

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifth Session
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



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CONTENTS

[Fourteenth Series, Vol. XI, Fifth Session, 2005/1927 (Saka)]

No. 2, Tuesday, July 26, 2005/Sravana 4, 1927 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM MALAYSIA	1
OBITUARY REFERENCE	2—3
RE: INCIDENT OF LATHI CHARGE ON WORKERS OF HONDA MOTORS AT GURGAON	3—32, 590—592, 632—639
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 21 to 40	32—131
Unstarred Question Nos. 231 to 407	131—589
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	592—594
ASSENT TO BILLS	594—595
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE	
Twenty-first Report	595—596
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE	
(i) Eighth Report	596
(ii) Evidence	596
RESIGNATION BY MEMBER	599
STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS	
(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations in the 152nd report of the Standing Committee on Industry	
Shri Mahavir Prasad	599—600
(ii) Incident of lathicharge on workers of Honda Motors at Gurgaon	
Shri Shivraj V. Patil	600—606
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	622
(i) Need to take suitable measures to check menace of wild animals in Amreli Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat	
Shri V.K. Thummar	623

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(ii) Need to streamline the procedure for auction of coal in Bharat Coking Coal and Eastern Coalfields Limited Shri Chandra Shekhar Dubey	623
(iii) Need to sanction special economic package to the State of Gujarat to check the recurring drought in North Gujarat Shri Harisinh Chavda	623—624
(iv) Need to expedite long pending proposals for conversion of State Highways into National Highways in Mahboobnagar Parliamentary Constituency, Andhra Pradesh Shri D. Vittal Rao	624
(v) Need for construction of Modasa—Shamlaji rail line in Gujarat Shri Madhusudan Mistry	625
(vi) Need to retain the office of National Savings Organisations at Ahmedabad, Gujarat Shrimati Jayaben B. Thakkar	625
(vii) Need to provide Canteen Stores Departments facilities to retired para-military forces in Garhwal Parliamentary Constituency, Uttaranchal Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C. Khanduri	625—626
(viii) Need to enact law providing for forest and land rights to tribals in the country Shri Ananta Nayak	626
(ix) Need for an enquiry into the malfunctioning of Sambhar Salts Limited engaged in production of salt in Jaipur district, Rajasthan Shri Kailash Meghwal	626—627
(x) Need to check increase in population and intrusion from neighbouring countries Shri Raosaheb Danve Patil	627
(xi) Need to take suitable measures for further development of tourism Industry in Kerala Shri P. Rajendran	627—628
(xii) Need to accord approval to the proposal of the Government of Uttar Pradesh for implementation of Ravine Development Scheme in the State Shri Rajanarayan Budholia	628
(xiii) Need to bring various railway stations between Bachhwada and Pusa in Samastipur Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar under Samastipur Railway Zone Shri Alok Kumar Mehta	628—629
(xiv) Need to take necessary steps to prevent pollution in river Gomti at Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh Shri Mohd. Tahir	629

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(xv) Need to ban production of B.T. cotton and compensate farmers affected due to sowing of this crop Shri Anant Gudhe	629
(xvi) Need to drop the proposal for setting up a sanctuary in Kandhamal district of Orissa with a view to safeguard the interests of local tribal population Shri Sugrib Singh	629—630
(xvii) Need to close down South India Bottling Company in Tenkasi Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu which is depriving availability of potable water to the people of the Constituency Shri M. Appadurai	630—631
(xviii) Need to declare Mahabaleshwar and Patan Tehsils in Satara district of Maharashtra as special Horticulture zone with a view to promote horticulture in the area Shri Shrinivas Dadasaheb Patil.....	631
(xix) Need to formulate policies for the development of the country based on indigenous resources Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh 'Lalan'.....	631—632
(xx) Need to sanction adequate funds for providing relief to the coconut growers in Karnataka affected by coconut disease 'NWSI PEEDE' Shri M. Shivanna.....	632
MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT	
Massive Illegal Immigration from Bangladesh	639—730
Shri L.K. Advani	639—652, 722—730
Shri Pranab Mukherjee	652—659
Shri Basu Deb Acharia	659—665
Shri Mohan Singh.....	666—671
Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav.....	671—676
Shri Ilyas Azmi.....	676—679
Shri Anant Gangaram Geete.....	679—682
Shri Tapir Gao	682—687
Shri Kapil Sibal	687—698
Shri P.A. Sangma.....	698—700
Dr. Arun Kumar Sarma.....	700—704

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
Shri Anwar Hussain	704—705
Shri Narayan Chandra Borkataky	706—708
Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy	708—709
Shri Kirip Chaliha	710—711
Shri Prabodh Panda	711—712
Shri Sushil Kumar Modi	713—716
Shri Shivraj V. Patil	716—722
 DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193	
Natural Calamities in the Country	731—732
Shri Basu Deb Acharia	731
 ANNEXURE I	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	733
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	734—738
 ANNEXURE II	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	739—740
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	739—740

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 26, 2005/Sravana 4, 1927 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, there is an obituary reference. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, when we have an obituary reference, just show some respect.

11.01 hrs.

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM MALAYSIA

[English]

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

On my own behalf and on behalf of the hon. Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Tan Sri Dato' Seri DiRaja Ramli bin Ngah Talib, hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Parliament of Malaysia and the members of the Malaysian Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

They arrived in India on Monday, 25 July, 2005. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them, we convey our greetings and best wishes to His Majesty the King, the Parliament, the Government and the friendly people of Malaysia.

11.03 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues, namely, Shri Bipin Pal Das.

Shri Bipin Pal Das was a Member of the Eighth Lok Sabha from December, 1985 to 1989 representing Tezpur Parliamentary Constituency of Assam. Earlier, Shri Das was a Member of the Rajya Sabha from 1970 to 1982 representing the State of Assam.

A distinguished Parliamentarian, Shri Das was the Vice-Chairman, Rajya Sabha from 1973 to 1974 and Chairman, Committee on Petitions, Rajya Sabha from 1978 to 1982 and a Member, Public Accounts Committee from 1972 to 1974.

An able administrator, Shri Das served as Union Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs from 1974 to 1977.

A freedom fighter, Shri Das took active part in India's freedom struggle in 1942 and underwent imprisonment. He took active part in the movement for accession of Manipur to the Indian Union.

A noted educationist, Shri Das began his career as a lecturer of Physics in the Ashutosh College, Calcutta in 1945. He was also a lecturer in the Darrang College, Tezpur from 1947 to 1950 and served as Principal and Professor of that College from 1950 to 1968. He also had a few publications to his credit.

A widely travelled person, Shri Das was member of various Indian delegations and goodwill missions abroad and represented the country in several international events. He was a member of the Indian delegation to the United Nations' General Assembly session in 1971 and again in the year 1975.

Shri Bipin Pal Das passed away on 3 July, 2005 at the age of 82.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

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

11.04 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

MR. SPEAKER: Sit down please.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have to sit down. I will not allow this.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Go on, go on.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me conduct the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not show newspapers.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I am trying to give opportunity to all of you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow this. You have been openly defying the Chair. Please sit down. You have to sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Thomas, I will name you. Do not treat this Lok Sabha the way you are treating. We are ashamed of this. I am going to allow you. I have not been given even half-a-second time. I would like you to sit here and conduct the proceedings of this House when 200 hon. Members stand up. This is not a matter of joke.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You may feel it, but this is not a matter of humour. A serious matter has happened. We are sorry that so many workers have been injured. No sensible person in this country can be happy and this is the way we are responding. I shall allow you to say something, although it is a State matter. Because of its seriousness, I have already said that I shall allow some of you to speak.

11.05 hrs.

**RE: INCIDENT OF LATHICHARGE
ON WORKERS OF HONDA MOTORS
AT GURGAON**

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I have given notice for suspension of Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, when I am on my legs, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not show newspapers.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Remove those newspapers.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is being recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Acharia, you are the leader of the Party. Please take your seat. Let me say something. Nothing is being recorded. Why are you saying something which is not being recorded?

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You do not even show minimum respect to the Chair. What can you do? Why do you not sit down? Please sit down. I will not allow this.

...(Interruptions)

There are several notices for suspension of Question Hour. I said, I will allow you to make some submissions. But if all the hon. Members stand up and try to say something, how can it be decided? It is not being recorded also.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ananth Kumar, please take your seat. This is not a matter that everybody can trifle with. This is a serious matter. There are certain questions. We are all concerned about the seriousness of the incident. The workers in this country have been severely beaten up. Rightly some strong observations are being made out. But is this the way the Lok Sabha should conduct? Is anything being recorded? Therefore, I shall allow you to raise this matter.

I have also desired that the Government should make a statement. I have been informed that at 12 o'clock the Government will make a statement. The hon. Home Minister will make a statement and thereafter if you want to say something. I will allow some of you to say something.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me complete first and thereafter I shall allow you to say something.

[Translation]

SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I never said it is not a serious matter. Undoubtedly it is a big issue.

[English]

Do not try to be too clever to say that you are only concerned about it, and the Chair is not concerned. I will appeal to the hon. Leaders, if you do not want the House to perform, please tell me. I am repeatedly requesting all the hon. Members. I have met the hon. Leaders and I was assured of their cooperation.

This is for the sake of the country that we are here. We are not here for our personal sake. Let us do it in a manner which will also keep our responsibility we have taken up. By coming to this House we can discharge it properly.

Mr. Dasgupta, I will call you. Mr. Acharia, I will call you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. This is not the way to conduct.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given the notice for suspension of Question Hour. ...(Interruptions) You had yourself stated that yesterday at Gurgaon in Haryana height of brutality was witnessed. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You have not given notice on that.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I have given notice on the suspension of Question hour. It is on the suspension Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER: Very well. Since, I have called you, you speak now.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have termed it to be a State Subject. However, it is not a State subject because had there been any sensitive and responsible Government at the Centre then the Government of Haryana would have been dismissed for unleashing terror. ...(Interruptions) There police brutality was witnessed. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will have to start with some suspensions. If one hon. Member is saying something, is it binding on everyone? I cannot understand this.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Adhir Chowdhary, please sit down. I will not allow you to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chowdhary, sit down. The Ministers are here, and the Members are here. You will have all opportunity to respond.

[Translation]

SHRI ILYAS AZMI (Shahabad): It was worse than even the Jalianwala Bagh massacre. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Malhotra, please be brief. There are other hon. Members also.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this sort of incident never took place in independent India and it is reminiscent of Jallianwala Bagh massacre ...*(Interruptions)* Police dragged and flogged people like dead bodies. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please continue.

[English]

Your statement will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing else will be recorded, except Shri Malhotra's statement.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I am finding out what to do. I have given you a chance to speak and also said that only your statement would be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Adhir Chowdhary, I can suspend you.

Shri Ramdas Athawale, I will name you.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: The statement of the Minister of industries of that state implies that the police atrocities are justified.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Nothing can be more shameful than this. The police very brutally manhandled people there and even some persons were thrown into gutter. Hundreds are still missing. ...*(Interruptions)* There has been serious atrocities of the police there.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot call everybody at the same time. Mr. Malhotra, the matter has been recorded.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please co-operate.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: This is an atrocity committed by the police acting hand in glove with the Government. The Haryana Government should be dismissed for this. This is no state subject. Here we have a Union Government. In case Shri Shivraj Patil does not act in this regard, the onus goes on to the Prime Minister. We will put the Prime Minister in the dock.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing else will be recorded. Thank you very much. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down, whatever you have said has been recorded.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will make you a Chairman, among the panel of Chairmen, to control this House!

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta's statement only will be recorded.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): Please allow me to speak. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Nalanda): We could not hear Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra due to too much noise. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Very well. Let the whole country see how the senior Members are behaving in this House. Let the country see. I cannot decide. I must confess that the Members are not co-operating with the Chair and I am very sorry to say that all your promises of co-operation are not sincere.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ananth Kumar, it applies to all.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: The entire country has witnessed the happening there and the Congress people are trying to justify it. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the hon. Leader of the Opposition. Let us have a structured discussion. I am calling one by one. What can I do?

*Not recorded.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have had an occasion to speak to you personally. This morning when I met my party colleagues also, I had emphasized that it is necessary that we participate in the proceedings of the House in a proper manner. My colleague, Prof. Malhotra told me that he had given a notice for suspension of Question Hour on the basis of the happenings in Gurgaon yesterday. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not got it. Even then I accepted his statement. May be it is the mistake of the office, I do not know. I have allowed him to speak.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, you have allowed him to speak. After that, co-operation was there from all sides excepting the ruling party because it is in their bastion. Therefore, I would appeal to the ruling party through their leader that let Prof. Malhotra, having been allowed to speak, speak and after that all others who are allowed to speak can speak. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What has come over you people.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Athawale, you are getting into trouble. This is the last warning I am giving you. Many of the hon. Members will find themselves out of the House for some time.

I am repeatedly saying that no hon. Member is bound by another hon. Member's statement. There will be different perceptions, different views, different policies and programmes. If one hon. Member says something, immediately others start responding to it. That is not a structured discussion. Structured discussion will mean that everything will be recorded. One will meet the points made by the other. Therefore, I have been seeking the co-operation of everybody. I am allowing all issues in spite of some reservations I have, whether they can be raised here or not.

Prof. Malhotra, till now I have not got your notice. It seems that there is some mistake. I accept your statement. I am not disputing your statement. I called you to speak because you belong to the major Opposition party. Therefore, please be brief.

I appeal to all the hon. Members to co-operate with the Chair. I am allowing the hon. Members because of its importance and in effect Question Hour is being suspended. I will call everybody. If you do not wish to wait till 12 noon, you can go on speaking but one by one and be brief. So many other parties are there. I cannot ignore any party. I am appealing to everybody to be brief.

Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the entire country and the world viewed on television the bashing of the retrenched employees of Honda Motor cycle and the Scooter India Company by the Haryana Police when they were going to submit memorandum to the Deputy Commissioner in Gurgaon, Haryana. It was enough to send shivers down the spine of even watching it. Nobody had ever witnessed such a scene or heard about it. The way they were suspended and beaten by the personnel of Haryana police needs to be condemned by all. But I am sorry to say that instead of doing so the Congress M.Ps. were defending the Haryana Government ...*(Interruptions)* A Magisterial Inquiry will not do. It seems that the police acted on the orders of the Government of Haryana. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. What is this?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chowdhary, I have warned you already. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are not doing justice to yourself.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, 700 people have been hospitalised, 100 are missing and

some have been thrown into gutters. There is no trace of missing people. Therefore, the Haryana Government has no right to stay in power for a minute. We want the hon. Prime Minister to make a statement on this.

[English]

The Prime Minister should come here and make a statement.

[Translation]

The anti-labour attitude of this Government has been unmasked. This Government talk of common people but the way the Congress Government of Haryana unleashed atrocities on common people should be strongly condemned by all. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH (Kanakpura): Rajasthan also witnessed such a gory act. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta to speak. He says that he was present there himself.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am the only person in the House, as far as I know, to be present there for more than five hours. I have with me even the blood-stained things. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not do that. It is not permitted. Let us follow some rules. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I appreciate it.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you doing that? your Leader just now said something else. Why are you doing that now? You follow what you preach.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: It has been the saddest day of my life. I have been in Parliament for 18 years. I have never seen such a brutal, barbaric, organised gangsterism by the police who is considered to be the custodian of law and order. There was a

peaceful demonstration. Mr. Home Minister, who will make the statement, may kindly listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*

MD. SALIM (Calcutta-North East): The Prime Minister should make a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I demand that. Let the Home Minister not read out the statement of the police. I was manhandled by the police staff. I do not speak untruth before the Parliament. When I visited Sadar Hospital yesterday at 3.40 p.m., I found that within the Hospital premises, hundreds of people were crying and bleeding. Of course, doctors were trying to do their best. Many of them were having head injury. There was a 'senseless' person and he was the President of my Union. I wanted to remove him to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. I brought and put him in a Maruti car. Suddenly, the car was surrounded by policemen. The driver was dragged out. I was not allowed to take the man to the Hospital. I told the Police Officer that I am a Member of Parliament. He said, what is the proof? I showed him my card and I asked him who he was. He immediately removed his name-plate. Mr. Home Minister, he removed his nameplate and threatened me. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): It is a privilege issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Pathakji, please do not teach me. I am also more concerned about this.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): It is a matter of privilege. We are only submitting to you. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have not the monopoly of concern. It is a State matter and cannot be discussed. Even then I am allowing it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: It is the right of the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not teach me. This is Enough.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow Mr. Dasgupta to speak now.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are always challenging the Chair. This is your habit.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Police has behaved in such a way and you are saying that it is a state matter. We are not going to listen to it.

MR. SPEAKER: You please go to your seat. Now Shri Dasgupta will speak.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: It is a state matter we are not going to listen to this. You run the House. We are not going to listen. Hon. Prime Minister had said that the British regime was good, it is a reflection of that. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing else will be recorded. Only Mr. Dasgupta's statement will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Except the statement of Mr. Dasgupta, nothing will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, then I had gone to the Secretariat Building. In the Secretariat Building. I found a busload of wounded people bleeding. They were detained for three hours. After three hours, they were

being sent to hospital. I spoke to the DC. The DC could not give an answer as to why these people were' still bleeding. I wanted to know as to how many people he has arrested. But he refused to give me the figures. At my instance they all fled away. I inspected the whole area. There are huge materials with me including broken spectacles. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dasgupta, you yourself agreed to mention it during the time when there is a proper discussion. I have also said that there may be a proper discussion.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, I would not take more than two minutes. My last point is this. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. What is all this going on?

[English]

SHRI SUDHANGSHU SEAL (Calcutta-North West): Sir, he has visited the area.

MR. SPEAKER: You sit down, please.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, then I had gone to *Thana*. I showed my identity card. I told them that I must meet the prisprns. They said, 'Who you are? Go to hell.' ...*(Interruptions)*

I was on a *dhama*. Let the Parliament know. I was on a *dhama* for one and a half hours. Then, somebody came and permitted me. He told me: "You can go inside but you cannot speak to the prisoners." Just imagine! He was the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

MR. SPEAKER: What is happening? You are not keeping your own words; I am sorry.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, I am saying. I wrote to the Prime Minister about this on 27th July; I wrote to the Prime Minister on 27th June; I wrote to the Prime Minister earlier on 4th June. I wrote to Mr. Hooda twice. I wrote to Mr. Hooda twice. I wrote to Mr. Hooda on 28th June.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dasgupta, please conclude now.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, I share the concern expressed by Mrs. Sonia Gandhi. But I wish, her concern is translated into action. I want dismissal of the police officer. I can identify him. Dismiss the police officer. I want a judicial inquiry by a sitting Supreme Court Judge. I want the Government to intervene. The Central Government should intervene. It is a Japanese company. ...*(Interruptions)* The Government is shaking in fear because it is a Japanese company.

MR. SPEAKER: all right. You have gone much beyond the incident.

