is 65 years and the monthly pension is Rs. 500.

I demand that their retirement age be reduced to 60 years and their pension increased to Rs. 1,000. I also request that such welfare funds and pension schemes be introduced in all the States. The Government should allow kerosene and sugar to be sold to all the ration card holders. During festivals like Onam, Christmas and Bakrid, etc. It should increase the quota of items like rice, wheat, sugar and kerosene. It should continue to give agriculture and food subsidies. It should announce a long-term National Foodgrain Policy. It should make Food for Work Programme transparent and it should distribute only superfine quality food materials through PDS.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you that you gave me time to speak in the special mention. I would like to draw the attention of the House and the hon'ble Minister of the Government of India towards a very important matter. The non-resident Indians settled in the Gaza strip of Israel are being oppressed. Their future has become uncertain in the likely event of their displacement. I would like to Government of India to take special initiative in this regard. Nivi Bekamil settlements of Gaza strip are the biggest settlements of the non-resident Indians. They belong to Vinae Minase community who are from our north eastern states whether it is Manipur or Mizoram. They are being displaced from that area. It is being said that they will be rehabilitated in one big or two small rooms of the hotels.

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

They are also being asked to take shelter in tents or erect huts. The situation there is not good. The future of our non-resident Indians has become uncertain. I would like to draw the attention of the Government in this direction. Their leader Navin Gangete is fighting for this cause, however, he is not getting any success in it. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Government as we are very much concerned about the well being of the non-resident Indians. Today itself it has been published in the newspaper as to with how much enthusiasm 15 August was celebrated by non-resident Indians in America. They should not suffer in any way. I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister that the Government of India should take initiatives in this direction and should ensure their rehabilitation. The Government should pay special attention on them and should directly talk to the President of the Embassy of that country.

SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO (Giridih): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through the House, I would like to submit that the Tata Steel Company located in the Jharkhand state does not intend to implement the decision of the life long National Coal Wage Agreement in its coal mines—Bijwa, Belatam, Jamadova, Veshbokaro and Ghatadam. It is on account of this that there is much discontent among employees. If this decision is not implemented, 16000 employees may take, resort to agitation and it may deteriorate the law and order situation there. So, instructions regarding its implementation should be given in the public interest at the earliest.

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Sir, I would like to raise before this House a very-very serious issue. In the Northern part of Kerala, especially Kasargod district, for the last 15 years Endosulfan pesticide is being used without the local people or the local Government understanding the consequence of this pesticide. Now it is being realised that because of its use the environmental problems and health problems have increased a lot. In the last five years about 42 persons have died in this area and about thousand people are suffering from serious diseases.

Realising this fact, the Government of Kerala has constituted two Commissions; Atchuthan Commission and Sivaraman Commission. These Commissions along with certain experts have visited the place and examined the

soil, water, plants, human blood, animal blood and even the breast milk. They have come to the conclusion that these environmental and health problems have arisen because of the use of Endosulfan pesticides. They have given a representation to the Central Government to ban the use of Endosulfan pesticides. The Central Government in turn has appointed the Dubey Commission. The Dubey Commission has visited the affected area but it did not consult any MP, MLA, Panchayat or any other local person. This Commission includes the members of the pesticide industry but does not include any local people. So, we feel that it is partial. A very big agitation is going on in Kasargod district. It is not the question of Kasargod or Kerala alone. It is the question of human beings as a whole.

Sir, the children in the age group of 2-3 years cannot speak and move. The women in the age group of 18-20 years cannot marry. They cannot have family life because they have deformities. So, we see cancer, asthma, tuberculosis and many other disease.

In the meantime, the Kerala High Court has banned it temporarily. But now the High Court has asked the Central Government to give their views. So, I would request and it is not only my request or of the State but it is the request of the human being as a whole to impose a complete ban on the endosulfan. The Central Government and the State Governments should make arrangements for rehabilitation of these poor people. They are in need of medical facilities. The compensation should be given in the family of those who have died. There is a need for the recreation centres for the mentally retarded people. They should also be given job opportunities. I would request the Government to take immediate action on this.