Now, Mr. Basu Deb Acharia.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, generally, we do not give notice to suspend the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): We have also given notice on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): I have also given notice on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I can only hear one by one Mr. Prabhunath Singh.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, what happened at Gurgaon was a brutal attack on the peaceful demonstration by the workers Honda Cycle Company.

Sir, this is quite unprecedented. I have not seen this anywhere. Police in uniform have beaten up the workers mercilessly for three hours.

These workers were on agitation for quite some time. I had also written to the Prime Minister on 27th June and requested him to intervene and see to it. The Honda Company issued the order that the workers would have to give undertakings before entering into the factory.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a matter of incident. You only refer to the incident.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, these 3,000 workers are slaves. Labour laws were blatantly violated.

These workers were gheraoed by the Police.

MR. SPEAKER: We have heard this. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta was personally there. He has explained this.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, you cannot imagine that Police will take such an action against peaceful workers.

We demand a statement from the Prime Minister. I have seen that the Prime Minister has expressed agony on this incident. Only about two months' back, I met Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and requested her that she should prevail upon both the Chief Ministers. Same thing is happening in Punjab also. Sir, the unions formed by the workers are not being registered by the Labour Department of the State Government.

MR. SPEAKER: These are matters that are to be raised during full discussion. This is not a full discussion. There is no point in having full discussion now. You agreed to raise the matter. I said that the Minister would reply. Thereafter, if a discussion is permitted, it will be done.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, these workers were thrown out of job. I would ask whether a Japanese company, a multi-national company, would not abide by the law of the land, the labour laws.

MR. SPEAKER: Some Indian companies also do not observe labour laws.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I would ask whether they would be allowed to violate the labour laws. What was the demand? Sir, hundreds of workers were retrenched and were not allowed to enter the factory. Minimum wages were not being given to the workers. When workers were peacefully demonstrating—they were on *dharma*—they were mercilessly beaten up.

MR. SPEAKER: You have gone far away of the suspension of Question Hour.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: They were mercilessly beaten up. Five hundred to six hundred workers were injured and were admitted in hospitals. But, there is no medicine.

I demand that the Central Government should intervene and the Police officers, who are responsible for this—like Deputy Commissioner, SP and others—should be suspended and a Judicial inquiry should be set up. A Magisterial inquiry will not do. This should be inquired into by a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court and the Prime Minister should make a statement. This is an incident of a serious nature; we want the Prime Minister to come and make a statement. The Government should intervene and those Police officers, who are responsible for this and who issued orders for beating up of the workers, should be immediately suspended.

MR. SPEAKER: The only problem here is that the Haryana Government is not here.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the inhuman treatment meted out to the workers in Gurgaon yesterday has left about seven hundred workers badly injured and two hundred workers have been arrested. I would like my colleagues on this side and the entire House to condemn this incident.

The workers' strike did not start yesterday. They had been constantly pressing for their demands for two months, and their demands were quite genuine. One thousand workers of the Japanese Company Honda Motorcycles and Scooter India Limited at Gurgaon were retrenched simply because they dared to form an association. It was their democratic right. We have democracy and not autocracy like Nadirshahi as a form of rule in our country. The workers have the right to form an association, they can unite themselves to protect

their democratic rights. When they united themselves, they were sacked, and their legitimate demands remained unheard for two months.

I would like to submit that it has been a general perception that whenever the question of workers comes up, the administration and management of the companies go against the workers. This incident is not new to Gurgaon. Workers were illtreated in 1994. In 2001, when the Maruti Company. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is a very serious matter and so, I have admitted it. All of you have agreed to cooperate with the Chair in mentioning the matter very briefly.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am concluding. Workers were beaten up, media persons were also beaten up. This is a very serious matter. It was said that the commissioner would look into the matter. *Prima facie* the Administration is guilty, the Commissioner is party to it, so how can he look into it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This will not be treated as a precedent, because a State subject cannot be discussed here.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Through you I would like to say that the Prime Minister should make a statement. Only probe will not do, immediate action should be taken against them. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let it be a 'free for all'. Let every hon. Member make his submission.

[Translation]

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV (Faizabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, emphasizing on the statement given by the hon. Member Shri Dasgupta after taking stock of the situation, I want to submit that this factory of Gurgaon is one of the factories of the multinational companies in the country where workers have been subjected to injustice. You must

have seen all this on TV. They were big beaten up with lathis like animals. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you repeating the same thing. Please speak that you want to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Every hon. Member will say the same thing.

[Translation]

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: My contention is that the constitutional and civil rights of the people ought to be protected in a democracy. Let the rights of workers be strengthened. Hence, it is essential to hold a judicial enquiry into the incident. Whenever there is magisterial enquiry. The outcome goes in favour of the Government.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You say that you agree with that.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: My another point is that those involved in this episode should be removed or suspended. Only then, the enquiry will be impartial.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you for your kind cooperation.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Nalanda): Mr. Speaker Sir, the incident that took place yesterday in Gurgaon is beyond any expression of condemnation. Malhotrajai raised this issue and the description of the event narrated by Dasguptaji, an eye witness is hair raising. Such an incident can not be imagined taking place in independent India. This is a living example of this party's slogan—"Congress kaa haath, gareebon ke saath." (The hand of Congress with the poor). ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Why should you stand up? It is my job and I am trying to do it. If you do not complicate it, it will be better. I will talk him to sit down. Everything is on record, whether I am trying my best or not, who is cooperating with the Chair and who is not, etc.

Kunwar Manvendra Singh, if you do not sit down, I will have to take action against you. I demand that you sit down. I demand that you sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member should take his words back. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded. Kunwar Manvendra Singh, would you sit down for now?

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: If they have any objection, they should withdraw their slogan. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Leave that aside.

[English]

You are here for a long time and you are a senior Member, you know what happens.

[Translation]

Speak only what you want to say.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Secondly, the hon. Prime Minister's praise for the British Raj prompted the police to repeat a Jallianwala Bagh like incident ...(Interruptions). This incident was a direct fallout of the praise showered by the Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: There is enough of it.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this incident is before us. We demand stern action against the guilty. This Congress Party should at least dismiss the State Government. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am warning you, Shri Manvendra Singh. I will suspend you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow me to regulate the House. Do not make fun of it. A very serious incident has happened. I am going out of my way and am permitting the Members to speak contrary to rules. I was assured that some hon. Members would speak for two minutes each. You can see what is happening here. This is the way Members are cooperating with the Chair. All assurances were given but I cannot trust any assurance now.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PPRASAD YADAV (Jhunjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have repeatedly said that this is an issue related to the law and order situation of the State, yet in view of the seriousness of the issue, you allowed the hon. Members to express their feelings and I thank you for that. The manner in which the employees who were demonstration on the Delhi-Jaipur Highway were indiscriminately lathi charged on the pretext of inviting them for submitting a memorandum, is shameful and blot on our democratic set up. Right now, Shri Mitrasen Yadav said that baton were blown on them like animals. Even animals cannot be treated like that. ...(Interruptions) We also rear cattle at homes but nobody even treats the animals like the manner workers were baton charged. It is shameful for our democracy. I am not pointing a finger at any party. It is a fact that the rights of workers will be compromised when MNCs will have their say. Therefore, the Government should take care of it. This is indeed a matter of concern for all of us. Therefore, I submit to conduct a judicial enquiry into it and if DC and SP and other officials are found guilty, *prima facie* charged should be framed against them and be suspended. Those police officials should be suspended forthwith who meted out this inhuman treatment by inciting the matter. Therefore, a judicial enquiry should be conducted in order to give

*Not recorded.

the message to the public at large that justice prevails here. The hon. Prime Minister and the Chairperson Smt. Sonia Gandhi have expressed their concern to this matter ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow him to speak. You wanted an uninterrupted speech. When others are speaking, you are interrupting them. Do not be unfair to me. I am trying my best to control the House. When you were speaking, you were opposing interruptions. I am not targeting you. Your Party Members are speaking. Let there be cooperation between each other.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a few days ago the farmers of Rajasthan bear the brunt of police firing. Where had their sympathy and empathy gone when this happened? ...*(Interruptions)* What are you talking? Do not talk like this? This issue pertains to workers. What could be expected from them who ask the police to fire on farmers? Therefore, I request to conduct a judicial enquiry into it and our hon. Minister of Home Affairs should give a statement on this issue.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We have agreed to have a statement. You have no patience.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH (Hissar): Mr. Speaker, Sir. Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak whatever happened in Gurgoan, yesterday.

[English]

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Sir, on behalf of my Party, I would like to associate myself with it. The Government should initiate inquiry. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Hon. Speaker. ...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not disturb. Your leader has already spoken.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH (Hissar): Hon. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister and the Chairperson of UPA, Smt. Sonia Gandhi have condemned the lathi charge on the labourers in Gurgaon. I would like to submit only one thing to my colleagues sitting before me that such things are done to gain cheap popularity. I would like to inform the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. What is this? Why are you disturbing the House?

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH (Hissar): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I have got the full report. If only a single hon. Member of this House proves that this report is not based on facts then I will not resign, but I am ready to suffer any punishment given to me. The BJP and RSS people*... have managed all this ...*(Interruptions)* One month back ...*(Interruptions)* On 25th July the workers had assembled at 10 a.m. ...*(Interruptions)* They reached Mahaveer Chowk at 12 and there the workers had assembled ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Show it to me. No unparliamentary word will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have removed it.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH (Hissar): I know that the workers were protesting peacefully but the anti-social elements belonging to RSS injured 37 police officers ...*(Interruptions)*

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

and set ablaze the vehicles. Thereafter the D.C. said
...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI: Hon. Speaker, Sir, he has mentioned RSS... How is he saying so?
...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That word has been expunged?

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH (Hissar): Sir, after that the DC said that he could receive memorandum from them. The workers had gone to give memorandum. However, their group comprised some anti social elements also.
...(*Interruptions*) They belonged to the RSS
...(*Interruptions*) They wielded lathis on the D.C.
...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point. Now please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH (Hissar): Sir, I am concluding in a minute. Seeing the developments that took place in 5 months in Haryana and the popularity of our Government, the R.S.S. men amongst the workers deliberately in order to put the blame on our Government.
...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: He is a * ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point. Now please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is a very sad day. This is another sad day for Parliament of India. I have called Mr. Geete.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, R.S.S. has been termed by him as. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have already excluded unparliamentary words. What else can I do?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: He is speaking totally baseless reports. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, all the workers belong to the Left union. It is our union. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: He is wrong.
...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will request everybody to sit down. When I am on my legs, at least, show little respect. I do not want much respect.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked you to sit down. Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: With the permission of all the hon. Leaders, I will show today's proceedings on television to all the Leaders. Let them decide how the House should function. I have asked Mr. Geete to speak. Only Mr. Geete's statement will be recorded.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Mr. Speaker Sir, inhuman treatment has been meted out to the workers by Haryana Government and Haryana Police at the behest of the Government. The incident was telecast live on T.V. and the way it was being telecast for three hours on this channel. ...(*Interruptions*)

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Will you sit down or not? Mr. Athawale, again you are crossing the limit. You are crossing the limit. Please sit down.

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE (Thane): Sir, he does not know the meaning of 'crossing the limits'.
...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, they are justifying this action. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this happening. The people will decide on what you have to do in this regard.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as regards workers in the history of independent India.
...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have only four notices for Suspension of Question Hour on this issue and let the country see how this has been converted into a full-fledged discussion. It was agreed that only three hon. Leaders will make submissions on this issue and then we can take up the Question Hour and after that there would be a statement by the hon. Home Minister on this incident and then, as I said, if necessary, a discussion may be held.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Bettiah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, then why do you allow them to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think, you should replace me soon.

[Translation]

Geete ji, you may speak. Prabhunath ji, please take your seat. Your leader has already spoken.

[English]

There is no statement. You have given notice for 'Zero Hour'. I am allowing only the leaders of parties.

Shri Nitish Kumar, the leader of your party has already spoken on this issue. I hope, you are not denying his leadership. Nobody is co-operating with the Chair. Nobody is keeping his words. Nobody is keeping his assurance given to the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the inhuman and brutal treatment meted to the workers and employees of Honda Company the police on the direction of the Government, an unprecedented step the history of independent India, deserves severest condemnation. This incident was telecast live for three hours at a stretch on Doordarshan and other T.V. channels. Such barbaric action of the Government of Haryana cannot be tolerated. This incident is more shameful than Jalianwala Bagh carnage.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, unfortunately, instead of condemning this incident, the other side tried to defend this action. It has been said that criminal elements had staged managed it. The police is behaving in the same inhuman manner in every Congress-ruled state. In a letter recently written to you, in which I have narrated that when the then Speaker of Lok Sabha Shri Manohar Joshi two days back visited Dadar Police station to have first hand knowledge of the police action against his party workers he was attacked and even Members of Parliament and legislatures were not spared. This happens in every Congress-ruled State.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is an unfortunate incident and should be condemned in this House. The House should pass a Censure Motion condemning this incident but, unfortunately, the Congress party is supporting it.
...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody is co-operating with the Chair, same thing is being mentioned by everybody.

Shri Tripathy, you can associate with him on this issue as Shri Yerranna has done.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Sir, I will take just one minute.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of this Gurgaon incident, there is need to ponder over the fact that since the

Supreme Court has imposed a ban on strikes, the worker should have the right to stage a peaceful demonstration. Paradoxically, while there is a ban on strikes, the peaceful demonstration invites police wrath. We condemn this incident and demand a judicial inquiry into this inhuman tragedy.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This Government cannot answer this question.

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA (Sangrur): Sir, I want to make a submission on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can associate yourself with this.

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Sir, I associate myself with this what has been said by him.

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Pondicherry): Sir, the incident that took place at Gurgaon is highly unfortunate and it exposes the weaknesses of our liberalisation and privatisation moves and shows how they act against the interest of our labourers.

What should not happen has happened. Therefore, we, on behalf of the Pattali Makkal Katchi, sympathise with the workers and also convey our condolence to the workers who are affected by this incident. At the same time, we would urge upon the Government of India to pay immediate compensation to the workers who have been affected and the Government of India should rush medical aid to those affected by this incident. All kinds of efforts must be taken to restore peace in that area.

Sir, hon. Member of Parliament, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta who went to the rescue of the workers has been insulted and humiliated by the police.

MR. SPEAKER: We have already heard it from him.

PROF. M. RAMADASS: This should not be allowed to happen. What has happen again to Mr. Dasgupta may happen to any other Member of Parliament and excesses should not be allowed by bureaucrats and the police forces and the Government of India should rectify all these matters.

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (Sriperumbudur): Sir, on behalf of DMK, we express our deep anguish towards the victims and we highly condemn the brutal and barbaric

attitude of the police of that area against the labourers. The labourers have the statutory right to go on a strike. Nowadays, the police are attacking the labourers all over the country. To the maximum, they are supporting the labourers of the companies which are opting for FDI. I associate with what Shri Gurudas Dasgupta has said. There should be a judicial inquiry in this regard so that brutal activities of the police are curbed in future.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, I will be very brief. As you have stated, the hon. Home Minister will make a statement on this issue. I just urge upon the Government that a signal should be given to our countrymen that protection will be given to the working class of our country who go on an all-India protest. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Another member is speaking from the same party. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Do not impute anything to me.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: We have also given notice.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No, you have not given notice. You have not given notice for suspension.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have called one leader from your party to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Sorry.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: This Government has a responsibility to our countrymen and a right signal should go to our people that such an unfortunate brutal incident

will not take place anywhere in the country. The offenders should be punished and an impartial inquiry must be instituted immediately so that truth will come out and a message will go to our countrymen that such an incident will not occur any more in the country.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I may be allowed to associate with the sentiments expressed here.

MR. SPEAKER: Please be brief. You never bother to give a notice even. Now everybody becomes concerned.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: I would also just like to mention that what has happened to Mr. Dasgupta may be treated as a matter of privilege as it is a very serious issue.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different matter. Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is my humble submission to this House that there should not be any politics on the issue of Gurgaon incident. Smt. Sonia Gandhi, hon. Prime Minister and the Chief Minister of Haryana have already expressed their anguish on the high handedness of police I request Hon. Members of BJP not to indulge in politics over this issue. They should rather condemn the injustice done by Police Administration. Members sitting on this side are more intelligent than you people. It is the responsibility of UPA and everybody to condemn whenever atrocities are committed against labourers and workers.

The ill treatment meted out to Shri Dasguptaji and atrocities perpetrated on the workers seems to be a handiwork of Japanese Company in connivance with the Haryana Police. Therefore, it should be thoroughly enquired into. It should also be enquired into as to whether or not RSS had any role in this incident. It is better if they have no role in this incident, but, if they have played any role it should be inquired into.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Ms. Mehbooba Mutfi. Please do not repeat what others have said. You may associate.

[Translation]

MS. MEHBOOBA MUFTI (Anantnag): I will be very brief. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was the most brutal incident that has happened in Gurgaon yesterday and it betrays the lacuna in our system. Whatever happened in Gurgaon, Rajasthan and Gujarat points out towards lacuna in our system. I would like to say that nobody talked about the incident that occurred in Kupwara yesterday in which three innocent children were killed. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Very well, you are all misusing the opportunity. Your question is over. Please sit down.

[Translation]

MS. MEHBOOBA MUFTI: I would like to know from the civil society whether this is not a murder ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: What was happened today will not be treated as a precedent in future.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not to be recorded any more.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: You are going to some other incident.

...*(Interruptions)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Dereservation of Manufacturing Items

*21. SHRI P. MOHAN:
SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL:

Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

*Not recorded.

(a) whether certain items reserved for production under the Small Scale Sector Industries (SSIs) have been dereserved recently;

(b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor alongwith the items whose production would be left with SSI;

(c) whether the Government has permitted foreign companies to enter the SSI sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith measures taken to protect the interest of SSI;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any study prior to dereserving the items falling under SSI sector; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Government has

dereserved 108 products (including ten sub-products) from the list of products reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small scale industries (SSI) sector under notification no. 420(E) dated 28 March 2005, to allow greater opportunities for technological upgradation, promotion of export and achieving economies of scale. At present, there are 506 items reserved exclusively for manufacture in the SSI sector, as detailed in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Companies, including foreign companies, having equity interest in any industrial undertaking are not permitted to invest more than 24% of equity in a small scale industry. If a non-SSI unit (domestic or foreign) intends to manufacture any product reserved exclusively for manufacture in the SSI sector, it has to undertake export obligation of at least 50% of its production. There has been no change in these policies.

(e) and (f) Before dereservation of products, industry associations, Ministries of the Central Government and specialists concerned are consulted and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee constituted under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 are taken in account.

Statement

List of Items Reserved for Exclusive Manufacture in the Small Scale Sector

(As on 26 July 2005)

Sl.No.	(As per Gazette Notification)	Product Code	Name of the Product
1	2	3	4
		20-21	Food and Allied Industries
1.	3	202501	Pickles & chutneys
2.	7	205101	Bread
3.	8A	20530102	Pastry
4.	9	209201029	Hard boiled sugar candy
5.	10	21100101	Rapeseed oil (except solvent extracted)
6.	11	21100102	Mustard Oil (except solvent extracted)
7.	12	21100103	Sesame oil (except solvent extracted)
8.	13	21100104	Groundnut oil (except solvent extracted)

} Other than cases of State Agro Co-operatives and Growers Co-operatives

1	2	3	4
9.	16	21920101	Ground and processed spices other than spice oil and Oleo resin spices
		27	Wood and Wood Products
10.	37A	271001	Sawn timber
11.	38	27210301	Wooden crates
12.	40	273002	Seasoned wood
13.	41	279914	Wooden sewing machine covers
14.	42	273012	Cable drums for AA & ACSR conductors
15.	47	276001	Wooden furniture and fixtures
16.	48	276002	Wooden storage cupboards
17.	49	276003	Wooden storage shelves & racks
18.	50	279908	Wood wool slabs
		28	Paper Products
19.	53	280905	Decorative papers
20.	55	281101	Paper Bags
21.	57	28120101	Paper board cartons (unlaminated)
22.	58	281301	Paper cups/plates
23.	59	281902	Paper envelopes
24.	60	281904	Corrugated fibre board containers
25.	65	283902	Paper napkins including facial tissue napkins
26.	67	283906	Teleprinter rolls
27.	68	283907	Stencil paper
28.	70	283909	Slitting of ordinary paper into rolls & sheets
29.	71	283910	Toilet paper rolls and sheets
30.	73	283912	Stickers, labels of gummed paper etc.
31.	74	283913	Treated tracing paper
32.	75	283914	Gummed paper for stamps
33.	76	283915	Gummed paper other than for stamps
34.	78	283917	Transfer labels

1	2	3	4
35.	79	285002	Exercise books and registers
36.	80	285005	Letter pads
37.	81	285006	File covers and file board
		303	Plastic Products
38.	126	301201	Full PVC footwear chappals, sandals and shoes
39.	128	42713	Acrylic sheets except by continuous extrusion process
40.	129	303303	Fibre-Glass reinforced plastic products other than the following: (a) SMC & DMC and its mouldings. (b) Continuous Filament Winding (Pipes above 600 mm diameter) (c) Pultruded products (d) FRP sheets by continuous process
41.	130	30330402	Hessian, paper and cloth to polythylene laminations-Straight and Sandwiched by extrusion coating process except paper to polythylene laminations for integrated packing.
42.	131	303402	H.D. Polythylene Mono-Filament (Except for captive use for rope manufacturers)
43.	132	303403	Polypropylene Mono-Filament (Except for captive use for rope manufactures)
44.	133	30350101	Polythylene Films with thickness less than 0.10 mm except co-extruded film cross linked polymer films and high density molecular films
45.	134	3035012	Products of polythylene films as coloured printed films & bags.
46.	135	303601	Spectacle frames by fabrication or by injection moulding
47.	136	303702	Polypropylene tubular films (except biaxially oriented)
48.	137	30370301	Industrial items from engg.. plastics material by fabrication process only.
49.	139	303705	Polypropylene box strapping
50.	140	30370601	Polythylene and PVC flexible hoses (except wire braided hoses)

1	2	3	4
			Injection Moulding Thermo-Plastic Product
51.	140A	303707	1. Handles
52.	140B	303802	2. Soap cases
53.	140C	303804	3. Buckets
54.	140 D	303808	4. Cups
55.	140 E	303810	5. Lunch Boxes
56.	140 F	303812	6. Water jugs
57.	140 G	303816	7. Saucers
58.	140 H	303818	8. Tumblers
59.	140 HH	30382200	8A. Plastic cane
60.	140 I	303831	9. Bins for various sizes
61.	140 J	303832	10. Washing bowls
62.	140 K	303833	11. Salad baskets
63.	140 L	303834	12. Dust pans and bins
64.	140 M	303835	13. Hair brushes
65.	140 N	303836	14. Umbrella frames
66.	140 O	303837	15. Hinged hair pins
67.	140 P	303838	16. Babies bath tubs
68.	140 Q	303839	17. Mugs
69.	140 R	303840	18. Plates and dishes
70.	140 S	303841	19. Salt containers
71.	140 U	303843	21. Pencil boxes
72.	140 V	3303844	22. Coffee pots
73.	140 W	303845	23. Coffee pot covers
74.	140 X	303846	24. Table calendar stands
75.	140 Y	303847	25. Office table tray
76.	140 Z	303848	26. Waste paper baskets
77.	142	30390102	Flexible polyurethane foam products
78.	143	42960	Polystyrene foam products from expandable polystyrene beads (except slabs for expandable polystyrene beads manufacturers)

1	2	3	4
79.	144	303903	Plastic buttons
80.	145		Fabricated plastic products as follows-
		30390401	1. Advertising novelties
		30390402	2. Desk calendar
		30390403	3. Pen stand
		30390405	5. Decorative and industrial fixtures
		30390406	6. Street lights
		30390407	7. Corridor lights
		30390408	8. Passage lights
		30390409	9. Building models (Prototype)
		30390410	10. Machine model (Prototype)
81.	146	303909	Plastic combs
82.	147	30391201	PVC Pipes including conduits-Upto-110 mm dia.
		30393501	Fittings for PVC pipes including conduits upto-110 mm dia.
83.	148	303913	zip fasteners-Non-metallic (Except in the case of integrated plants manufacturing all components).
84.	150	303916	Plastic rain coats
85.	152	303926	Flash light torch cases-plastic
86.	153	303927	Polyester sheets
87.	154	303928	Other thermo-welded plastic product such as:
		30392801	1. Shopping bags
		30392802	2. Diaries
		30392803	3. File cover
		30392804	4. Badges/Folders
		30392805	5. Advertising materials
		30392806	6. Wallets
		30392807	7. Passport covers

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		30392808	8. Tool kit covers
		30392810	10. Industrial packing for calculators, Microphones, etc.
		30392811	11. Inside assembly of brief cases
		30392812	12. Key chains
		30392813	13. Identity cards and visiting cards
		30392814	14. Albums
		30392815	15. Textile welding for garments
			Injection Moulding Thermo-Plastic Products
88.	156 A 31	303962	toilet seats
89.	156 A 32	303963	Toilet lids
90.	156 A 33	303964	Letter/Words
		31	Chemicals and Chemical Products
91.	210 A	31922301	Water soluble wood preservative based on copper chrome arsenic boric compounds
92.	211		Dyestuff Basic Dyes
		31220301	1. Basic yellow 2
		31220302	2. Basic green 4
		31220303	3. Basic green 1
		31220304	4. Basic violet 11
		31220305	5. Basic violet 1
		31220306	6. Basic blue 7
		31220307	7. Basic violet 10
		31220308	8. Basic blue (Methylene Blue) 9
93.	213		Azo Dyes
			Direct
		31220701	1. Direct yellow 8
		31220702	2. Direct yellow 17

1	2	3	4
		31220703	3. Direct yellow 9
		31220704	4. Direct yellow 29
		31220705	5. Direct red (Congo red) 28
		31220706	6. Direct red 13
		31220707	7. Direct dye [Brilliant Congo C (A)]
		31220708	8. Direct red 1
		31220709	9. Direct brown 2
		31220710	10. Direct brown 59
		31220711	11. Direct orange 1
		31220712	12. Direct yellow 20
		31220713	13. Direct orange 1
		31220714	14. Direct violet 45
		31220715	15. Direct violet 1
		31220716	16. Direct black 29
		31220717	17. Direct blue 2
		31220718	18. Direct blue 6
		31220719	19. Direct red 61
		31220725	25. Direct yellow 4
		31220726	26. Direct yellow (Chrysophenic) 12
		31220727	27. Direct violet 7
		31220728	28. Direct violet 31
		31220729	29. Direct violet 9
		31220730	30. Direct violet 51
		31220731	31. Direct red 81
		31220732	32. Direct yellow 44
		31220733	33. Direct red 31
		31220734	34. Direct Orange 26

1	2	3	4
		31220735	35. Direct red 23
		31220736	36. Direct red 83
		31220737	37. Direct brown 1
		31220738	38. Direct brown 5
		31220739	39. Direct black 38
		31220740	40. Direct green 1
		31220741	41. Direct green 6
		31220742	42. Direct green 8
		31220743	43. Direct brown 75
		31220744	44. Direct blue 71
		31220745	45. Direct black 56
			Acid Dyes
		31220761	1. Acid yellow 36
		31220762	2. Acid orange 7
		31220763	3. Acid red 88
		31220764	4. Acid red (Food Red 7) 18
		31220765	5. Acid red (Food Red 10) 1
		31220766	6. Acid violet (Food Red 11) 7
		31220767	7. Acid yellow 11
		31220768	8. Acid yellow 76
		31220769	9. Acid yellow (Food Yellow 5) 17
		31220770	10. Acid yellow (Food Yellow 4) 23
		31220771	11. Acid brown 55
		31220772	12. Acid orange 24
		31220773	13. Acid brown 14
		31220774	14. Acid black 1
		31220775	15. Acid red 85

1	2	3	4
		31220776	16. Acid yellow 42
		31220778	18. Acid blue 113
		31220779	19. Acid red 142
		31220781	21. Acid red 17
		31220782	22. Acid yellow 73
94.	214		Naphthols
		31220801	1. Azoic coupling Components (Naphthol AS) 2
		31220802	2. Azoic coupling Components (Naphthol ASE) 10
		31220803	3. Azoic coupling Components (Naphthol AS-BS) 17
		31220804	4. Azoic coupling Components (Naphthol AS-D) 19
		31220805	5. Azoic coupling Components (Naphthol AS-TR) 8
		31220806	6. Azoic coupling Components (Naphthol AS-OL) 20
		31220807	7. Azoic coupling Components (Naphthol AS-LT) 24
		31220808	8. Azoic coupling Components (Naphthol AS-PH) 14
		31220809	9. Azoic coupling Components (Naphthol AS-BO) 4
		31220810	10. Azoic coupling Components (Naphthol AS-SW) 7
		31220811	11. Azoic coupling Components (Naphthol AS-G) 5
95.	215	31220901	Pthalocyanine Blue (Except for Captive consumption for manufacture of Phthale Cyanine green).
96.	216		Reactive Dyes
		31221001	1. Brilliant red M-5B Reactive Red-2
		31221002	2. Brilliant red H-7B Reactive Red-4
		31221003	3. Rubine M-5B Reactive Red-6
		31221004	4. Scarlet H-CR Reactive Red-8
		31221005	5. Brilliant red M-8B Reactive Red-11
		31221006	6. Brilliant red H-8B Reactive Red-31
		31221007	7. Rubine H-BN Reactive Red-32

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	31221008	8. Pink	RB Reactive Red-37
	31221009	9. Brilliant red	EB Reactive Red-73
	31221010	10. Brilliant pink	B Reactive Red-74
	31221011	11. Brilliant purple	H-RR Reactive Violet-1
	31221012	12. Brilliant magenta	B Reactive Violet-13
	31221013	13. Brilliant violet	PR Reactive Violet-14
	31221014	14. Brilliant violet	5RX Reactive Violet-21
	31221015	15. Magenta	B
	31221016	16. Yellow	MY-R Reactive Yellow-1
	31221017	17. Yellow	4-AS Reactive Yellow-3
	31221018	18. Yellow	MY-R Reactive Yellow-4
	31221019	19. Yellow	M-GR Reactive Yellow-7
	31221020	20. Yellow	H-4G Reactive Yellow-18
	31221021	21. Brilliant yellow	M-4G Reactive Yellow-22
	31221022	22. Brilliant yellow	6G Reactive Yellow-43
	31221023	23. Yellow	R Reactive Yellow-44
	31221024	24. Black	H-N Reactive Black-8
	31221025	25. Brilliant blue	H-70 Reactive Blue-3
	31221026	26. Brilliant blue	M-R Reactive Blue-4
	31221027	27. Brilliant blue	H-GR Reactive Blue-5
	31221028	28. Navy blue	M-3R Reactive Blue-9
	31221029	29. Brilliant blue	H-5G Reactive Blue-25
	31221030	30. Navy blue	H-3R Reactive Blue-28
	31221031	31. Navy blue	RD Reactive Blue-39
	31221032	32. Blue	BRR Reactive Blue-56
	31221033	33. Navy blue	RX Reactive Blue-59

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		31221034	34. Orange MX-G Reactive Orange-1
		31221035.	35. Brilliant orange M-2R Reactive Orange-4
		31221036	36. Golden yellow H-R Reactive Orange-11
		31221037	37. Brilliant orange H-2R Reactive Orange-3
		31221038	38. Orange Reactive Orange-4
		31221039	39. Orange GEX Reactive Orange-36
		31221040	40. Brilliant orange RX Reactive Orange-37
		31221041	41. Brilliant orange 3RD Reactive Orange-38
		31221042	42. Brown 4-RH Reactive Brown-9
		31221043	43. Brown M-4R Reactive Brown-10
		31221044.	44. Yellow H-AS Reactive Yellow-46
		31221045	45. Navy blue 3RH Reactive Blue-26
97.	217		Fast Colour Bases
		31221101	1. Fast Yellow GG base (Azoic Diazo Comp 44) 3700
		31221102	2. Fast Orange GC base (Azoic Diazo Comp 2) 3700
		31221103	3. Fast scarlet GG/GCS Base (Azoic Comp 3) 3701
		31221104	4. Azoic Diazo Comp 7 3703
		31221105	5. Fast red 3 GL base (Azoic Diazo Comp 9) 3704
		31221107	7. Fast red KB Base (Azoic Diazo Comp 32) 3709
		31221109	9. Fast red GL base (Azoic Diazo Comp 8) 3711
		31221110	10. Fast red R/RC base (Azoic Diazo Comp 10) 3712
		31221111	11. Fast red B base (Azoic Diazo Comp 5) 3712
		31221112	12. Fast scarlet R/RC base (Azoic Diazo Comp 13) 3713
		31221113	13. Fast Violet B Base (Azoic Diazo Comp 41) 3716
		31221114	14. Fast blue BB Base (Azoic Diazo Comp 20) 3717
		31221115	15. Fast garment GOC Base (Azoic Diazo Comp 4) 3721

1	2	3	4
			Natural Essential Oils
98.	219	315102	Cashew shell oil
99.	226	36154	Natural essential oils by steam/hydro distillation process
			Organic Chemicals, Drugs and Drug Intermediate
100.	227	31060101	Para-amino phenol-Indl. grade
101.	228	310605	Balls & cubes made of Para dichlorobenzene
102.	220	310627	Dimethyl sulphate-based on methyl alcohol
103.	231	310628	Pyrazolones
104.	232	31062901	Pottassium citrate-Indl. grade
105.	234	310631	Tartrates
106.	235	310645	Diethyl phthalate
107.	236	310646	Diocetyl phthalate
108.	237	310647	Dibutyl phthalate
109.	238	310648	Dimethyl phthalate
110.	239	310649	Benzyl chloride PT for captive consumption
111.	240	310650	Benzyl benzoate
112.	2401	310650	Niacinamide
113.	240(A)	310669	Stearate of aluminium
114.	240(B)	310670	Stearate of magnesium
115.	240(C)	310671	Stearate of calcium
116.	240(D)	310672	Stearate of zinc
117.	241	312127	Paint driers—Naphthenates octoates linoleates etc. of lead, cobalt, manganese, zinc, calcium, etc.
118.	242	312405	Chlorinated paraffin wax (upto 60% Chlorine content)
119.	244	313125	Paracetamol
120.	246	313149	Glycero phosphoric acid
121.	247	313150	Lanolin anhydrous

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122.	248	313151	Xanthates
123.	249	313152	Dichlorophenol
124.	249A	31315801	Methyl parabens and sodium salt starting from para hydroxy benzoic acid
125.	249B	31315901	Ethyl parabens and sodium salt starting from Para hydroxy bezoic acid
126.	249C	31319501	Propyl parabens and sodium salt starting from Para.hydroxy benzoic acid
127.	249D	3131960	Calcium gluconate
128.	249E	35339	Turpentine by steam/hydro distillation process
129.	250	316201	Polyester resins unsaturated
130.	251	316204	PVC compounds
131.	252	316206	Alyd resins (except for captive consumption)
132.	252A	31942960	Nicotinic acid
			Other Chemicals and Chemical products
133.	253	305301	Wax candles
134.	254	305901	Napthalane ball
135.	254A	31010101	Pottassium nitrate produced from salt petre
136.	255	310100	Pottassium meta bi-sulphate
137.	256	310111	Barium carbonate
138.	257	310112	Barium sulphate
139.	258	310113	Barium sulphide
140.	259	310115	Sodium sulphide except as by-product
141.	260	310121	Sodium thio sulphate
142.	261	31012301	Calcium chloride-incl. grade except as by-product
143.	262	31012401	Zinc oxide-Incl. grade
144.	263	310126	Aluminium hydroxide gel.
145.	264	310139	Zinc nitrate

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146.	265	310301	Nicke sulphate—other than manufactured as primary producer as a by-product
147.	266	310302	Nickel chloride
148.	267	310304	Nickel carbonate
149.	268	310305	Nickel formate
150.	269	310306	Copper sulphate—other than manufactured as primary producer as a by-product
151.	270	311307	Copper nitrate
152.	271	310308	Copper chloride
153.	272	310322	Cadmium oxide
154.	273	310323	Cadmium iodide
155.	274	310325	Cadmium nitrate
156.	275	310329	Cadmium phosphate
157.	276	310330	Barium chloride
158.	277	310331	Barium nitrate
159.	277A	310334	Calcium nitrate except as by-product
160.	278	310336	Zinc chloride
161.	279	310337	Zinc sulphate—other than manufactured by primary metal producer as a by-product
162.	280	310360	Copper oxy-chloride
163.	281	310361	Copper carbonate
164.	282	310362	Potassium iodide
165.	283	310363	Sodium iodide
166.	284	310364	Precipitated silica except fumed silica and spray dried silica
167.	285	310365	Sulphur powder—Other than insoluble for rubber vulcanization
168.	287	310409	Sodium thiocyanate
169.	288	310412	Magnesium sulphate
170.	289	310424	Electroplating salts—Compounded

1	2	3	4
171.	290	310426	Zinc cyanide
172.	291	310435	Cadmium cyanide
173.	295	312017	Artists colours—oil, water and wax based
174.	296	312122	Red lead paints
175.	297	312123	Red oxide paints
176.	298	312124	Wagon black paints
177.	299	312125	Graphite paints
178.	300	312126	Paste paints
179.	304	312408	Aluminium paints
180.	305	312109	Bitumen based paints
181.	307	312901	Dry Distempers
182.	308	314201	Laundry soap
183.	309	314303	Formulated perfumery compounds
184.	311	314402	Tooth powder
185.	313	317001	Safety matches
186.	314	318401	Fire works
187.	316	31930301	Husked & dehusked guar gum splits & meals
188.	317	319501	Animal glue
189.	318	319504	Office gum paste
190.	318A	319602	Saccharine
191.	318B	319603	Sodium saccharine
192.	319	319902	Agarbaties
193.	320	319704	Sodium silicate
194.	321	319701	Sealing wax
195.	322	319906	Industrial adhesives based on starch, gum dextrin and silicates
196.	322A	319907	Camphor tablets
197.	323	3199802	Alums including aluminium sulphate—incl. grade excluding its manufacture in integrated sulphuric acid plants and also recovery from waste toxic effluents