[Translation]

DR. RAJESH MISHRA (Varanasi): Sir, Bhagwan Parashuram Jayanti is celebrated with much fanfare in the country. Keeping in view the sentiment of the people, the Uttar Pradesh Government has declared Parashuram Jayanti a holiday in Uttar Pradesh. Bhagwan Parashuram ji was born on wednesday Rohini Nakashtra, Akshya Tritiya, vaishakh Paksh of Vikram Samvat 262. Bhagwan Parashuram was the son of Maharashi Bhrigu ji, the founder of the ancient Bhrigu dynasty in fact the parampita Brahm ji. Regarding the Bhrigu Vansh, Bhagwan Krishna in Shrimat Bhagawat Geeta have said "Maharashiram Bhrigurah avan kabi Namushna kavi".

The father of Bhagwan Parashuram was Jamdagni and the mother Devi Ranuka mata. Bhagwan Parashuram had achieved the knowledge of veda, Vedang, Nagpash, Brahmastra, Agnaeya, Vayavsast, Agnaeya, Godhpayar, Varun, Jammakast, Gada, Trisul and Atmasaniya by way of Lord Siva.

It is hard to find any parallel of lord Parashuram in the world literature as a saint who was a perfect embodiment of the virtues like high learning creativity and peace on one hand and of being equally skillful in the use of arms and courage on the other. Bhagwan Ram, in San hrishatya stratotam have praised the glory of Shri Parashuram. The national poet, Shri Ramdhari Singh 'Dinkar' has said about Bhagwan Parashuram—

"Kahata hai itihās jagat me hua ek hi nar aisa,
ran me kutil kam sam krodhi tap me mahasurya
jaisa,
yeh bharat hai usi mahamuni Parashuram Balashali
ka,
Bhrigu ke param Punit Vansdhar vrati vir pran pali
ka"

The birth anniversary of Bhagwan Parashuram ji should be declared as the national holiday.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Sagar): Sir, Bina city is an important railway junction in my parliamentary constituency Sagar, Madhya Pradesh. It is the main grain market besides being a hub of manufacturing of agricultural equipments and an export centre, however, there is no Doordarshan Kendra here. The people of the city are demanding for setting up of Doordarshan Kendra there for a long time. The people of the city have to depend on the choice of the operators and the demand in this regard is being made for many years. Khurai is located on the one side of Bina. There is Doordarshan Kendra in Khurai. There is a Doordarshan Kendra in Ganjvasuda as well. It is surprising that on the one hand we are talking about the development and on the other hand even today we have such places where there are no Doordarshan Kendras and it is on account of this that the people of that area have to face many difficulties. So, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Information and Broadcasting, of the Government of India that in view of the difficulties being faced by the people of Bina city, he should provide assistance in setting up of a Doordarshan Kendra there.

[*English*]

SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU (Salem): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise an urgent import with regard to my constituency, namely, Salem.

The Salem Steel Plant has been functioning profitably. There is a heart-felt need for the expansion of this Plant. It is not the aspiration of the Salem District only but it is the aspiration of the people of Tamil Nadu also. The UPA leadership as also myself had informed the people that the Salem Steel Plant will be expanded by setting up a hot-rolling mill and cold-rolling mill with an investment of Rs. 650 crore.

Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister of Steel and Mines, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan for having accepted my proposal for setting up of a Hot and Cold Rolling Mill. In this connection I would like to submit that M/s Dastur and Company has already submitted the feasibility report to SAIL as well as to the Ministry of Steel. Forty Members from Tamil Nadu and all the leaders of UPA have jointly submitted a memorandum to the hon. Prime Minister and to the hon. Minister of Steel and Mines, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan in this regard. Yet, delay is occurring for the last one and a half years.

I would like to humbly request the hon. Minister of Steel and Mines to advise the concerned authorities to implement the setting up of the Hot and Cold Rolling Mill at Salem without any further delay to fulfil the aspirations of the people of Tamil Nadu.

[*Translation*]

CHOUDHARY BIJENDRA SINGH (Aligarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to extend my thanks to you that you gave me opportunity to raise a very sensitive issue in the House.