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198.	324	319921	Potassium silicate
199.	325	319922	Calcium silicate
			Glass and Ceramics
200.	327	320101	Fire clay, bricks and blocks containing Less than 40% alumina
201.	328		Roofing Tiles
		320401	3. Roofing tiles—clay
		329202	7. Roofing tiles—cement concrete
202.	329		Flooring Tiles
		320402	3. Flooring tiles—clay
		326316	5. Flooring tiles—marble (excluding tiles of thickness less than 10 mm)
		326137	6. Flooring tiles—granite (excluding tiles of thickness less than 10 mm)
		328903	7. Flooring tiles—cement mosaic
		329204	8. Flooring tiles-cement concrete
203.	330		Ceramic Table Wares and Allied Items in Stone Wares
			Semi Vitreous Wares and Earthen Wares Namely:
		323101	1. Dinner sets
		323102	2. Tea sets
		323103	3. Cups and saucers
		323104	4. Jars and other containers
204.	330A	321002	Block Glass
205.	330B	321003	Vitrite Glass (except for captive use)
206.	331	32110601	Glass beads except industrial beads
207.	331A	321202015	Glass mirrors excluding those manufactured by using automatic spray or vacuum coating process.
208.	333	321408	Scientific laboratory glassware (excluding boro Silicate type)
209.	334	321409	Micro-cover glasses and slides for microscopes
210.	335	321701	Glass bangles
211.	336	321908	Glass holloware by mouth blown and/or semi automatic process

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212.	337	32190901	Sodalime silica pressed glass tumbler
		32190902	1. Sodalime silica pressed glass
		32190903	2. Sodalime silica pressed glass bowls
		32090904	3. Sodalime silica pressed glass ashtrays
		32090905	4. Sodalime silica pressed glass vases
213.	337A	321910	Glass marbles (All types)
214.	338	323301	Low tension insulators
215.	339		Chemical porcelain, items as follows:
		32390401	1. Flat tipped basins
		32380402	2. Round and rectangular type dishes
		32380403	3. Combustion posts
		32380404	4. Crucibles
		32380405	5. Filter funnels for vacuum pressure
		32380406	6. Gravity filtrations
		32380407	7. Pipette rests
		32380408	8. Spotting plates
		32380409	9. Dessicator plates
216.	339A	324201	Lime used for construction and lime wash
217.	339B	32420401	Hydrated lime used for construction and lime wash
218.	340	324901	Plaster of paris (excepting for use as construction material)
219.	341	324902	Chalk crayons including tailors chalk
220.	342	32490501	Plaster boards (excepting for using automatic process)
221.	343	326906	Stoneware jars and bowls kundi
222.	344	326904	Salt glazed sewer pipes
223.	345	32890101	Asbestos pipes and fittings—for household purposes only according to ISI specification
224.	347	32890501	Reinforced cement concrete pipes up to 100 cms dia.
225.	348	32960101	Graphite crucibles—up to 500 nos.
226.	349	32990801	Silicon carbide crucibles upto 150 nos.

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		33-35	Mechanical Engg. excluding Transport Equipment
227.	353	331149	Bright bars
228.	354	33115101	Pressure die casting—up to 0.75 k.g.
229.	335	331152	M.S. and C.I. flanges
230.	357	33130401	Flexible metallic pipe up to 35 m.m. dia for non-pressure applications
231.	358	331503	Stranded wire (excluding high tensile prestressed concrete wires)
232.	360	33172201	Mechanical jacks up to 30 tonnes
233.	361	33172301	Hydraulic jacks upto 30 tonnes capacity
234.	362	331727	Signal ladders
235.	363	331751	Street light fittings
236.	364	340101	Steel almirah
237.	365	340102	Steel vaults, safes and cash boxes excluding the following items of which detailed specifications are given below: (I) Fire Resistant Record Protection Equipment Test for two hours up to 10000 (degree) C against the time temperature graph specified by the International standard Organisation in their specification No. ISOR-834. The test is inclusive of the drop test midway through the rim test. The Cabinet to be tested and certified by the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee or similar approved testing organisation. (II) Fire and Burglar Resistance Safe Which can withstand 'Expert Test Attack'. 'Expert Test Attack' is defined hereunder as per recognized testing procedure: (a) The testing party shall consist of two experienced operators who have studied the sample safe and are fully familiar with its detailed construction, and operation. They will also have fully studied detailed component and assembly drawing of the safe. (b) The tools available shall be all the common hand tools including sledge hammers; up to 3.5 kg size and crow bars upto 1½ metres long. Power tools will include portable electric impact hammers upto 25 mm size, portable drill presses or drill holding mechanism to accommodate portable electric drill upto 12 mm in size carbide tipped drills will be used (and not just plain HSS drills). Also power saws upto 200 mm in diameter and hole saws upto 82.5 mm in diameter and reciprocating saws with maximum blade length 200 mm.

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(c) The objective will be of either making a hole of minimum 40 sq. cm or knocking of the lock and welding open the door.

(d) The total above test attack will last for a specific time.

(IV) Jewellers safe which can withstand 'Expert Test. Attack'.
Expert Test Attack' is defined here under as per recognised testing procedure:

This will be as per the fire and Burglar Resistant Safe described above, but with the following vital additions:

(a) Oxy-acetylene gas cutting torch will be for attack. The quantity of gas consumed shall be limited to 30 cu.m. of combined total oxygen and fuel gas.

(b) One combination Lock is mandatory on these safes. The lock should be manipulation proof and be capable of one million different combinations.

(c) There shall be provision for fitting a 2 movement time lock.

(d) The safe will have several automatic locking devices activated by components breaking, explosives, very high temperature and severe shock to automatically relock the safe. Also in case any lock is dislodged by means of explosives or other means, the safe will automatically re-lock.

(e) The objective of the attack will be to make a hole of 13 sq. cm.

(f) The attack is required to last for twice as long as for the Fire Burglar Resisting Safes.

(V) Safe Deposit Locker

The locker doors will have milled edges to permit close seating, thus ensuring not only great resistance to crow bar attack but also interchangeability with each other. This is vital from the servicing point of view. The locks will be interchangeable between themselves which is again absolutely vital for servicing purposes. Each lock is jointly controlled by the renter with a renter's key; and by the custodian who has one master key for the entire installation which may be several hundred of lockers. The lock lever combinations shall be computer generated to ensure that no two keys are identical and that its own key alone will open lock. This loss of keys by the renters is a common feature and a system of breaking open (no duplicate keys of records are kept), urgently repairing the door and refitting with a new interchangeable lock, are vital serving matters. Also occasionally there is a loss of

1	2	3	4
			the custodians key putting hundred of Lockers in jeopardy. In this case a mechanic has to be deputed to camp at site, customers are called one by one and lockers opened in their presence and the custodians part of the lock mechanism changed to suit the new master key. This is a major operation
			(VI) Safes with Safe Deposit Lockers
			This can be specified as incorporating all the special features of both a Fire Burglar Resistant Safe and the safe Deposit Locker as indicated above. This term is used in Banks which do not have their own reinforced vault and also in large hotels as a service to their customers for keeping their valuables. Here the ability for urgent service to hotel guests who may have lost their keys and may have valuables like money, airline tickets and passports, is very vital. One other vital point is that the most popular size is the 2085 mm high unit which weigh is around 2.5 tonnes and requires an overhead crane during its manufacture.
238.	366	340103	Meat and food safes—Metallic
239.	367	340104	Metal cabinets—All types
240.	368	340201	Steel trunks
241.	369	34030101	Tin containers unprinted—other than O.T.S. and cans up to 18 litres capacity
242.	370	340306	G.I. buckets
243.	371	34030801	Barrels upto 60 litre cap.
244.	372	34032001	Drums upto 60 litre cap.
245.	373	340322	Tin trays
246.	375	340324	Dust bins
247.	376	340401	Sanitary fixtures—metallic
248.	377	340403	Cocks and valves—water pipe fittings
249.	378	340401	M.S. pipes fittings—up to 100 mm dia.
250.	378A	34101201	M.S. storage tanks up to 1500 litres storage capacity. (simple type with rivets/welds but excluding pressed ribs)
251.	379	340501	Pressure stove
252.	380	340502	Wick stoves. Other than those manufactured accordance with design nos. 145215, 145216, 145299 (Nutan type stoves) registered in the name of IOC
253.	381	340601	Hurricane lanterns

1	2	3	4
254.	382	340605	Signal lamps
255.	383	340606	Hand lamps
256.	386	340904	Umbrella ribs and fittings
257.	387	340906	Zip fasteners—Metallic except in the case of integrated plants manufacturing all components
258.	388	340907	Tin cutters
259.	389	340918	Belt fasteners
260.	390	340919	Snap fasteners
261.	391	340920	Pilfer proof caps
262.	392	340921	Gun cases
263.	393	341001015	Doors, windows and ventilators metallic (excluding heavy duty hollow steel doors filled with non-metallic cores, suitable for special applications like security, fire protection, sound proofing and bullet penetration resistance).
264.	394	341004	Rolling shutters
265.	396	342002	Aluminium furniture
266.	397	34200301	Adjustable beds-Hospital
267.	398	34200302	Iron and steel cots—All types
268.	399	342004	Storage cupboards—Iron and steel)
269.	400	342005	Racks—All Types including angular Racks—iron and steel)
270.	402	34200602	Steel chairs—All types
271.	403	34200701	Steel tables—Hospitals
272.	404	34200702	Steel tables—All other types
273.	405	34200801	Trolleys—Railway Platform drinking water
274.	406	34200802	Trolleys—Iron and steel-Hospital
275.	407	342009	Stretchers—Iron and steel
276.	408	342010	Storage bins—Steel
277.	409	342099	Steel furniture—All other types
278.	410	343101	Hacksaw Frames
279.	411	343102	Pliers

1	2	3	4
280.	412	343103	Screw drivers
281.	413	343104	Spanners
282.	414	343106	Hammers
283.	415	343108	Anvils
284.	416	343109	Wood working saws
285.	417	343111	Wrenches
286.	418	343112	Knives and shearing blades (all types including those of metal, paper, bamboo and wood for manual operations)
287.	419	434113	Nail pullers
288.	420	343114	Chisels
289.	421	343115	Pincers
290.	422	343116	Wire cutters
291.	423	343199	Other Hand Tools for Blacksmithy, carpentry, handforging, foundry etc.
292.	424	34320101	Bolts and nuts—Except high tensile and special types
293.	426	343207	Wire adjusting screws
294.	427	343301	Tumbler locks
295.	428	343302	Padlocks
296.	429	343303	Safe/cabinet locks
297.	430	343305	Door locks
298.	431	343306	Locks-bicycles
299.	432	343399	Drawer locks and suitcase locks
300.	439	343507	Plough shears/iron ploughs
301.	440	343508	Cultivators
302.	441	343509	Disc Harrows
303.	447A	345207	Stainless steel utensils
304.	448	343517	Pickers—Metallic
305.	457	343601	Wire nails
306.	458	343602	Panel pins
307.	459	343603	Wood screws

1	2	3	4
308.	460	34360401	Machine screws—except socket head and special types
309.	463	343626	Hob nails
310.	464	343627	Builders hardware
311.	466	343901	Metallic washers
312.	467	343903	Barbed wire
313.	468	345101	Spoons—cutlery
314.	469	345102	Forks—cutlery
315.	470	345103	Table knives/Household
316.	471	345104	Bread cutters
317.	472	345199	Other cutlery items
318.	473	345201	Domestic utensils—brass
319.	474	345202	Domestic utensils—Aluminium
320.	477	345205	Domestic utensils—Iron
321.	482	345406	Gas appliances such as cooking ranges, ovens, etc.
322.	485	349903	Safety pins
323.	486	349906	Watch straps—Metallic
324.	487	3499001	Beam scales
325.	490	34991001	Welded wire mesh except for expansion of existing units
326.	491	34991101	Wire gauge and wire netting metallic-coarser, than 100 mesh size and up to 2 metre width
327.	494	349941	Metal fittings for leather goods and garments
328.	495	349942	Ghamelas
329.	501	350103	Wheat and rice threshers—Up to 5 h.p. motive power
330.	502	350104	Seed cleaners—Up to 5 h.p. motive power
331.	503	350105	Grain Dries—Up to 5 h.p. motive power
332.	504	350106	Shell Huskers Up to 5 h.p. motive power
333.	506	350108	Cotton Delinting machine—Up to 5 h.p. motive power
334.	508A	35080101	Harvester grader, baler & other earth moving blades used in agricultural machines
335.	510	35230101	Diesel engines up to 15 h.p.—Slow speed except those with specific fuel consumption less than 180 gr. per b.h.p./per hour

1	2	3	4
336.	511	353134	Rice and dal mill machinery
337.	513A	353804	Cotton ginning knives
338.	513E	344805	Chopping knives and lancets for match industry
339.	513F	354806	Plastic shredding and granulating knives
340.	513G	354807	Knives and shearing blades (all types including those for metal, paper, and wood for hand operated machines)
341.	513H	354808	Doctor blades
342.	513I	354809	Stainless steel refiner/bar knives
343.	514	35490701	Concrete mixers up to 3 cubic metre capacity
344.	515	354925	Band saw blades—For cutting wooden logs
345.	516	35520101	Room Cooler—Desert type
346.	517	355819	Air-conditioning ducting, louvers, grills and other sheet fabrication in air-conditioning
347.	518	35630301	Centrifugal pumps up of size 10 cm x 10 cm
348.	519	35650401	Air compressors up to 5 H.P. for spray painting repair shops
349.	519A	356803	Electro formed screens/liners used in the Chemicals & sugar industries
350.	520B	35720201	12 mm Drilling machine up to 1500 rpm Bench and pedestal type
351.	521	35720901	Turning, Boring and Treading Addas—small single or multiple operation devices
352.	522	35741001	Bench Grinder up to 300 mm diameter
353.	523	35750201	Power Hacksaw—Mechanical-200 mm Blade size
354.	523A	35760301	Screw Presses (manually operated)
355.	523B	35760501	Hand presses (manually operated)
356.	524	357806	Coolant pumps etc.
357.	525	357807	Steadies
358.	526	357808	Dog Plates
359.	529	358601	Weighing machines/weigh bridges—Ordinary
360.	530	358901	File mechanism
361.	531	35910102	Sewing Machine—Domestic, hand operated, Conventional type components except arms, and needles.
362.	532	59203	Household knitting machine

1	2	3	4
363.	535	359910	Bottle washers
		36	Electrical Machines, Appliances & Apparatus
			Including Electronics & Electrical Appliances
364.	552	77559	Voltage stabilizers—Domestic type upto 5 KVA
365.	553	36040201	Electric motor 1 H.P. to 10 H.P.-A.C. except—Special types
366.	555	36100101	PVC wires—Domestic type
367.	558	36310401	Exhaust fans up to 460 mm
368.	564	363170101	Electric irons—Other than steam irons
369.	568	36370501	Storage water heaters/Geysers up to 100 litres capacity/upto 3 KW
370.	569	36370601	Electric kettles—sauce pan/ring types up to 1.70 litres
371.	570	36370701	Mixers/Grinders such as meat mincer, juice extractor cap. of jar 1 litre max/up to 500 watts 30 minutes rating
372.	573	36371301	Hot air blowers/heat convector upto 2 KW upto fan Size 26 cm x 20 cm x 6 cm.
373.	577	36371801	Espresso coffee makers upto 1.7 litres, capacity
374.	582	36372401	Bread toasters ordinary/upto/semi-auto upto cap 6 slices
375.	587	363804	Electrical wiring accessories other than switches, plugs and sockets
376.	588	363911	Electrical light fitting chokes
377.	589	363914	Electrical light fittings starters
378.	593	367104	Carbon brushes manufactured from carbon block
379.	596A	36991400	Electric Bells and Buzzers
380.	597	36991601	Metal clad switches up to 100 Amps
			Electronic Equipments and Components
381.	604	364903	Amplifiers for entertainment and public address system
		37	Transport Equipment Boats & Truckbody Building
382.	620	370201	Wooden-boats body Building
383.	621	374201	Truck body-building—Wooden structure
384.	622	374202	Seats for buses and trucks
			Auto Parts Components and Ancillaries & Garage Equipment
385.	626	374606	Grease nipples

1	2	3	4
386.	627	374708	Gun metal bushes
387.	630	374721	Hose pipes and radiator hoses-Auto
388.	631	374722	Horn buttons
389.	632	37472601	Shackle pins-Automobile use
390.	638	374752	Radiator grills-Auto
391.	640	374759	Seat cushion
392.	642	374778	Sun shades-Auto
393.	643	37478001	Side lamps assembly-Auto Excluding combination lamp assembly
394.	648	374811	Battery cables and fittings
395.	649	374812	Battery cell tester
396.	650	374869	Electrical fuse boxes-Auto
397.	651	374870	Electrical fuses-Auto
398.	654	374883	Fuel tank caps-Auto
399.	657	374901	Armature tester
400.	658	374902	battery terminal lifters
401.	659	374903	Condensers and resistance testers
402.	660	374904	Fenders, spoons and hammers
403.	661	374905	Feeler gauges
404.	662	374906	Flaring tools
405.	663	374907	Gear flushers
406.	664	374908	Puller of all types
407.	665	373909	Ring expanders
408.	666	374910	Ring compressors
409.	667	374911	Ring compressors
410.	668	374912	Spark Plug tester & cleaners
411.	669	374913	Stud removers-extractors
412.	670	374914	Toe-in gauges
413.	671	374915	Tyre valve pullout tools
414.	672	374916	Tube cutter
415.	673	374917	Flanging tools

1	2	3	4
416.	677	374921	Painting equipments like spray guns etc.
417.	678	374925	Grease guns
418.	679	374926	Tyre inflators—Both hand and foot operated
419.	681	374994	Auto rubber components as follows:
		37499401	1. Brake pedals
		37499402	2. Clutch pedals
		37499403	3. Dust covers
		37499404	4. Wiper blade components
		37499405	5. Windscreen beedings
		37499406	6. Door channels
		37499407	7. Rubber beeding
		3026071	8. Rubber mats
420.	682	375804	Spokes and nipples-Auto cycle other than swaged type
		376	Bicycle Parts, Tricycles & Perambulators
421.	684	3766102	Cycle frames—Except for captive consumption
422.	685	3768101	B.B. Axles except through cold forging process
423.	686	376802	B.B. Cups
424.	687	376803	B.B. shells
425.	688	376804	Bicycles tube valves
426.	689	376805	Handles bicycles
427.	690	376807	Bolts & Studs and screws—All types—Bicycles
428.	691	376811	Bells-Bicycles
429.	692	376812	Carrier-Bicycles
430.	694	37681401	Chain wheels and Adjusters-bicycles except chain wheels, and adjusters for light weight bicycles
431.	695	376815	Lamps-Bicycle
432.	696	376816	Chain covers
433.	697	376717	Cones-Hub cones-Bicycle
434.	698	376818	Cotter pins-Cycle
435.	699	376819	Crank shafts-Cycle

1	2	3	4
436.	700	37682001	Cranks except cold forged cranks including single piece cranks-cycle
437.	701	376822	Crown outer cover-Cycle
438.	703	736824	D-nuts-Cycle
439.	704	376825	Eye bolt cups-Cycle
440.	705	376826	Fork blade crown cover-Cycle
441.	706	376827	Fork handles-Cycle
442.	707	376828	Frame collars-Cycle
443.	708	376832	Guide pins-Cycle
444.	709	376836	Handle bar grips
445.	710	376838	Hub oil clips-Bicycle
446.	711	376839	Hub axle nuts
447.	712	376840	Lock nuts & rings-bicycle
448.	713	376842	Lugs all types-Bicycle
449.	714	376843	Mudguards-Bicycle
450.	715	376844	Lamp brackets-Bicycle
451.	716	376847	Pedal assembly-cycle
452.	717	376848	Saddle-Cycle
453.	718	376850	Shackle rivets-Cycle
454.	719	376851	Stands-Cycle
455.	720	376852	Spokes & nipples-Cycle
456.	721	37685801	Hubs and cups-bicycles along with components except single piece hub-and flange for light weight bicycle
457.	723	37689901	Other cycle parts and accessories, except free wheels chains; single piece hub-shell and flange for light weight bicycle; B.B. Axles through cold forging process; chain sheets and adjusters for light-weight bicycles; cold forged including single piece cold forged cranks and items allowed for manufacture for captive use.
458.	724	376901	Tricycles
459.	725	376903	Tricycles-Parts and accessories
460.	726	376904	Perambulator
461.	727	376905	Perambulator parts and accessories

1	2	3	4
			Miscellaneous Transport Equipment
462.	728	378099	Hand & animal drawn carriage, fittings, tonga parts and wheel rings
463.	729	378108	Wheel Barrows
464.	730	378109	Animal-drawn vehicles
465.	731	378401	Hand-drawn carts of all types
			Sports Goods
466.	761	261401	All types of sports nets
467.	762	385101	Shuttle cocks
468.	763	385104	Hockey sticks
469.	764	38510510	Protective equipments, for sports like pads gloves, etc., soft leather goods
470.	765	385106	Dumb-bells and chest expanders
471.	766	385107	Cricket and hockey balls
472.	767	385108	Football, volley ball and basket ball covers
			Stationery Items
473.	768	319911	Writing inks & fountain pen inks
474.	769	387101	Ball point pens
475.	770	387103	Fountain pens
476.	771	387104	Pen nibs
477.	772	387105	Fountain pens and ball pens components excluding metallic tips
478.	773	387201	Pencils
479.	774	387401	Hand stapling machine
480.	775	387501	Paper pins
481.	776	387601	Carbon paper
482.	777	38760210	Typewriter ribbon for mechanical typewriters.
483.	778	387901	Hand numbering machines
484.	779	387903	Pencil sharpeners
485.	780	387907	Pen holders
			Others
486.	784	265101	Umbrellas

1	2	3	4
487.	786	38011401	Sterilisers-Stainless steel & aluminium
488.	787	380225	Microscope-Student and medical use
489.	788	380401	Water metres
490.	790	380504	Revolution counters mech.
491.	791	380505	Liquid level controller-(Excepting electronic-type)
492.	792	38060601	Thermometers-Up to 150 (degree) C
493.	792A	38110201	Ophthalmic lenses from blanks (Glass)
494.	793	381301	Photographic enlargers
495.	795	343902	Wire brushes
496.	796	389101	Paint brushes
497.	797	389102	Hair brushes
498.	798	389103	Fibre brushes
499.	799	389104	Tooth brushes
500.	800	389105	Brushes-Natural bristles
501.	801	389106	Other brushes
502.	803A	379501	Bone meal (except captive consumption for 100% export)
503.	803B	389502	Crushed bones
504.	804	389704	Cufflinks, tie-pins, metallic dress buttons & bucklets.
505.	806	389912	absorbent cotton
506.	807	389911	Cigarette lighters

Terrorist Attack at Ayodhya

*22. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether terrorist attack on Ram Janambhoomi Parisar at Ayodhya took place on 6th July 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether investigation of the incident has been completed;

(d) if so, the name(s) of the persons/organisation(s) responsible for the said incident;

(e) the number of persons injured/killed and arrested in this connection;

(f) the names of the agencies involved in the investigation of the incident;

(g) whether the security arrangements in the religious places, vital installations and places of national importance have been reviewed after the terrorist attack at Ayodhya;

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

(i) the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to ensure the security of such places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (f) On 5.7.2005 at about 9.15 hours, 5 terrorists came near the barricading of the acquired area in Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid Complex at Ayodhya in a Marshall Jeep. After getting down, they blasted the Jeep and thus made a hole in the barricading through which they entered the complex. These terrorists resorted to heavy firing and launching of grenades on the security personnel comprising of the Central Reserve Police (CRPF) and the Provincial Armed Constabulary, Uttar Pradesh (PAC). The Security Personnel in the Complex immediately took positions and retaliated promptly and effectively, killing all the five terrorists. In the exchange of fire three CRPF Personnel and one constable of the PAC sustained injuries. One civilian was killed in the blasting of the jeep by the terrorists while two civilians were injured. Investigations of the incident by the Uttar Pradesh Police are in progress. No group has claimed responsibility for the incident so far.

(g) to (i) Yes Sir. The Union Home Minister visited Ayodhya on 6.7.2005 for an on the spot assessment of the situation. He also held discussions with the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. It was decided that the security arrangements for the Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid Complex as also the Krishna Janam Bhoomi-Shahi Idgah at Mathura, Gyanvapi Mosque-Kashi Vishwanath Temple at Varanasi and Taj Mahal at Agra be reviewed jointly by the Central and State agencies and appropriate action taken to further strengthen them. The security arrangements at all these complexes were reviewed in a high level meeting of Central and Uttar Pradesh State Government officials on the 14th July, 2005. A High Level committee has been set up by the State Government to prepare revised action plans for upgrading the security for all the complexes keeping in view the emerging threat perceptions and implementation in a time bound manner. All the State Governments/UT Administrations have also been advised to review the security arrangements of important religious shrines, buildings of national importance, vital installations, historical monuments, etc. located within their jurisdiction, which may be vulnerable to terrorist strikes.

[Translation]

Impact of Product Patent on Small Scale Industries

*23. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been adverse impact on the Small Scale Industries (SSI) by switching over to product patent from job patent laws;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to review the impact of ill-effects of product patent on SSI;

(c) the details pertaining to the assistance being provided/proposed to be provided by the Government to SSI for adopting new technology and carrying out product research in view of their financial constraints; and

(d) the details on the role of the Government with regard to product royalty prevailing in SSI?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Product patent protection introduced under the Patent (Amendment) Act, 2005 in all fields of technology (i.e. drugs, food, and chemicals, as product patent protection already exists for all other fields) has become effective from 1st January, 2005. Therefore, it will be premature to assess the impact of this on the small scale industries (SSI). However, the Government (Ministry of SSI) is monitoring the situation through interactions with SSI associations and other stakeholders.

(c) The Government implements a number of schemes under which various incentives including financial assistance, are provided to small scale industries for upgradation of technology, acquisition of improved plant and machinery and improvement of quality of management and systems. Besides, there is a scheme of conferring annual national awards on SSI units for excellence in research and development. With a view to creating awareness among SSI units, SSI associations and other stakeholders of intellectual property rights and their implications for the sector, the Government (Ministry of SSI) has also been organising sensitization programme all over the country.

(d) The amount of royalty for transfer of technology/know-how in any industrial sector, including small scale,

is based on the market value of the technology/know-how. No legal norms have been fixed for this.

[English]

Circulation of Fake Currency

*24. SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economy of the country is sought to be destabilised by circulating a large amount of fake currency;

(b) if so, the details of individuals/organisations/agencies found to be involved therein;

(c) the number of cases of circulation of fake currency unearthed during each of the last three years till date, State-wise;

(d) the number of persons arrested and the value of fake currency seized during the said period; and

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

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

(a) to (e) Information available on recoveries/seizures made by banks and law enforcement agencies suggests

that circulation of fake Indian currency notes has been noticed. However, the quantity of fake Indian currency notes is miniscule as compared to the total volume of Indian bank notes in circulation.

As per the information compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau, the State/UT-wise details of fake Indian currency recovered/seized and number of cases registered during the period 2002-2005 (up to March 2005) is given in the Statement-I enclosed. The number of persons arrested under counterfeiting during the year 2002 and 2003 is given in the statement-II enclosed. Information for years 2004 and 2005 is not available.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and as such registration, investigation and prevention of crime including cases of fake currency is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments.

The Government has taken a number of steps to curb circulation of fake currency notes in the country. These *inter-alia* include shoring up of vigilance by the Border Security Force/Customs authorities to prevent smuggling of fake currency notes into the country and dissemination of information on security features through print and electronic media for the benefit of public. Further, based on the recommendations of a High-level Committee set up by the Ministry of Finance, some additional security features have been approved for incorporation in Indian bank notes making counterfeiting extremely difficult.

Statement I

Counterfeit Currency (Recovered & Seized) showing Value (in Rs.) & Cases for the year 2002 to 2005 (upto March 2005)

Sl.No.	States	2002				2003				2004				2005			
		Value in Rs.			Cases	Value in Rs.			Cases	Value in Rs.			Cases	Value in Rs.			Cases
		(R)	(S)	(R+S)		(R)	(S)	(R+S)		(R)	(S)	(R+S)		(R)	(S)	(R+S)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2367720	3398950	5767670	102	1729120	3785685	5514805	244	1540760	4605770	6146530	163	235850	687050	922900	41
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	13450	13450	6	0	13000	13000	7	0	2700	2700	3	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	871460	585990	1457450	52	1265200	1736400	3001800	67	675250	570580	1245830	48	213250	30750	244000	10
4.	Bihar	2493030	0	2493030	1	3580770	231540	3812310	44	2805610	28300	2633910	10	542750	18900	558750	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	580	169600	170100	12	0	237520	237520	8	0	17780	17780	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
6.	Goa	0	2200	2200	3	11250	18900	30150	3	0	0	0	0	43200	43200	2	
7.	Gujarat	3123430	3669460	6991890	39	2131810	4357410	6488220	247	1457950	1365260	2843150	120	155650	837470	1083320	187
8.	Haryana	5500	277507	283007	29	0	383000	383000	29	0	315830	315830	35	0	600	600	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	11600	11600	2	0	32370	32370	6	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	246300	3735700	3982000	18	278130	611800	896830	24	553640	1328980	1880530	31	48350	28300	76650	6
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	33550	33550	14	0	144400	144400	12	0	10250	10050	5
12.	Karnataka	2063060	2851150	4914210	121	991200	1625285	2616485	108	1541060	725480	2266550	48	277180	380310	657490	31
13.	Kerala	586810	1368740	1955550	68	401300	959225	1360525	59	594340	612950	1206980	58	128200	635715	763915	28
14.	Madhya Pradesh	77890	328920	406810	45	345080	99210	444270	29	794140	399160	1183300	26	227140	299100	526240	9
15.	Maharashtra	4307010	3831830	6138840	92	4191570	2591205	6782775	183	3494360	11603230	15097580	119	580135	338020	918155	57
16.	Manipur	0	418300	418300	11	0	211500	211500	7	0	414800	414800	4	0	744050	744050	4
17.	Meghalaya	0	40900	40900	6	0	30600	30600	6	0	35700	35700	2	0	50	50	1
18.	Mizoram	0	118500	118500	15	1400	289400	289800	12	0	795000	795000	7	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	7400	7400	5	0	127300	127300	5	0	0	0	0	0	23600	23600	2
20.	Oissal	207411	51875	269286	10	346720	130310	477030	9	574950	49500	624450	5	180800	5300	185800	3
21.	Punjab	0	230100	2302100	18	200	4038650	4038650	38	0	7205070	7205070	63	0	312050	312050	11
22.	Rajasthan	1908620	12120	1920940	11	1787710	529870	2317580	22	2105060	3827818	5832878	72	399480	409900	796380	18
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	342000	342000	4	0	1300	1300	1	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1421800	2802245	4224045	67	1503710	1741560	3245270	47	1694880	6589440	8283300	49	125950	576580	702550	10
25.	Tripura	0	46450	46450	4	0	113100	113100	10	0	95200	95200	12	0	75300	75300	7
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6560630	580120	7120740	69	3179450	3138480	6317930	158	2369285	4351175	6720460	119	508260	578475	1167735	55
27.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	7200	7200	7	0	57500	57500	16	0	68050	68050	3
28.	West Bengal	2944124	16000	2860124	5	3228010	685150	3924160	57	1513670	1226900	27440570	100	443940	910400	1354240	21
Total (States)		29083985	26640907	55724892	817	24974110	28001530	52975640	1445	21514935	46608383	68123328	1137	4136845	7128110	11284955	523
Union Territories																	
29.	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	4550	200	4750	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	687250	382120	1079370	6	771450	1600	773050	2	1245080	28350	1273430	4	430570	0	430570	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	9800	9800	1	0	0	0	0	0	8450	8450	3
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	1800	1800	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	9456670	4600	9461270	3	3526790	299950	3626740	11	4316090	1442100	5758190	31	551800	71900	623700	4
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	1	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondichery	0	2800	2800	3	0	200	200	1	0	2900	2900	2	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)		10143920	399520	10543440	12	4302790	313650	4616440	19	5561170	1473450	7034820	38	982370	80350	1062720	7
Total (All-India)		38227905	27040427	66286332	829	29276900	28315180	57582080	1464	27076105	48081843	75157948	1175	5119215	7208460	12327675	530

Recovered by Banks (S)-Seized by Police Figures for the year 2005 are provisional Data not available for the year 2005 *February & March, #March

Statement II

*Persons arrested under counterfeiting
during 2002-2003*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2002	2003
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	257	380
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	4
3.	Assam	110	100
4.	Bihar	146	108
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	11
6.	Goa	5	2
7.	Gujarat	90	145
8.	Haryana	66	64
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	15
11.	Jharkhand	21	21
12.	Karnataka	198	116
13.	Kerala	220	237
14.	Madhya Pradesh	59	26
15.	Maharashtra	212	166
16.	Manipur	11	12
17.	Meghalaya	9	4
18.	Mizoram	25	13
19.	Nagaland	2	2
20.	Orissa	10	28
21.	Punjab	98	134
22.	Rajasthan	63	66
23.	Sikkim	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	149	122
25.	Tripura	0	10

1	2	3	4
26.	Uttar Pradesh	226	258
27.	Uttaranchal	8	87
28.	West Bengal	110	135
Total (States)		2141	2269
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	8	2
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	1
33.	Delhi UT	113	53
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	4	1
Total (UTs)		125	57
Total (All-India)		2266	2326

Source: Crime in India

Note : Data for 2004 is still awaited from some States/UTs.

Development of Industries in Rural Areas

*25. SHRI HITEN BARMAN:
SHRI SUBRATA BOSE:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified industrially backward areas in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any National Action Plan for the development of such backward areas, particularly in the States of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government for the development of backward districts of the country under the new liberalisation policy?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. For purposes of income tax concessions, the Ministry of Finance has notified a list of industrially backward districts. The state-wise list of such districts is given in the statement-I enclosed.

(c) and (d) No, Sir; at present, there is no such plan under consideration.

(e) The Industrial Policy Statement of 1991 emphasizes the intent of the Government to industrialize the backward areas of the country through promotion of industrial infrastructure and creating a conducive investment climate for industries. The Union Government is supplementing the efforts of State Governments through several policies and programmes. Fiscal concessions are available to industries in notified backward areas and tax holidays are being given to promote model industrial towns, parks as well as growth centres.

A Growth Centre Promotion Scheme and the Integrated Infrastructure Development Scheme are being implemented by the Central Government throughout the country. For the hilly and remote areas, a transport subsidy scheme is being operated. For industrializing Special Category States viz., Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh and the North Eastern States, the Central Government has extended financial and fiscal incentives and initiated many other measures of assistance.

Statement I

List of Category A & Category B Backward Districts in each State for purposes of deduction under section 80-IB(5) of the I.T. Act

Category A	Category B
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	
Nil	Srikakulam
	Mahbubnagar
Bihar	
Araria	Katihar
Madhepura	Bhagalpur
Khagaria	Gopalganj

1	2
Kishanganj	Darbhanga
Madhubani	West Champaran
Jehanabad	Saran
Saharsa	Bhojpur
Nawadah	Samastipur
Sitamarhi	Nalanda
Aurangabad	Gaya
East Champaran	Muzaffarpur
Purnia	Rohtas
Siwan	
Vaishali	
Jharkhand	
Godda	Deoghar
Gumla	
Dumka	
Palamau	
Sahebganj	
Lohardagga	
Gujarat	
The Dangs	Banaskantha
	Sabarkantha
Karnataka	
Nil	Bidar
Kerala	
Wayanad	Nil
Idukki	
Madhya Pradesh	
Mandla	Seoni
Panna	Tikamgarh
Chattarpur	Shivpuri
	Balaghat

1	2
	Jhabua
	Sidhi
	Vidisha
	Morena
	Betul
	Rajgarh
	Sagar
	Chattisgarh
Bastar	Raigarh
Sarguja	Rajnandgaon
	Maharashtra
Gadchiroli	Beed
	Orissa
Phulbani	Bolangir
Kalahandi	Mayurbhanj
	Balasore
	Ganjam
	Rajasthan
Jalore	Dungarpur
Barmer	Dholpur
Jaisalmer	Sawai Madhopur
Churu	Tonk
Banswara	Nagaur
	Jalawar
	Sikar
	Uttar Pradesh
Sidharthanagar	Hardoi
Bahraich	Lalitpur
Pratapgarh	Hamirpur
Maharajganj	Badaun
Banda	Fatehpur
Basti	Azamgarh

1	2
	Etah
	Barabanki
	Etawah
	Deoria
	Ghazipur
	Ballia
	Jaunpur
	Sitapur
	Jalaun
	Unnao
	Faizabad
	Kanpur Dehat
	Mainpuri
	Gonda
	Farukhabad
	Sultanpur
	Mirzapur
	Mau
	Uttaranchal
	Chamoli
	Uttarkashi
	Almora
	Pithoragarh
	Tehri Garhwal
	West Bengal
	Malda
	Purulia
	West Dinajpur (Split into Uttar Dinajpur and Dakshin Dinajpur)
	Birbhum
	Murshidabad
	Midnapur
	Cooch Behar
	Bankura
	Jalpaiguri

*[Translation]***Bomb Blasts**

*26. SHRI MUNSHI RAM:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of investigation into the incidents of bomb-explosions in cinema hall in Delhi has been completed;

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

(c) the name(s) of the organisation(s) found involved in these incidents;

(d) whether the incidents of bomb blasts in the country have increased in the recent past;

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

(f) the number of persons injured/killed in such blasts;

(g) the name(s) of the organizations involved in each of such blasts and the countries providing assistance to such organizations;

(h) the number of persons so far arrested in this connection and the quantum of explosive seized therefrom, incident-wise; and

(i) the steps taken to check the recurrence of such blasts in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (i) The investigation in the two cases registered by Delhi Police in connection with bomb explosions in cinema halls in Delhi on 22nd May, 2005 is in progress. Delhi Police has so far arrested eight persons accused in the case and recovered (i) 5.7 Kgs. of RDX, (ii) 23 detonators, (iii) 1 timer, (iv) 1 rifle, (303), (v) 90 rounds of live cartridges of rifle (303), (vi) 3 empty magazines, (vii) 5 magazines of 30 bore, and (viii) one Tata Sierra. The interrogation of the accused persons has revealed that they are members of the terrorist organization Babbar Khalsa International. The steps taken by Delhi Police to prevent terrorist attacks/bomb blasts include:

(i) sensitization of public through the print and electronic media; (ii) checking of vehicles, persons and baggage in crowded market places and places of entertainment; (iii) checking of guesthouses, hotels, religious places etc. in certain areas where terrorist elements could take shelter; (iv) checking of tenants, particularly in the new and developing areas; (v) surprise checking of vehicles plying in the city and those arriving from J&K, Punjab etc. at Azad Pur Mandi and Okhla Subzi Mandi; (vi) close interaction with the State and Central Police Organizations for exchange of information; etc.