Sir, at present Uttar Pradesh is infested with a very dangerous disease. Encephalitis has assumed the form of an epidemic in Uttar Pradesh. 126 people have died there in one month. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House toward district Aligarh in which 24 people have died in one week at Jalali, Harduaganj and Bhodasi. The State Government has failed to take cognizance of this disease. Through you I would like to submit that whether it is Lok Sabha or the Assemblies, the common people have elected us to raise their issues in the House. If we do not raise their issues here then we will not do justice to our duty.

[Chaudhary Bijendra Singh]

Sir, through you, I would like to submit that the treatment of this disease is not being done in Uttar Pradesh. The medicine for its treatment is very costly. When people catch this disease they fail to get themselves treated due to the high cost of medicines. It is a contagious disease. So, the physicians are also reluctant to treat such patient. Nearly 98 people have died in Varanasi and Gorakhpur in eastern Uttar Pradesh. So, through you, I would like to request the Government to instruct the Uttar Pradesh Government that it should take cognizance of this disease and hold special investigation to collect information about the disease. Is it a brain fever which is called encephalitis or it malaria?
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not make a speech.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY BIJENDRA SINGH: Sir, there is confusion regarding this disease in that area. Some one calls that it is brain fever and some one calls it malaria. There is shortage of medicine for the treatment of this disease. It is on account of this that the patients of this disease are not being treated and the people one dying due to paucity of medicine. The doctors are not treating patients and they are not getting medicine. The life of an individual is very precious, however, it seems that there is no value of life for the Uttar Pradesh Government. The people of my constituency have elected me to make the Government aware of their issues through this House. It is a very sensitive issue. I would like to request that the Government should instruct the Uttar Pradesh Government at the earliest to check this disease.
...(Interruptions)

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Sir, hon'ble Member is absolutely right. The Uttar Pradesh Government should be directed to take immediate cognizance of this disease. ... (Interruptions)

CHAUDHARY BIJENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a very sensitive issue. Many deaths have taken place in Eastern Uttar Pradesh due to this disease, but till now the officials over there have not taken cognizance of this disease. The people are dying from this disease for want of medicines. Therefore, through you I would like to urge upon the Government to direct Uttar Pradesh Government to take preventive measures to check the

spread of the said disease. The Uttar Pradesh Government should immediately take cognizance of this disease and the Union Government should send the special team of doctors to know the whereabouts of the said disease and should take appropriate measures to check the spread of this disease.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not make a speech. You have already mentioned about the diseases.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY BIJENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, the potable water over there should be tested. While urging the Union Government to direct the Uttar Pradesh Government to take cognizance of this disease so that Uttar Pradesh may be able to check the spread of this disease, I conclude my speech.

Sir, in the end I would like to make one more submission that several families have lost the lives of their bread-winners due to the said disease therefore, compensation of at least 5 lakh per family should be given to such families so that their families may be enabled to make their ends meet. I would again like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI SITA RAM YADAV (Sitamarhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the construction of four lane NH-77 in Hazipur Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi-Sonvarsa of Bihar state has been approved and it has been given to National Highway Authority of India. The process of inviting tenders for first phase of Hazipur-Muzaffarpur has been completed six months back. The D.P.R. of second phase of Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi-Sonvarsa are ready. It is well known that due to floods, Sitamarhi remains off from the rest of the country for four months in the year. The common people of this area would get great relief by construction of said highway.

Therefore, through you, I would like to urge upon the Government to start the construction work of Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi-Sonvarsa highway without any delay.

[English]

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (Calicut): I want to draw the attention of the Government to the sad plight

of the Anganwadi teachers and workers throughout the country. Anganwadi teachers and workers play the most dominant role in providing basic education, nutrition and ensuring health in rural India. Working mothers can supplement their family income as they are able to entrust the care of their children to the Anganwadi staff. Anganwadi teachers put in more working hours than the ordinary teachers. It is quite regrettable and sad to note that despite their social commitment and diligence, they are very poorly paid and treated worse than the Class IV employees.

Recently I inaugurated a struggle of Anganwadi teachers, workers and staff in Trivandrum. More than five thousand Anganwadi staff participated in it. Their demand is just. I urge upon the Government to look into the problem sympathetically and also enhance the honorarium of Anganwadi workers and helpers and also institute a pension scheme for them. I think it is very necessary that the Government should look into the matter with all sympathy and concern. Thank you.

DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppey): I would like to draw the attention of the House to the said plight of the freedom fighters of Kerala.