In the country as a whole, the available information does not indicate an increase in the number of bomb blasts. During 2004 there were 298 incidents in which 271 persons were killed and 1026 persons were injured. In comparison, during 2001, there were 575 incidents in which 342 persons were killed and 1197 injured. However, the Government is very vigilant and has taken several steps to prevent the recurrence of such incidents. The steps taken by the Government include review of security arrangements from time to time; sharing of intelligence with State Governments; strengthening State police organizations through the Police Modernization Scheme; issue of advisories to State Governments for strengthening security at important religious shrines, vital installations of national importance, etc.

*[English]***Financial Assistance to States for Export Infrastructure**

*27. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

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

(a) the financial assistance provided to States, including Karnataka for development of export infrastructure and allied activities during the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(b) whether any guideline has been issued by the Union Government for the utilization of Central grants;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the performance of each State in export earnings;

(e) whether there is any proposal to give special incentives to the States to increase the country's export; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The details of financial assistance provided to the States and Union Territories, including Karnataka, under the Scheme namely Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure & Allied Activities (ASIDE) during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Detailed guidelines for utilization of Central assistance to States/Union Territories under the ASIDE Scheme have been issued and have also been posted on the website of the Department of Commerce: www.commerce.nic.in

(d) The State-wise merchandise export figures for 2003-04, as provided by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(e) and (f) Other than the ongoing ASIDE scheme, there is no proposal under consideration, at present, for this purpose.

Statement I

Financial Assistance provided to the States under the ASIDE Scheme

(Rs. in lacs)

Sl.No.	State	Amount Allocated 2002-03	Amount Released 2002-03	Amount Allocated 2003-04	Amount Released 2003-04	Amount Allocated 2004-05	Amount Released 2004-05	Amount Allocated 2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,385.00	1,385.00	1,545.00
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	200.00	200.00	200.00	100.00	200.00	0.00	200
3.	Bihar	300.00	300.00	650.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	200
4.	Chandigarh	100.00	100.00	200.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	320
5.	Chhattisgarh	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	500.00	500.00	500
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	150.00	150.00	300.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	200
7.	Daman and Diu	150.00	150.00	300.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	200
8.	Delhi	100.00	100.00	200.00	0.00	265.00	0.00	265
9.	Goa	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	373.00	373.00	600
10.	Gujarat	1,400.00	1,400.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,578.00	3,578.00	4,338.00
11.	Haryana	600.00	600.00	600	600.00	849.00	849.00	1,405.00
12.	Himachal Pradesh	700.00	700.00	750	750.00	500.00	500.00	553
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	500.00	500.00	525
14.	Jharkhand	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	500.00	0.00	500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	Karnataka	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,900.00	1,900.00	2,414.00	2414.00	3,399.00
16.	Kerala	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	930.00	930.00	1,069.00
17.	Lakshadweep	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	200
18.	Madhya Pradesh	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,435.00	1,435.00	1,435.00
19.	Maharashtra	1,600.00	1,600.00	3,400.00	3,400.00	5,709.00	5709.00	6,552.00
20.	Orissa	450.00	450.00	1000.00	1,000.00	605.00	605.00	693
21.	Pondicherry	300.00	300.00	300.00	150.00	200.00	0.00	200
22.	Punjab	900.00	900.00	1000.00	1,000.00	968.00	968.00	1217.00
23.	Rajasthan	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	1,320.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	2,800.00	2,800.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,919.00	3,919.00	3,919.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	1,259.00	1259.00	2,100.00
26.	Uttaranchal	400.00	400.00	400.00	200.00	500.00	500.00	527
27.	West Bengal	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,491.00	1491.00	2,009.00
Total		22,650.00	22,650.00	26,000.00	23,900.00	30,400.00	28,235.00	36,000.00

North Eastern Region

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	100.00	100.00	125.00	125.00	251.00	0.00	251
2.	Assam	400.00	400.00	500.00	500.00	1149.00	1149.00	1,257.00
3.	Manipur	200.00	200.00	250.00	0.00	200.00	200.00	206
4.	Mizoram	100.00	100.00	250.00	0.00	200.00	200.00	324
5.	Meghalaya	200.00	200.00	250.00	250.00	572.00	572.00	834
6.	Nagaland	100.00	100.00	125.00	50.00	200.00	200.00	200
7.	Sikkim	50.00	50.00	125.00	0.00	200	0.00	200
8.	Tripura	300.00	300.00	375.00	375.00	828.00	828.00	728
Total		1450.00	1450.00	2000.00	1300.00	3600.00	3149.00	4000
Grand Total		24,100.00	24,100.00	28,000.00	25,200.00	34,000.00	31,384.00	40,000.00

Statement II*State-wise Export Figures for 2003-04*

State/UT's	Amount in Rs.
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar	142444905
Andhra Pradesh	117651391919
Bihar	6303938963
Chandigarh	2120953002
Chhattisgarh	10601758896
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1331155797
Daman and Diu	2545121391
Delhi	185529226062
Goa	28964667075
Gujarat	319767169431
Haryana	78747927926
Himachal Pradesh	5177991278
Jammu and Kashmir	1807035172
Jharkhand	10870081908
Karnataka	219862981698
Kerala	56529953500
Lakshadweep	46081331
Madhya Pradesh	61307482193
Maharashtra	897451484508
Orissa	24111624057
Pondicherry	3726126825
Punjab	84915274563
Rajasthan	64333012717
Tamil Nadu	319638130640
Uttar Pradesh	112902837465
Uttaranchal	1425363348

1	2
West Bengal	137371848392
Arunachal Pradesh	818541620
Assam	5165906544
Manipur	24201612
Meghalaya	2658829114
Mizoram	118221681
Nagaland	52773536
Tripura	174228725
Sikkim	176726880
Unspecified	16929498762
Grand Total	2933667482636

*[Translation]***Funding of Separatist Movements**

*28. SHRI SITARAM SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any inquiry into the source of funding of Separatist Movements in the North Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether instances have come to notice wherein funds meant for development of the North Eastern Region had reached the hands of such Separatists; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to check such diversion of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) As per available reports, the main sources of funding of Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs) in North Eastern region are extortion, abduction for ransom and by awarding of contracts to the contractors sponsored by these groups.

(c) and (d) There are reports that a part of the development funds are siphoned by Indian Insurgent Groups in certain areas in the North East. North Eastern

States have been advised to take penal action in such cases and see that the funds are used for the purpose for which they are given.

[English]

Tariff Formula

*29. PROF. M. RAMADASS:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) whether India has taken stand at WTO talks that ceiling on imports duties is to be based on bound rates instead of applied rates, as mentioned in the Hindu dated June 29, 2005;

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

(c) whether some developed countries have called for reduction in the current applied rates of import duty to have market access 'real';

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

(e) whether the Government has accepted modified Swiss type formula for tariff determination; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the benefits likely to accrue to India with the adoption of this formula?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) In the on-going negotiations of the Doha Round, both for agricultural and non-agricultural products, India has taken the stand that tariff reductions are to be calculated from bound rates, as agreed to by Members in the Framework Agreement of July, 2004.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) India has opposed this.

(e) and (f) For agricultural goods, India and a large number of developing countries, particularly the G-20 grouping, have opposed a Swiss formula, and proposed linear cuts within tiers for tariff reduction.

For non-agricultural goods, India along with Argentina and Brazil, have opposed a simple Swiss formula, but

have proposed a modified Swiss type formula for determining the tariff reduction to be implemented by different countries. This formula is based on each Member's bound tariff average. While reducing the tariff peaks and tariff escalation in developed countries, the formula insulates developing countries from effecting very steep cuts in their tariffs.

These and other proposals are all under negotiation at the WTO.

Recommendations made by NCERT on Education

*30. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

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

(a) whether National Steering Committee of NCERT has given their report on the existing education policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken to implement its recommendations;

(c) whether any change has been effected in the NCERT curriculum; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the measures taken to facilitate the students?

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

(b) to (d) The draft National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 prepared by the National Steering Committee and approved by the Executive Committee of the NCERT includes the following salient features:

(1) It is based on the following four guiding principles:

(i) Connecting knowledge of life outside the school,

(ii) Ensuring that learning shifts away from rote methods,

(iii) Enriching the curriculum so that it goes beyond textbooks,

(iv) Making examinations more flexible.

(2) The NCF also focuses on the child as an active learner, thus giving primacy to the children's

experiences, their voices and their participation. It views children as active participants in the construction of knowledge, and states that schools should recognize the innate ability and creativity of each child to construct his/her own knowledge.

- (3) It recommends the softening of subject boundaries so that children can get a taste of integrated knowledge and joy of understanding.
- (4) It reaffirms faith in panchayati raj institutions to enable people to think, decide and act in their collective interest, to provide greater participation of people in development.
- (5) It also makes a renewed attempt to implement the Three Language Formula, emphasizing mother tongue as a medium of instruction including tribal languages.

The draft NCF 2005 was discussed in the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) held on the 7th June, 2005 wherein it was decided that the draft NCF needed more wide ranging consultations. State Governments, were accordingly requested to initiate discussion among all stakeholders and convey their considered views to the CABE after which the draft will be discussed further and finalized in the next meeting of the CABE to be held in August 2005.

Employment Generation through SSI

*31. SHRI RANEN BARMAN:
SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI:

Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of SSIs functioning in the country alongwith the number of SSIs set up during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether educated unemployed youth have benefited due to the setting up of these industries;

(c) if so, the details thereof, alongwith measures taken to further promote the employment prospects of educated youth;

(d) whether the provisions stipulated for the setting up of SSIs are not sufficient for the requisite infrastructure;

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

(f) whether the Government is contemplating to implement single window clearance system for establishing small scale industries; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) The total number of small scale industries (SSIs) (both registered and unregistered) functioning in the country at the end of March, 2005 is estimated to be 118.59 lakh. Of these, 2,82,122 small scale industries were registered during the last three years (2002-03 to 2004-05). The State-wise distribution of registered SSI units set up during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. It is estimated that about 12,63,907 additional jobs have been created in 2,82,122 registered SSI units set up during the last three years. The Government has been implementing the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) in both rural and urban areas of the country to create self-employment opportunities for the educated unemployed youth. Besides, the educated unemployed youth in the rural areas also get employment opportunities under the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) of the Central Government.

(d) and (e) Though provisions of requisite infrastructure for the setting up small scale industries is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territories (UT) Administrations, under its Integrated Infrastructural Development (IID) Scheme, the Central Government assists the State Governments, industry associations, etc. by way of grants, in setting up IID Centres for small scale industries. In the IID Centres, infrastructure facilities like developed land, roads, power and water supply, drainage, telecommunication, pollution control facilities, etc., are provided to the SSI units.

(f) and (g) The State Government and UT Administrations are primarily responsible for promotion and development of SSI. Appropriate measures, including single window clearance for establishing small scale industries, are thus within their jurisdiction.

Statement

State-wise details of the Small Scale Industries (both Registered and Unregistered) Functioning as on 31.3.2005 and the No. of Units Registered during 2002-03 to 2004-05

Sl.No.	State	Total No. of SSI Units functioning	No. of SSI Units registered during		
			2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	82504	888	757	861
2.	Himachal Pradesh	85781	648	621	641
3.	Punjab	415444	753	464	765
4.	Chandigarh	24799	38	21	30
5.	Uttaranchal	121348	357	860	2931
6.	Haryana	245749	279	286	305
7.	Delhi	197179	31	44	83
8.	Rajasthan	498488	2635	2970	4498
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1920002	10880	17076	21473
10.	Bihar	581219	3685	943	2342
11.	Sikkim	435	11	14	19
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1490	44	36	41
13.	Nagaland	16729	362	476	468
14.	Manipur	53371	75	119	79
15.	Mizoram	12851	250	220	280
16.	Tripura	27180	36	27	16
17.	Meghalaya	25812	268	323	283
18.	Assam	220099	1577	1351	1651
19.	West Bengal	859689	1137	765	718
20.	Jharkhand	148149	553	553	1188
21.	Orissa	434913	795	632	1042
22.	Chhattisgarh	293883	1569	439	953
23.	Madhya Pradesh	899749	2915	11685	10337

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Gujarat	600462	8213	5196	10708
25.	Daman and Diu		200	55	38
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3882	306	56	65
27.	Maharashtra	899760	5205	2389	3948
28.	Andhra Pradesh	974967	1348	1156	1568
29.	Karnataka	743178	6779	6972	6180
30.	Goa	8151	231	133	108
31.	Lakshadweep	617	10	8	12
32.	Kerala	509249	12128	3924	4438
33.	Tamil Nadu	937854	28484	25176	24801
34.	Pondicherry	10246	239	176	132
35.	Andaman and Nicobar	3768	107	57	104
All India		118,58,997	93036	85980	103106

Private Detective Agencies

*32. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether private detective agencies are mushrooming across the country and are invading the privacy of individuals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring all these detective agencies in the ambit of law; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) As "Police" and "Public Order" are State Subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, it is for the State Governments/UT Administrations to regulate the activities of the Private Detective Agencies. The Central Government does not maintain data regarding the number of Private Detective Agencies operating in the country. However, the Central Government has

initiated action to enact a model law to regulate the activities of private detective agencies in the country by the respective State/Union Territory Governments, in continuation of similar regulation regarding Private Security Agencies.

Maximization of Production by KVIC

*33. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has received order from Indian Railways for the supply of linen, uniforms, upholstery and Kuthars, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether KVIC has the capacity to deliver the demanded products in terms of quality and standards in the light of the large volume; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken in this regard?

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

(b) During the first quarter of 2005-06, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has received orders for supply of bed sheets and coarse cloth worth Rs. 4.52 crore and kulhars worth Rs. 4.55 lakh from the Indian Railways.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Taking into account the volume of annual orders received from the Railways in the last three years and 2005-06 for linen, uniforms, upholstery and kulhars, the KVIC has identified 6 Departmental Khadi Gramodyog Bhavans and 51 institutions to ensure full supply of khadi items and 5 institutions of polyvastra bed sheets to the Railways.

The steps taken by the KVIC to deliver products of requisite quality to the Indian Railways and other consumers include use of the laboratory facilities of the Textiles Committee for regularly testing the quality of samples of khadi products and establishment of a Market Promotion and Products Development Centre at New Delhi.

Amendment in Existing Entrance Test

*34. SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU
YADAV:
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from NCERT to replace the existing system of entrance tests for admission to all professional courses by a National Testing Service thereby avoiding the multiplicity of tests;

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

(c) whether the Government has sought the comments of the State Government's on the proposal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Medical Visa

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

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a medical visa for foreigners coming for medical treatment;

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

(c) whether modalities for issue of medical visa have been worked out; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) Instructions have been issued on 21.06.2005 to all Indian Missions/Posts abroad regarding introduction of a new category of visa called 'Medical Visa' (M-Visa) to the foreigners coming to India for medical treatment in reputed/recognized/specialized hospitals/treatment centres in India.

Indian Mission/Posts abroad, on receipt of such applications from foreigners for issue of Medical Visa, are required to scrutinize the medical documents very carefully and satisfy themselves about the *bonafide* purpose for which this visa is being requested. The initial period for such a visa has been kept as one year or for the period of treatment whichever is less. The period of such visa can be extended for a further period upto one year by the Foreigners Regional Registration Officers (FRROs)/State Governments on production of medical certificate/advice from the reputed/recognized/specialized hospitals/medical centres where the treatment is being taken. Any further extension will be granted by the Ministry of Home Affairs only on the recommendations of the State Governments/FRROs supported by appropriate medical documents. A Medical Visa will be valid for three entries during a year. Foreigners coming to India on Medical Visa will be required to register themselves within a period of 14 days from the date of arrival. The Medical Visa has also the provision for grant of visa to the attendants, who are family members (not more than two

at a time), co-terminus with the duration of Medical Visa.

Anti Terrorist Special Cell

*36. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have special cells to counter terrorist activities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Union Government proposes to issue uniform directions with regard to setting up of such cells; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) Almost all States/UTs have set up anti-terrorist units/cells-task forces with trained personnel technical gadgetry including communication equipment and modern weaponry to effectively tackle the incidents of terrorism.

NCERT Survey

*37. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT pleased to state:

(a) whether National Council for Educational Research and Training has conducted any all India School Education Survey;

(b) if so, the details of increase/decrease in enrolment of children especially girls in primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary schools across the country for the last three years, State-wise as revealed in the survey;

(c) the other results of the Survey; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the schooling facilities and quality education to all the students in the country?

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

(b) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) does not collect statistics on a yearly basis. Prior to the present survey, the sixty survey was conducted with reference to the date—30th September, 1993. "Provisional statistics" based on the present survey have been published. The percentage of increase/decrease in total enrolment and of girls, State-wise over the figures of the sixth survey is given in Statement-I enclosed.