Punnapara-Vayalar struggle took place in the year 1946 at Punnapara and Vayalar in Alappuzha district, Kerala to put an end to the imperialistic rule of the Diwan, Sir. C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar and also demanded institution of a responsible Government in Travancore. Fishermen, coir factory workers, farmers, agricultural workers and people from all walks of life took part in that struggle. Many were subjected to rigorous imprisonment and many were forced to lead underground life. This struggle was part of the Indian freedom struggle. The State Government have recognized the struggle as part of freedom struggle and recognized the participants as freedom fighters and have given pension and other measures for the welfare of those freedom fighters.

When Shri Indrajit Gupta was the Home Minister during Shri Deve Gowda's Prime Ministership, the Central Government also recognized Punnapara-Vayalar struggle as part of the freedom struggle. Many freedom fighters who suffered a lot in the struggle applied for the Central Swatantra Sainik Samman Pension. Under the SSSP Scheme 1980, imprisonment for a period of six months or more was one of the eligibility criteria for grant of *samman* pension. But it is difficult to get the primary evidence certificate from the concerned jail authority or

the District Magistrate or the State Government and the secondary evidences given even by the ex-MLAs or ex-MPs were not accepted by the Central Government and those who have submitted their applications have been rejected. The hon. High Court of Kerala in a petition O.P. No. 35698/2002 had given the verdict that all the freedom fighters getting State pension is eligible for Central pension also. Nearly 1400 applications are pending with the Government.

I would urge upon the Government that those who were identified and recognised by the State Governments and given freedom fighter pension should be considered for Central SSSP pension and guidelines for this should be altered accordingly.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI M. SHIVANNA (Chamrajanagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry to say that the method adopted by Government of India to fix the sugarcane price is disappointing. It is unscientific because they do not take into consideration the various expenditures like electricity, water, labour, fertilizer, etc. Some officials who do not have experience and knowledge in the field of agriculture and food are asked to fix the sugarcane price. The Government of India should do away with this outdated method otherwise the sugarcane growers cannot survive.

The statutory minimum price (SMP) should be decided on actual facts scientifically. All expenditures including labour charges should be taken into consideration.

The total number of Government employees is only 4%. They get dearness allowance of 4% twice a year. Unfortunately, the farmers who are 69% of the country's population have been neglected for the last several decades. If the situation continues like this, the sugarcane growers will also commit suicide like other farmers. Last year 2004-05 the productivity rate was 8% and the rate of sugarcane rose from 73 rupees to 74.50. The increase is very meagre and this has been done by the sugar mill owners in connivance with the officials. The officials who have fixed the sugarcane price have not followed any principle. This kind of injustice to the sugarcane growers should be stopped forthwith. It is high time that the Government of India should come to the rescue of the sugarcane growers.

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

[Shri M. Shivanna]

The total expenditure of sugarcane growers per acre is Rs. 38,000/-. This includes labour charges, water and electricity charges, insecticides charges, seed and fertilizer charges, etc. The farmer can produce 45 tonnes of sugarcane per acre on an average. The SMP fixed by the Government last year was Rs. 750 per tonne. This step was improper and without any kind of justification. If the productivity is 8% the SMP of sugarcane per tonne should be at least Rs. 1000 per tonne. Every year the SMP should be raised scientifically by competent authorities. Farmers and agricultural scientists should be involved in the process of price fixation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shivanna, please conclude. Your time is over.

SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Sir, I will take three more minutes. This is a very important issue.

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH (Kanakpura): Sir, I associate with the hon. Member to express my concern about the pathetic situation of sugarcane growers in the country. They should get justice.

SHRI M. SHIVANNA: This demand of scientifically fixing the SMP is there in Kamataka for the last 10 years. Unfortunately, the Centre has not taken up the matter seriously. A nominal increase like 0.75% or 1% each year has no basis and is unscientific I therefore request the Centre to open their eyes and see the realities. The increase of SMP each year should be at least 4 to 5%. I hope and trust that from this year onwards the SMP for sugarcane should be more than 1000 rupees and every year it should increase according to the increase in the expenditure of growers which will be about 4 to 5%. This is the long pending demand of sugarcane growers to Kamataka.