(c) Other data in the seventh survey includes schooling facilities in rural areas, growth of schools from the sixth survey, growth in number of teachers, and percentage of female teachers. The relevant information is given in Statement-II enclosed.

(d) As a result of steps taken there has been a significant improvement that has taken place during the period of seventh survey (reference date 30th September, 2002) in the schooling facilities, growth of schools and in number of teachers as is evident from the statistics given in reply to part (c) of this question.

Statement I

Percentage Increase in Enrolment from the Sixth Survey (1993)

Area : Total

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	Percentage increase in Enrolment from the Sixth Survey (1993)									
		I-V		VI-VIII		IX-X		(XI-XII)*		(I-XII)*	
		Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21.74	31.63	64.39	91.35	59.97	89.35	127.97	166.44	37.99	51.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37.21	44.42	82.94	107.50	83.86	108.48	100.21	158.14	51.34	62.81
3.	Assam	5.98	12.36	8.32	15.66	9.18	15.78	-12.62	-5.61	6.32	13.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4.	Bihar	49.43	83.01	17.03	45.48	14.96	53.45	-20.21	-10.90	40.04	74.51
5.	Chhattisgarh	26.40	38.24	81.57	114.55	38.43	81.97	35.17	81.16	38.62	55.59
6.	Goa	-15.76	-15.82	-4.14	-1.89	-10.02	-9.68	-6.85	0.89	-10.91	-9.78
7.	Gujarat	13.54	16.59	29.29	32.16	24.66	26.27	37.65	39.48	19.41	21.92
8.	Haryana	16.31	16.68	36.61	50.65	74.24	95.35	120.08	180.09	33.13	38.55
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.43	2.50	23.68	30.67	36.48	52.36	76.26	119.49	17.03	21.56
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	51.73	61.11	71.30	91.35	70.45	94.45	117.68	125.13	61.54	74.11
11.	Jharkhand	28.68	48.62	20.88	44.77	22.13	51.31	43.78	75.26	26.89	48.35
12.	Karnataka	3.21	6.99	38.37	50.29	45.40	67.46	74.21	97.07	16.80	23.11
13.	Kerala	-14.52	-14.15	-7.75	-9.88	7.56	4.40	1224.85	1292.43	-1.58	-1.64
14.	Madhya Pradesh	27.04	39.81	60.92	86.85	32.22	68.37	30.35	56.16	34.67	50.80
15.	Maharashtra	1.16	2.94	41.89	52.26	44.34	62.79	73.10	107.53	18.08	23.04
16.	Manipur	33.40	37.26	18.01	23.35	12.91	17.85	158.31	220.68	29.41	34.08
17.	Meghalaya	39.04	40.02	37.10	47.10	56.03	71.51	1133.82	1318.08	41.65	45.29
18.	Mizoram	17.94	19.27	31.02	32.79	39.04	40.61	#	#	29.08	30.85
19.	Nagaland	23.47	22.48	32.73	30.30	22.47	29.63	4866.67	5773.91	26.93	26.28
20.	Orissa	11.44	19.48	29.95	44.11	29.89	49.61	-14.20	-5.59	16.35	26.16
21.	Punjab	-10.57	-7.71	9.30	15.28	17.45	25.07	118.38	139.65	2.57	6.94
22.	Rajasthan	55.09	107.10	63.59	122.14	44.40	86.72	61.47	105.83	56.10	108.25
23.	Sikkim	22.75	31.71	45.79	53.96	59.80	65.29	73.49	106.13	32.19	41.47
24.	Tamil Nadu	2.44	2.17	9.05	12.91	32.59	42.90	47.72	53.48	10.26	12.39
25.	Tripura	8.55	13.24	48.57	57.74	42.93	54.20	39.08	59.66	20.76	26.97
26.	Uttar Pradesh	86.64	133.73	57.02	108.45	94.44	181.84	115.39	174.23	82.14	133.70
27.	Uttaranchal	31.24	41.27	41.24	63.97	57.66	101.16	68.56	87.14	39.13	54.97
28.	West Bengal	21.96	30.50	48.36	65.97	50.97	71.08	118.68	151.80	32.06	42.40
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-10.58	-9.65	13.83	15.94	26.40	33.33	49.19	59.20	3.04	5.19
30.	Chandigarh	0.81	-2.66	11.11	9.96	25.38	26.84	41.03	46.65	11.41	10.47
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	73.95	97.77	125.41	137.24	90.90	113.66	76.02	75.60	84.80	104.70
32.	Daman and Diu	24.85	25.68	23.84	26.66	6.99	5.77	43.70	57.56	23.29	24.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
33.	Delhi	20.64	17.70	38.92	40.30	22.92	27.07	39.85	42.24	27.27	26.59
34.	Lakshadweep	-15.07	-17.10	25.34	23.28	54.57	79.51	17.91	71.86	4.84	6.83
35.	Pondicherry	-7.75	-6.37	9.73	11.66	27.54	35.78	60.83	77.24	5.96	9.01
	India	26.15	36.85	37.49	52.46	43.21	62.73	78.99	107.32	32.31	44.68

*This does not include Enrolment in Classes XI and XII attached to Degree Colleges.

#Not applicable.

Statement II

A. Schooling facilities in Rural Areas

Total Habitations	1231391
Habitations served at Primary Stage (within a walking distance of 1 km)	86.96%
Habitations served at Upper Primary Stage (within a walking distance of 3 km)	78.11%

B. Growth of Schools from the 6th Survey (reference date 30th September 1993)

Category	Growth in % between 6th and 7th AIES	
	Total	Rural
Primary	14.19	12.91
Upper Primary	50.66	50.00
Secondary	38.43	32.93
Senior Secondary	87.75	97.14
All Schools	25.40	22.57

C. Growth of Teachers from 6th Survey

Category	Growth in % between 6th and 7th AIES	
	Total	Rural
Primary	17.84	17.87
Upper Primary	40.01	40.95
Secondary	20.09	15.36
Senior Secondary	68.69	72.23
All Schools	31.70	28.98

D. Percentage of Female Teachers in the 7th Survey

Category	Total	Rural
Primary	39.02	31.38
Upper Primary	40.80	31.11
Secondary	38.17	25.79
Senior Secondary	41.64	26.99

E. Pupil-Teacher Ratio in the 7th Survey

Category	Total	Rural
Primary	42.01	43.75
Upper Primary	34.23	35.15
Secondary	30.28	31.03

F. Gross Enrolment Ratio in the 7th Survey

Category	Total	Girls
Class I to V	92.92	90.93
Class VI to VIII	58.42	54.00

G. Percentage of Primary Schools with (7th Survey)

Category	Total	Rural
0 Teachers	1.30	1.28
1 Teacher	14.99	16.41
2 Teachers	43.18	46.59
3 Teachers	16.62	17.03
4 Teachers	8.83	8.18
5 or more Teachers	15.08	10.51

H. Percentage of Schools with buildings (7th Survey)

Category	Total	Rural
Primary	97.42	97.37
Upper Primary	98.48	98.20
Secondary	99.52	99.39
Senior Secondary	99.90	99.87

Note: Schools having kuchcha or partly pucca or pucca building have been treated with building.

[*Translation*]

Smuggling of Weapons

*38. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS pleased to state:

(a) whether weapons are being smuggled into the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has any information about the quantum of illegal weapons smuggled in the country;

(c) the details and the category of the weapons seized during each of the last three years alongwith the names of the countries of their manufacture;

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to check such incidents; and

(e) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) Instances of smuggling of arms in various parts of the country have come to notice. The exact quantum of illegal weapons in the country cannot be estimate. However, the total number of illegal weapons seized including smuggled weapons of various categories with and without identification marks are indicated below for the years 2002, 2003 and 2004:-

Year	No. of weapons seized
2002	15,710
2003	13,682
2004	11,406

Separate data for smuggled weapons is not maintained.

(d) The Government has taken the following steps to check the proliferation of illegal unlicensed weapons—

(i) State and UT Governments have been requested to make sustained and continuous efforts to unearth illegal arms.

(ii) Regular meetings are held with representatives of Police of States/UTs to monitor and take stock of the situation.

(iii) Border management has been strengthened by construction of border roads, security fencing, flood lighting and enhanced surveillance along the international borders. Schemes for strengthening coastal security have also been sanctioned.

(e) As a result of the steps taken by the Government, several seizures have been effected.

[*English*]

Reservation for Muslim Students in A.M.U.

*39. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:
SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide 50 per cent reservation in certain courses to Muslim students in the Aligarh Muslim University;

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

(c) whether Muslim community is expected to derive benefit from this decision of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether this decision of the Government would not encourage other Minority Institutions/Universities to follow the same path; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (f) While

the Government does not make any reservation referred to in the question, each Minority Institution may adopt a policy of reservation for the minorities establishing the institution of their choice, provided the relevant Act/ Statutes/MoA establishing the institution empower so. The Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) has exercised its powers in respect of reservation under the relevant provisions of the AMU (Amendment) Act, 1981. The Government has conveyed its no-objection to the decision taken by the appropriate authorities of the AMU.

[Translation]

Fee Structure of IIM's and IIT's

*40. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a Committee to determine the fee structure of Indian Institute of Management's and Indian Institute of Technology's;

(b) if so, whether the said Committee has presented its report;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(d) the action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

District Primary Education Programme

231. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANBHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Gujarat for development and growth of District Primary Education Programme (DPEP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the assistance being provided for this programme to State Government of Gujarat during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) District Primary Education Programme in Gujarat has ended on 30.6.2005. All districts of Gujarat are now covered for assistance under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, which is the flagship programme of Government of India for Elementary Education.

(d) The assistance provided to Gujarat Council of Primary Education for DPEP during the last three years is as follows:

(Rs. in Crores)	
Year	Grants released by Govt. of India for DPEP
2002-2003	22.00
2003-2004	16.73
2004-2005	22.79

[Translation]

Adult Education

232. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT pleased to state:

(a) whether the Adult Education scheme is being implemented country wide;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith amount spent under this scheme during the last five years in respective States;

(c) the number of persons benefited through this scheme in the States, year-wise;

(d) whether the funds earmarked for this scheme are being misused in various States; and

(e) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Five Adult Education schemes are being implemented in the country *viz.*—

- (i) Total Literacy Campaign (TCL)—in 138 districts;
 (ii) Post Literacy Programme (PLP)—in 168 districts;
 (iii) Continuing Education Programme (CEP)—in 290 districts;
 (iv) Jan Shikshan Sansthan—158;
 (v) Support to Non-Governmental Organizations.

A statement showing grants released under the above schemes to the implementing agencies located in various States and Union Territories during the last five years is enclosed.

(c) The number of persons made literate under Total Literacy Campaign, Post Literacy Programme and Continuing Education Programme during the last five years for which information is available is as under:—

1999-2000	54.7 lakh
2000-2001	114.7 lakh
2001-2002	59.4 lakh
2002-2003	61.3 lakh
2003-2004	80.5 lakh

Year-wise number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthan is as under:—

2000-01	14.78 lakh
2001-02	6.02 lakh
2002-03	4.73 lakh
2003-04	6.69 lakh
2004-05	13.91 lakh

(d) and (e) Complaints of irregularities have been received from some districts. Wherever such complaints are received, inquiry is conducted, and action as appropriate including criminal or disciplinary proceedings is taken.

Statement

Grants Released under various schemes of NLM during the last 5 years

(Rs. in lakhs)						
Sl.No.	State/UT	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	626.97	1057.72	1074.89	2466.87	1124.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	186.25	10.00	147.97
3.	Assam	166.15	106.33	110.70	109.57	184.23
4.	Bihar	419.99	1263.94	961.53	873.65	1168.67
5.	Chhattisgarh	26.25	82.82	284.76	37.67	546.24
6.	Goa	0.00	16.50	24.01	12.14	16.08
7.	Gujarat	1002.90	398.70	1879.96	1749.54	742.57
8.	Haryana	103.67	117.25	82.21	101.61	446.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	59.84	144.57	26.40	87.97	40.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	73.13	84.33	61.41	350.39	153.09
11.	Jharkhand	55.00	188.59	374.18	175.84	220.84
12.	Karnataka	2537.23	838.65	2016.52	1451.01	2774.54
13.	Kerala	706.25	775.36	269.63	657.46	742.16
14.	Madhya Pradesh	343.10	402.77	3825.75	2125.51	3199.81
15.	Maharashtra	317.00	2125.00	293.84	507.26	591.14
16.	Manipur	2.61	7.50	15.25	168.60	172.88
17.	Meghalaya	25.50	33.88	32.00	50.91	194.11
18.	Mizoram	59.40	131.80	88.40	31.70	15.00
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	168.42	152.88
20.	Orissa	202.28	925.92	466.09	795.43	791.77
21.	Punjab	80.76	59.20	92.38	76.29	48.02
22.	Rajasthan	419.90	658.41	2591.46	2204.11	2332.96
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	36.60	7.50	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	212.50	2137.62	741.71	1062.84	1846.28
25.	Tripura	30.50	421.05	165.00	76.43	344.86
26.	Uttar Pradesh	59.02	2114.17	3120.41	2120.67	2335.75
27.	Uttaranchal	872.82	362.72	60.63	113.71	287.49
28.	West Bengal	708.15	899.53	201.79	4077.72	1753.03
29.	Chandigarh	26.00	54.87	118.39	67.24	149.06
30.	Delhi	186.82	121.89	89.50	203.31	127.03
31.	Pondicherry	31.92	31.92	0.00	32.63	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.74	11.74
Total		9355.66	15563.01	20291.65	21985.74	22661.50

*(English)***Law and Order**

233. SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS pleased to state:

(a) whether the law and order situation in the country, particularly in Delhi, West Bengal and Bihar deteriorated during the last year and continue to deteriorate;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the cases of murders, kidnapping, looting, eve-teasing/molestation etc. have been increasing;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the crimes registered and persons charge sheeted during this period, crime-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to protect the lives of the citizens?

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

(a) and (b) As per the information compiled by the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), incidents of violent Crimes (Murder, Attempt to commit Murder, Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, Dowry death, Kidnapping & Abduction, Rape, Dacoity, Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity, Robbery, Rioting and Arson) dropped by 2.1% in Bihar and 7.1% in Delhi during 2003 over 2002 while these incidents have went up by 8.4% in West Bengal. However, at all India level, a decline of 11.4% was observed in 2003 as compared to 2002. Further as per figures for 2004 provisionally compiled by NCRB, these incidents went up during 2004 by 3% in Bihar by 1.4% in Delhi, declined by 1.3% in West Bengal while registering on overall decline of 4.1% at all India level, over 2003.

(c) At all India level, the cases of Murder, Kidnapping, Eve-teasing and Molestation have gone up during 2004 as compared to 2003 while cases of Dacoity have declined during the same period.

(d) As per information provisionally compiled by NCRB, at all India level, details of incidence of cases registered under major IPC crimes during 2004 are as under:—

(i) Murder	—	34835
(ii) Kidnapping	—	22342
(iii) Molestation	—	33477
(iv) Eve Teasing/sexual harassment	—	13757
(v) Robbery and Dacoity	—	23285
(vi) Rape	—	16754

(e) Maintenance of law & order and prevention, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime are primarily the responsibilities of the State Governments. The Central Government however, supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing financial assistance for modernization of the State Police Forces in terms of weaponry, communication, equipment, mobility, training and other infrastructure under the Scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces. Further, intelligence inputs are regularly shared by the central security and intelligence agencies with the State Governments to prevent and control crime and law and order incidents.

Visit of Tripartite Team of Indo-Bangladesh Border

234. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS pleased to state:

(a) whether a Tripartite team consisting of representatives of Central and State Governments and AASU has visited Indo-Bangladesh border consequent to the decision taken in May 2005;

(b) if so, the precise object of the team's visit;

(c) the extent to which the object have been fulfilled after such visit;

(d) the observations and suggestions made by the team; and

(e) the steps, if any, taken in the light thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (e) Union Home Minister has planned a visit to Assam and Indo-Bangladesh Border area to review the progress of implementation of Assam Accord as also border fencing.

Development of New Cities

235. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop some new cities in the National Capital Region (NCR) to decongest Delhi;

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

(c) whether the cost of creating basic infrastructure such as roads, potable drinking water, adequate electricity etc. will be borne by the Central Government; and

(d) if not, the agency which will bear the expenses?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has informed that the Government of Rajasthan has identified Shahjahanpur-Neemrana-Behror on NH-8 in Rajasthan sub-region for setting up new township. The Government of Haryana has also identified three possible locations for development of new townships at Samalkha, Sampla and Jahangirpur-Badli.

(c) and (d) The proposals for setting up of new townships in the National Capital Region are at a preliminary stage and details regarding costs and financing pattern have not been finalised.

Shifting of National Fire Brigade College Nagpur

236. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for advancement and shifting of National Fire Brigade College of Nagpur has been pending with Government;

(b) if so, since when alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) The Government has already approved the plan for upgradation of the National Fire Service College at Nagpur.

[Translation]

Jail Reforms

237. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had constituted a two-member Committee for Jail Reforms in 1983;

(b) if so, the details and recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) whether these recommendations were implemented in the jails of the country including Tihar Jail of Delhi;

(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) to (e) The Government of India constituted an All India Jail Reforms Committee in 1980 headed by Justice A.N. Mulla (Retired) comprising of six members including the Chairman and the Member Secretary. The Committee give its report in 1983.

Several recommendations relating to prison buildings, living conditions in prison, training of prison personnel, strengthening of security, providing medical and psychiatric services to prisoners and providing facilities to women prisoners and their children were made. Majority of these recommendations pertained to the State Governments. 'Prison' being a State subject, recommendations pertaining to State Governments were forwarded to them for appropriate necessary action.

Although 'Prisons' is a State subject, keeping in mid the pressing need for improving the condition of jails and reducing the overcrowding in prisons, the Government of India has been providing central assistance to the State Governments to supplement their efforts in improving the condition of prisons and prisoners under the scheme of Modernization of Prisons since 1987. However, the quantum of assistance provided from 1987 to 2001 was not found adequate. Therefore, Central Government introduced a non-plan scheme in 2002-03 to be implemented over a period of five years with an outlay of Rs. 1800 crores on cost sharing basis in the ratio of 75:25. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided

to the State Governments for the construction of additional jails, repair and renovation of existing jails, improvement in sanitation and water supply and construction of staff quarter for prison personnel.