I thank you Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak and with these words I conclude my speech.

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH: Sir, this problem relates to farmers. This is about the prices for sugarcane growers. Sir, we would like to associate. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): Sir, I want to associate with this.

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH: Sir, I also associate with this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are both of you associating?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. You have associated but this is without any notice. It is not a proper thing. I am doing it as a special case. But you ought to have given notice earlier, which you have not done.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make a very small request and that is, there is a world famous museum of Ram Niwas Bagh in Jaipur city under the aegis of Archeological Survey of India. The domestic and foreign tourists come to see this museum. There is a ticket for entry into the museum. but for the last several years, almost half of the museum is not open for the visitors as repair work is going on in this part of the museum. Due to which tourists have to return disappointed as they are deprived of seeing invaluable and magnificent objects. The museum displays certain rare and invaluable metals which draws tourist from distant places. If it is closed, the tourist will also stop coming. As Archeological Survey of India is under the Union Government, therefore I would like to request the Union Government to immediately open the closed portion of this museum.

I always follow the orders of Chair, therefore I should always be granted opportunity to speak.

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards two dangerous disease spreading in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. At present two diseases have been spreading in Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Maharajganj, Deoria, Siddarthnagar and its neighbouring districts in Eastern Uttar Pradesh—one of them is Japanese encephalitis which is transmitted from humans to human, it has resulted in the death of more than one thousand person in the entire Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Still the state of Union Government have not taken desired initiative. In this regard, the Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare had assured to provide assistance to fight against five viral diseases, but till now no assistance has been provided. On the other hand, the sugarcane crops in this region has been infested with the pest named pyrilla and

crop of more than 50 hectares of land have reached the verge of destruction owing to the said pathogen pyrilla. Neither the Union Government, nor State Government has taken any step to check it. This pest is affecting not only sugarcane, but maize, paddy and other types of crops also. The farmers are being ruined. I understand that the Uttar Pradesh is the only state that has not witnessed the scare of farmer's suicide. If sugarcane crop in Eastern Uttar Pradesh is ruined, the farmers over there will also be compelled to commit suicide like their counterparts in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

Therefore through you, I would like to request the Union Government to send a special team over there to check the spread of pest Pyrilla which is running the crops standing on lakhs of hectares of land and should also provide necessary help to the State Government. If necessary aerial spray should be done in all the regions affected due to this.

The hon'ble Minister of Health has said in regard to Japanese encephalitis that he will take it into Union List and will provide full help. The Government should also provide help to control spread of Pyrilla pest along with encephalitis.

SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE (Bilaspur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, most of the order, rules and circulars issued by the authorities in all the projects of the Government, Commissions, all the departments of the Government, non-governmental organisations, banks and undertakings etc. are in English, Hindi speaking areas like Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan etc. are unable to benefit by the schemes due to non availability of translators. ...(*Interruptions*) Be it the issue of NGO's, rural development, irrigation facility, industries or any other type of official rules or laws, the pace of development gets hampered due to circulars being issued in English by the Union Government or other local bodies. Most of the people come from rural background and they are not highly educated. Officers of the level of DM and collectors also do not understand them fully and translate them in their own way. ...(*Interruptions*) Therefore, it is my demand from the Union Government to issue all the circulars regarding all the schemes in Hindi which are at present being issued in English. Hindi is our mother tongue and keeping this in mind all the circulars and orders should be issued in Hindi so as to facilitate the general public in understanding them. It is my submission to the Union Government to give priority to Hindi and issue an order in this regard.

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD (Yavatmal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the families of those who were killed in anti-sikh riots of 1984 are still inconsolable. In this regard some people have resigned but it has not granted them much relief. The people indicated in the report of Nanavati Commission. ...(*Interruptions*)*

[*English*]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: What is this? This is not a special mention. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This matter has already been discussed in the House. You need not mention any names. Nothing will be recorded.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: We have seen it on the TV. It is on record. ...(*Interruptions*) It is an important issue. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: This is not an issue. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the issue relating to anti-sikh riots and Nanavati Commission has been dealt with. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: This issue might have ended for you.

[*English*]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I object to what he is saying. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: No action has been taken against persons whose names have cropped up in connection with the riots. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not mention any names. Nothing will be recorded.

...(*Interruptions*)*

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: My demand is that the families of the victims should be given at least Rs. 25 lakhs as compensation because their children have grown up and have attained marriageable age. The earning member of the family had been killed. There is nobody to look after them. The families of the persons who were burnt alive, robbed. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: The families of the victims have not yet received any compensation. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: It is my demand that a pension scheme should be launched for the elderly people. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This matter has already been discussed in detail in the House in the current session. Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: I will conclude in a minute. High Court has ordered to give a compensation of Rs. 1 lakh 23 thousand to those who have been robbed and whose property has been vandalised but the State Government has not paid a single rupee to the victims. The Government gave an assurance that the children of the victims would be given government jobs

but that has also not been done. As everybody is aware the antisocial elements vandalized most of the gurudwaras and scriptures during the anti-sikh riots. Proper security arrangements should be made for all the gurudwaras, mosques, temples and churches etc. as the religious sentiments of people are associated with these sacred places.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. This is a misuse of special mentions.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Shri Karunakara Reddy, you can speak.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not speak. Nothing will go on record except Shri Karunakara Reddy. Mr. Reddy you can speak.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY (Bellary): Thank you, Sir. I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government through you, Sir, particularly, the Railway Ministry. In my Bellary Lok Sabha constituency, in Bellary city, there are nearly five to six railway level crossings. In that, two railway level crossings, that is, LC No. 110 and LC No. 114 are very important and there is an urgent need for constructing Road Over Bridges (ROBs). Due to frequent closure of railway gates due to heavy increase in rail goods carriers traffic, the public in general and importantly the school children and office goers are affected badly. It is very painful to say that last year in 2004 at LC No. 114 at Sathyanarayanpet gate, the then Railway Minister for State had laid the foundation stone for the ROB but even after one and a half year, no work has been taken up.

Sir, in this regard, I met the Railway Minister in person. I had also written letters to him, but till today, I do not get any reply from the Railway Minister. Even I do not receive any acknowledgement from the Railway Ministry. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: So, Sir, I demand and urge upon the Union Government, particularly the Railway Ministry to take up the work of ROB at L.C. No. 110 and L.C. No. 114 immediately without any further delay. The Union Railway Ministry receives Rs. 800 to Rs. 1000 crore from Bellary city. So, I earnestly request the Government to take up the project immediately.

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI (Kutch): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Union Ministry regarding serious security threat appeared in the Union Territory Independent dated August 16-31, 2005.

Sir, the Government of India decided to issue smart cards to different business communities, in order to maintain authenticity. This was intended to stop malpractices prevalent at different levels of various Departments in the country. This Smart Card Company did all the nefarious activities and given so many bogus cards to other institutions. A private company named Smart Chip Limited (SCL) was given the contract to supply smart card. Initially, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways want to ensure smoother functioning of the transport department and assure greater security and easier operability for the average consumer issued such cards through SCL. But the project has turned out to be an exercise of massive misuse of the scheme by the company supplying the cards. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: This Company, instead of supplying cards to authentic and genuine persons, is resorting to undercover activities. The company is reported to have issued smart cards to insurgents and anti-social elements. In the border areas of Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh smart cards meant for drivers have been issued to Bangladeshis and members of militant groups.

The company also bagged a contract in April, 2004 from the Indian Army through its political contacts in the Centre. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Whenever you make a Special Mention, you should mention it very briefly. You should not read out the whole thing.

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Sir, I conclude within a minute. The purpose of the project was to streamline the canteen and grocery management system of Indian Army. The

Company also issued cards to fishermen. There is every likelihood that the cards may have been issued to the secret agents of foreign countries like Pakistan's ISI. Because of the company's nexus with some political leaders and top brass in the bureaucracy, the company has been operating throughout the country smoothly. This is a serious threat to our country. The Government of India should take immediate steps to stop all these activities.

Thank you very much.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV (Mainpuri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak in the House. I want to draw the attention of the House towards elections of the students union. The democracy of India compares with the best democratic nations of the world and every Indian is proud of the democratic traditions of the country. Students and youth launched movements during freedom struggle and made sacrifices. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a matter of the state of U.P.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Since he is a maiden speaker and it is his maiden speech, he may be allowed to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Sir, this is my first special mention, so kindly let me speak. Students and youth have launched several movements since the time of independence and even during emergency and have contributed towards building the nation and I want to draw the attention of the Government towards restoring the practice of conducting elections for the students union which used to be the guiding force behind those movements. Whereas the country is setting up many democratic institutions, students union provides the students a platform to raise their voice. Students unions in most of the universities have become totally ineffectual be it that of BHU, Jamia Millia or Dr. Ambedkar University of Lucknow. This situation is prevailing in most of the universities of the country. Through you, I request the Union Government and it is also the demand of the students to restore the practice of conducting educational institutions of the Union Government.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Sir, Red Cross Society is an international organization and the Red Cross Society of India, is its Indian version, but for quite some time its symbol is not being used as per the rules and is being widely misused. Sometime back, when Gujarat was hit by earthquake, at that time several people visited the affected areas with relief material in their vehicles, which were bearing symbol of Red Cross Society of India. Due to this there was great inconvenience and utter confusion in relief operation. To prevent the emergence of such unfortunate and painful situation the Red Cross Society of India wants that its symbols should be used only on the vehicles of Army Medical Corps and Red Cross Society of India. That is why I demand to put a check on the use of symbols of Red Cross Society of India or International Red Cross Society.

There is a provision in the Geneva convention to impose penalty Rs. 500 on the misuse of the symbol. Through you, I urge upon the Government to check the misuse of this symbol and in case of failure of compliance stringent action should be taken against the violator.

[English]

SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR (Dharwad South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways, through you, to a matter relating to laying of a road stretch of 110 kms. between Hubli and Harihar on National Highway No. 4 in Karnataka, as part of the Golden Quadrilateral Project, for which work is going on in my constituency. It has come to my knowledge that instead of the prescribed and standard soil (moram) which is usually used for laying of road in National Highways, the contractor has been using soil from the tanks throwing safety measures in the wind. This has resulted in bad patches in most of the places. During the monsoon season water gets clogged and the bad soil used by the contractor gives way with the result innumerable potholes can be seen in the entire stretch of 110 kms. Initially the deadline for completion of this stretch of the road was September, 2003. This was repeatedly extended upto 2004 and 2005 and again now they have extended upto 2006. There is a *prima facie* case that the officials of the National Highways Authority of India have not only colluded with the contractor in not completing the laying

of the road in time but also getting repeated extensions. The delay in completion of the work has resulted in a number of accidents. Therefore, I earnestly request the hon. Minister, through you, to complete the laying of this road stretch immediately.

Secondly, there is a Bus Stand at Shiggaon town in my constituency. A flyover is coming up near the Bus Stand. There is no Cattle Pass or Under Bridge crossing through that road near the Bus Stand. The people of Shiggaon town have been demanding construction of an Under Bridge and Cattle Pass for a long time. They have resorted to strikes also for this purpose. In this connection, I have written to the hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways to supply copies of the tender agreement and the design. They have not been supplied to me. So, I would request the hon. Minister, through you, to supply the same immediately to me and also request the work should be executed immediately.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a severe problem that the Ministry of Food procures levy rice in the country through Food Corporation of India. But in my state, Uttar Pradesh, 60 per cent of levy rice for the central Pool is procured by the Union Government through the various departments of the Uttar Pradesh Government. Due to this, both the mill owners and farmers are facing difficulties. Corruption is rampant and the officers of the Food Department are procuring 60 per cent levy rice in Uttar Pradesh. Owing to this, both farmers and mill owners are in distress and are being exploited. Whereas the Food Corporation of India is procuring levy rice in other major states like Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh etc.

That is why, through you, I request the Union Government to procure total levy rice in Uttar Pradesh through the Food Corporation of India so as to eliminate corruption and middleman.

[English]

DR. BABU RAO MEDIYAM (Bhadrachalam): Thank you Mr. Chairman Sir. I want to mention about the revival

of the BHVP at Visakhapatnam. The Bharat Heavy Vessels and Plates Ltd. is one of the oldest industries set up in Andhra Pradesh. It played a significant role for industrial growth in the nature of auxiliary and ancillary units in and around Visakhapatnam with thousands of families getting jobs there.

The BHVP was referred to BIFR one year back and the Government of Andhra Pradesh also announced some exemptions from sales tax, municipal tax and other dues, but the company was not revived. Hence, I request the UPA Government to consider and give a special package to revive the BHVP.

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR (Vadodara): Thank you Sir, for giving me a chance to raise a very important issue relating to the Ministry of Rural Development. It is about inadequate allocation of funds under ARWSP-DDP to Gujarat.

Sir, the Government of Gujarat had been allocated merely a sum of Rs. 1.4 lakh, whereas it is much for the other States. So, the Government of India had not adequately followed the criteria for the allocation of the funds.

I would request the Union Government to review the criteria of the allocation of funds and see to it that the Gujarat State gets its legitimate claim.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, notices received under 9.30 a.m. this is taken as a special case.

[Translation]

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' (Almora): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise a burning issue before the House. The international borders of bordering district of Pithoragarh in my parliamentary constituency are adjoining Tibet (China) and Nepal, Munsyari, Dharchula and Didihat tehsils of this district are already covered under landslide prone area.

Several kilometers of road has caved in and hundreds of houses have been damaged in Madkod Munsyari and Dharchula area owing to floods in the river caused by excessive rainfall and cloud burst ever since July, this

year. Many people have died and thousands of acres of fertile land has been washed away. The road transport has been paralysed and communication system has been disrupted. I myself could not reach there. The same situation is prevailing in areas like Didihat, Kanalichhina, Munakot etc. Several bridges have also been collapsed.

The relief measures undertaken by the State Government are going on at a snail's pace. There is shortage of oil, gas and foodgrains which is leading to starvation like situation.

Therefore, I would request the Union Government to provide special assistance for relief and to direct the State Government to normalize the situation there. At the same time, central agencies should also be deployed there for this purpose. It is a very important issue which requires urgent attention of the Government.

[English]

SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR (Ottapalam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are about 1,50,000 licensed porters working in various Railway stations in the country who are fully dependent on the income from carrying luggage of the passengers. The previous NDA Government's decision to privatise the parcel booking service had already caused serious distress, as this had diminished the availability of work for the licensed porters.

20.00 hrs.

The present Government's decision to bring in new regulations in the area of luggage carrying by train passengers, reducing the quality by half, limiting quantity of luggage to 150 kilograms in Break Vans further aggravated the situation.

The licensed porters are appointed after thorough screening and police verification and a fixed amount as license fee is collected from them every month by the Railways. They are also being utilised for all kinds of other odd jobs as per the directives of the officials of the Railways, apart from their duty as porters. But, they are not provided any jobs security or statutory service benefits. The licensed porters are on a protest seeking redressal of their grievances by the Government.

[Shri S. Ajaya Kumar]

I urge upon the Government to have sympathetic view of their plight of thousands of poor porters and their families and take appropriate labour in this area.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Nowadays there is a direct flight—of course it is an airbus service—from Delhi to Bhubaneswar. The scheduled time of departure of this airbus service to Bhubaneswar is 11.30 a.m. and it departs from Bhubaneswar to Delhi at 2.10 p.m. I am sorry to mention here that the arrival and departure time is invariably disturbed always. It means, sometimes it is two hours late, sometimes it is three hours late from Delhi as well as from Bhubaneswar. So, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation, through you, to this fact that urge him to direct the Indian Airlines to run this particular flight from Delhi to Bhubaneswar on time. It is because you must be knowing the Bhubaneswar is one of the tourist destinations of the country. Many tourists use this particular service as there is only one flight to Bhubaneswar from Delhi. So, invariably, when it becomes late, it is very difficult on the part of the tourists as well as officials to travel from Bhubaneswar to Delhi. The officials have to attend the

offices here in the Central Government, and also the tourists have their own appointments in different places of interest.

Sir, I urge upon the Government that they should direct the Indian Airlines to run this particular direct flight from Delhi to Bhubaneswar on time, otherwise they should change the timing of this flight. What is the need to have a time-table or scheduled timing for the flight, when it runs late? So, I urge upon the Government that they should direct the Indian Airlines to adhere to the time schedule, otherwise—if there is any difficulty—they should change the time-table.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

20.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 24, 2005/Bhadrapada 2, 1927 (Saka)

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