[English]

Export of Poultry Goods

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

(a) the names of poultry goods and the countries to which they were exported during the last three years and the foreign exchange earned therefrom;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the poultry sale to different countries;

(c) if so, the projection made for 2005-06 and the foreign exchange expected thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the export of poultry goods in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) The major poultry products being exported from India are Table Eggs, Hatching Eggs, Frozen Poultry, Egg Powder, Day Old Chicks etc. The countries to which these products are exported include UAE, Oman, Japan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Yemen, etc. The value of poultry products exported during the last three years are as below:—

Year	Value (Rs. Crores)
2002-2003	182.07
2003-2004	253.59
2004-2005	256.99

(Source: DGCI&S)

(b) to (d) Exports being dependent on a host of external and internal factors, projection for exports as such are not made. The steps taken by the Government to increase export of poultry products include specification of standards, monitoring of pesticide residues, financial assistance to exporters for developmental and export promotional activities, development of infrastructure/export promotion marketing assistance etc. Recently, as a special

measure to boost poultry exports, "poultry and its value added products" have been brought within the purview of the "Vishesh Krishi Upaj Yojana", under the Foreign Trade Policy 2004-09, with effect from 1st April, 2005.

[Translation]

Communal Riots

239. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Government riots that took place in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons lost their life and property damaged in such riots alongwith the number of persons arrested, State-wise;

(c) whether the financial assistance have been provided to the riot affected families;

(d) if so, criteria and the amount of financial assistance given to each such families; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check the recurrence of such incidents in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) As per available information, the number of communal incidents/riots and the number of persons killed and injured therein during the years 2002, 2003 and 2004, State-wise is given in the Statement enclosed.

Under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and registration of cases, investigation and prosecution are the primary concern of the State Governments. Hence, details in respect of property lost/damaged, financial assistance provided to the riot affected families, number of persons arrested etc. are not Centrally maintained by the Government of India and are not readily available. Different State Governments determine their own criteria for providing financial assistance to the riot affected victims.

Apart from the various Constitutional and legal provisions as well as various institutional mechanisms established for protection of the rights of the minorities in the country, the union Government has also taken a

variety of administrative measures and promotional efforts in this regard. These include constant review of the communal situation in the country, maintaining a continuous watch over the activities of organizations having a bearing on peace and communal harmony, sending alert messages, sharing of information, sending Central Para-Military forces to the States on the specific request of the concerned State Government(s), assistance in the modernization of the State Police Forces etc. The Union Government has also issued comprehensive

guidelines to promote communal harmony to all the States/ Union Territories. These guidelines contain steps to be taken with regard to prevention of communal riots, provision for relief/rehabilitation to the victims, effective utilization of Peace Committee mechanisms in defusing communal tension, restoration of normalcy in the affected areas etc. The promotional efforts include providing grants for organizations engaged in activities promoting communal harmony Awards and Kabir Puraskar and observance of Quami Ekta Week.

Statement

Name of the State	2002 No. of			2003 No. of			2004 No. of		
	Incidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Incidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Incidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	16	3	20	18	8	71	13	1	54
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	1
Bihar	50	22	72	63	32	144	43	24	108
Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	4	1	2	1	0	0
Delhi	5	0	23	3	1	11	3	0	9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	135	977	2378	133	20	392	93	15	218
Haryana	2	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	2	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0	1	0	12	0	0	0
Jharkhand	14	6	69	14	10	41	16	3	52
Karnataka	103	13	331	64	9	260	72	7	274
Kerala	16	6	48	32	11	71	25	2	59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	39	10	59	56	18	142	94	19	322
Maharashtra	95	42	752	125	12	578	109	17	352
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	36	3	75	26	4	73	17	1	35
Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
Rajasthan	61	11	253	34	9	62	32	4	105
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	42	5	54	22	3	30	15	0	31
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Uttaranchal	1	0	5	7	4	4	1	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	85	29	176	91	47	331	127	40	426
West Bengal	14	3	56	12	2	30	11	1	82
Total	722	1130	4375	711	193	2261	677	134	2132

**Selling of Products through Own Wholesale Outlets
by State Government**

240. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that many State Governments are not making timely payment to their purchases from SSI outlets as a result small scale industries are becoming defaulters in paying the debts; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to solve the problems?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) The Government is aware

of the problem of delayed payments to small scale industries by all classes of buyers.

(b) The Government has enacted a law, namely, The Interest on Delayed Payment to Small Scale and Ancillary Industries Undertakings Act, 1993 (as amended in 1996), which is applicable to all buyers, including State owned undertakings. The said Act, *inter alia*, provides for:

- (i) payment of interest by the buyers to the small scale supplier on delayed payment at the penal rate of one and half times the prime lending rate charged by State Bank of India;
- (ii) disallowing the amount of penal interest, payable or paid by a buyer, as deduction for the purposes of computation of income under the Income Tax Act, 1961; and

- (iii) establishment of Industry Facilitation Councils (IFC) by the States/Union Territories to act as arbitrators or conciliators under the provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, in respect of such disputes.

NGO's Participating in S.S.A.

241. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Non-Governmental Organisations participating in 'Sarva Siksha Abhiyan' in the different states, particularly Maharashtra;

(b) the details of funds released to these NGO's under this Scheme during the last three years along with their activities, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is considering to appoint more NGO's in the State for making such Abhiyan more successful during the current financial year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (e) There are 3719 Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) participating in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in different States of the country. Out of these, 2329 NGOs are working in Maharashtra and funds amounting to Rs. 2446.23 lakhs have been released to them during the last three years. A list of the NGOs in Maharashtra is given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

List of NGOs in Maharashtra

Sl.No.	Division	District	Taluka	Name of Institution
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Nasik	Dhule	Dhule	Sardar Shikshan Sanstha, Devpur, Dhule
2.	Kolhapur	Satara	Wai	Swa. Vijay Sawant Memo. Trust Wai
3.	Nasik	Thane	Ulhasnagar	Anjani Balwadi Shivneri Sikshan Sanstha, Ulhasnagar-2
4.	Nasik	Thane	Bhiwandi	A.B.M. Samaj Prabholdan Sanstha, Kolshewadi, Kalyan/Abhiruchi Mahila Mandal, Near Municipal Bhandargruha, Bhiwandi
5.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jamner	A.G.V.S., Garkhede
6.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jamner	A.V.E.T., Jamner
7.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	A.V.S.S., Satrasen
8.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Korpana	Aadarsha Gramvikas Seva Mandal Piparda Rajiv Gandhi Chauk, Korpana
9.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Aadarsha lokseva mandal, Pangri
10.	Nagpur	Gadchiroli	Bhamragad	Aadarsha shikshan sanstha, Aashti
11.	Nagpur	Gadchiroli	Etapalli	Aadarsha shikshan sanstha, Aashti
12.	Nagpur	Gadchiroli	Aheri	Aadarsha shikshan sanstha, Aashti

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Aurangabad	Latur	Nilanga	Aadhar Samaj Mandal, Halsi
14.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Korpana	Aadhunikvigyan sansthaward No. 5 Vidyanagari Gadchandur, Tal. Korpana
15.	Nasik	Nandurbar	Ambururl	Aadi Research Foundation, Waghoda
16.	Nagpur	Gadchiroli	Aheri	Aadiwasi Vibhaj Sikshan Prashikshan Tatha Ramtaroti Sanstha
17.	Nagpur	Gadchiroli	Etapalli	Aadiwasi Vibhaj Sikshan Prashikshan Tatha Ramtaroti Sanstha
18.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Sillod	Aakar Sankrutik and Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Opp. Kranti Chowk Police Station, Aurangabad
19.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Mool	Aakhil Bharatiya Hunda Virodhi Sangharsha Samiti, Subhash Nagar, Mool
20.	Nasik	Nasik	Malegaon	Aaksa Edu. & Social Welfare Society 3, Salamatabad, Malegaon
21.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Aalam Naik Bahuddeshiya Sevabhavi, Parabhani
22.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Aanam Welfare Society, Parabhani
23.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Aanam Welfare Society, Parabhani
24.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Aannabhau Sathey Bahuddeshiy Sevabhavi Sanstha, Bori
25.	Nasik	Thane	Ulhasnagar	Aashelegaon Mahila Mandal, Ulhasnagar 4, Dist. Thane
26.	Nagpur	Bhandara	Lakhandur	Aashish Shikshan Sanstha
27.	Nagpur	Bhandara	Lakhani	Aashish Shikshan Sanstha, Sonegaon
28.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Aashiwini Sevabhavi Sanstha. Beed
29.	Amarawati	Yavatmal	Yavatmal	Abhay Shaikshanik V. Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Vidarbha, Housing Society, Yawatmal
30.	Pune	Pune	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Abhiman Foundation Gandhinagar, Chinchwad Pune-33
31.	Nasik	Thane	Mira-Bhyandar	Abhinav Shetkari Sikshan Mandal (E) Dist. Thane
32.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Hantanangale	Abhinav Shetkari Prasark Mandal
33.	Nasik	Thane	Bhiwandi	Abhiruchi Mahila Mandal, Near Mahila Bhandar, Bhiwandi

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Tuljapur	Abva Mahila Mandal, Jalkot, Tal. Tuljapur
35.	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Jinture	Acharya Shri Hansaraj Baba Sevalikar, Bori
36.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Morshi	Adarsh Bahuuddeshiya Mahila Vikas Mandal, Ambala, Tal. Morshi
37.	Amrawati	Washim	Washim	Adarsh Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Prasark Mandal, Adala
38.	Nasik	Jaigaon	Amalner	Adarsh Edu. Soc. Amalner
39.	Kolhapur	Satara	Jawli	Adarsh Edu. Soc. Mendha
40.	Nasik	Jaigaon	Amalner	Adash Samajik Santha, Patonda
41.	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Purna	Adarsh Sevabhavi Sanstha, Tadkalas
42.	Nasik	Jaigaon	Muktainagar	Adarsha Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Wadhode
43.	Nasik	Jaigaon	Chopda	Adarsha Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Vele
44.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Pathradi	Adarsha Kirda & Gram Vikas Sanstha Karegaon
45.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Adarsha Mahila Mandal, Parabhani
46.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Adarsha Mahila Mandal, Pathari
47.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Adarsha Mahila Vikas Prakalpa, Killa Road, Nanded
48.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Adarsha Sevabhavi Sanstha, Jinture
49.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Adarsha Shikshan Prasar Mandal, Kasarakheda, Tal. Diott. Nanded
50.	Nasik	Jaigaon	Chopda	Adavad P.S. Mandal
51.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Adhar Gramin Vikas & Sanshodhan Mandal, Shrirampur
52.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Vita	Adhar S.M. Yelawi Tasgaon
53.	Kolhapur	Satara	Satara	Adhyaksh Award Sanstha Satara
54.	Nasik	Thane	Vikramgad	Adhyaksha Adivasi Seva Mandal, Sanchalit Talwada
55.	Nasik	Thane	Vikramgad	Adhyaksha Sant Nivruttinath Shikshan Sanstha, Wada
56.	Amarawati	Yavatmal	Vani	Adim Jamat Bahu. Gra. Vi. Santha, House of Atraya, Pahur Vijara, Tal-Kalamb, Distt.-Yavatmal
57.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Pathardi	Adinath Krushivikas Pratishtan Bhavinathnagar

1	2	3	4	5
58.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Bhusawal	Adishakti Muktabai Bahuuddeshiya, Varangaon
59.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Bodwad	Adishakti Samajik & Shaikshanik Sanstha, Bodwad
60.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Adivasi Anglo Krida Arogya & Shikshan Prasark Sanstha, Phulari Gali, Tajnapeth, Akola Vasanti Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Naigaon, Akola
61.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Akola	Adivasi Unnati Seva Mandal Rajur
62.	Nasik	Nandurbar	Taloda	Adiwasi Dyanwasi
63.	Nasik	Nandurbar	Dhadgaon	Adiwasi G.V.M. Mirmdalwas
64.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	Adiwasi Shaikshanik Mandal, Karjana
65.	Nasik	Nandurbar	Navapur	Adiwasi Shikshan Sanstha
66.	Nasik	Nandurbar	Shahada	Adiwasi Shikshan Vikas Samiti
67.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Paithan	Adrash Gramin Vikas Yuvak Mandal, M. Post. Tal. Paithan
68.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Adrash Gramin Vikas, Depegaon
69.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Adrash Mahila Mandal, Beed
70.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Adyakrantiveer Lahuji, Sable Krida & Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Indira Nagar, Akola
71.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Afatab Edu. So. Vasamat
72.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Akola	Agasti Shikshan & Gramin Vikas Sanstha Bharvani
73.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Pachora	Aganwati Shikshan Prasark Mandal, Pachora
74.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisingaon	Agnidevi Shaikshanik Prasarak Mandal, Umbrekhede, Tal. Chalisingaon
75.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	Agras Bahu. Vishnapur
76.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Yawalam	Ahahuda Education Phas, Yawal
77.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Ahilya Bahuddeshiya Seva Sangh
78.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Ahilya Devi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Chinchala
79.	Pune	Raigad	Pen	Ahilya Mahila Mandal, Pen
80.	Amrawati	Washim	Malegaon	Ahilyabai Holkar B.V.M.M., Wakad
81.	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Pathari	Ahilyabai Mahila Mandal, Pathari
82.	Pune	Solapur	Mohol	Ahilyabai Holakar Gramin Vikas Sanstha Najik Pimpri

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83.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	Ahilyadevi Bahu Uddeshiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Yuvati, Tal. Osmanabad
84.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Ahilyadevi Hekar Mahila Gram Vikas Mandal, Chorgaon, Tal Dharangaon, Muktainagar, Jalgaon
85.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Ahilyadevi Holkar Mahila Mandal, Pimpal Gaon Likha, Tal. Purna
86.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parbhani	Ahilyadevi Holkar Sevabhavi Sanstha, Tridhara Tal. Parbahani
87.	Amrawati	Washim	Washim	Ahilyadevi Holkar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Uklipen
88.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Pathardi	Ahilyadevi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Pathardi
89.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Ahinsa Pratisthan, Parabhani
90.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Pachora	Ahmed Edu. Mandal Pimpalgaon, Hare
91.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar, Yatimkhana
92.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Digras	Ahmid Sarvajanic Vachanalaya, Near Kaji Memorial Dispensary, Digras, Tal. Digras, Distt. Yavatmal
93.	Pune	Solapur	Mohol	Ajagarsiddha VEC, Yallamwadi
94.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Pachora	Ajinkya Krida & Shikshan Mandal, Pachora
95.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Ajinkya Yuvak Kalyan, Patheri
96.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Soygaon	Ajinta Dongari Gramin Vikas Mandal, Hanumant Kheda, M. Post. Hanumantheda, Tal. Soygaon
97.	Nasik	Dhule	Dhule	Ajuman Faroge Talim Molavi Ganj, Dhule
98.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Erandol	Ajunam Tarine Education Society, Kasoda
99.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	Akansa, Social Welfare Soc., 14 Kamal Vanvaibhav Heg Pathardi Road
100.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Akbar Hussain Edu. and Soc., Ahamdpur, Mu. Deglur Naka Tyer Road
101.	Nasik	Thane	Kalyan	Akhil Bhartiya Magaswargya Samaj Prabhodhini Sanstha, Katmanavali, Kalyan & E*
102.	Kolhapur	Satara	Satara	Akhil Bhartiya Devdasi Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha, Satara
103.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Chandur Bazar	Akhil Bhartiya Mahila Parishad, Navi Delhi, Shakha Chandurbazar

1	2	3	4	5
104.	Nasik	Thane	Kalyan	Akhil Bhartiya Samajik Vikas Aur Pratipalan Sanstha, Ammu Arkhed, B* 202, 2nd Fl. Mhasoba Maidan, Kalyan (W)
105.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Akila Baid Biradari Edu. & Scial Welfare Assoc., Baidpura, Akola
106.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Akola Jametul Kureshi Agro, Kamjipura, Akola
107.	Nasik	Nasik	Malegaon	Aksa Edu. & Foundation, Soci.
108.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Raver	Al Amin Edu. & Welfare Soc. Raver
109.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Al Fail Bhau Uddeshiya Sanstha, Beed
110.	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Jinture	Alam Naik Bahuddeshiya Sevabhevai Sanstha, Jinture
111.	Nasik	Nasik	Malegaon	Albadar Social Edu. & Welfare Soci., Dattanagar
112.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Raver	Alhasnat Edu. Soc., Raver
113.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Alhilal Education A. Welfare Society, Shrirampur
114.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Alhilala Edu. Sanstha, Nashirabad
115.	Pune	Raigad	Alibagh	Alibagh Prabhakar Patiledu. Soci. Alibag
116.	Pune	Solapur	Barshi	Alipur Road Nagari Samiti, Barshi
117.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jamner	Alkalah Sanstha, Fattepur
118.	Nasik	Nasik	Malegaon	Alkama Education and Welfare Soci. Mu. Shopping Centre, Shop No. 5, New Bus Stand Samor, Malegaon
119.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Savda	Alkavi Edu. & Social, Welfare Soc., Sawada
120.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Allahj Gulam Haidar Subhani Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Rahamatnagar, Nanded
121.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Allamma Hakim Education Soc., Beed
122.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Allamma Hakim Education Soc., Beed
123.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Sillod	Alfaran Edu. Ghatandra, Tal. Sillod
124.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Alpbbhashik Mahila Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Masthanpura, Nanded
125.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Muktainagar	Alphalah Welfare Education Soc., Muktainagar
126.	Nasik	Dhule	Dhule	Alshabab Edu. Soc. Azad Nagar, Dhule
127.	Nasik	Dhule	Dhule	Aman Sports & Edu. Welfare Soc., Firdos Nagar

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128.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Amar Pratisthan, Andhalewadi
129.	Nasik	Thane	Mira-Bhyandar	Amardeep Shikshan Sanstha, Bhyandar (E), Distt. Thane
130.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	Amarsanstha, Chopda
131.	Nasik	Thane	Ambarnath	Ambarnath C.T. Soci. Trust
132.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Ambika Lokmpratisthan, Gangapur
133.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Ambika Mahila Mandal Borgi K.
134.	Nasik	Dhule	Dhule	Ambika Pratisthan Shirud, Mu. Po. Dhule
135.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Amleshwar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Dhanora
136.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Barud	Amrapali Magaswargiya Mahila Vikas Mandal, Mangruli, Tal. Varud
137.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Amrin Urdu My Edu. Social Asoc. Sanstha, Mujafar Nagar, Akola
138.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Akola	Amruta Ramkrishna Walchaure Sevabhavi Sanstha Kalas Budruk
139.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Akola	Amruteshwar Vikas Mandal, Dhamangaon Awori
140.	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Pathari	Amrutrao Patil Sikshan Prasarak Mandal, Vita
141.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Amrutshah Bahuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, HBK
142.	Pune	Solapur	Mohol	Amul Gram Shi. Vi. Sanstha, Koravali
143.	Nasik	Dhule	Dhule	Anamika Smuday Sanstha, Devpur, Dhule
144.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Anand Sevabhavi Sanstha, Kotharban
145.	Amrawati	Akola	N.P. Akot	Anand Shikshan Sanstha, Ward 5 & 6, Akot
146.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Parshivni	Anand Shikshan Sanstha, Parshivni
147.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Anant Maharaj Krida & Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha Renuka Nagar, Akola
148.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Tasgaon	Anarya Swayamsevak Sanstha Panchashilnagar, Bhiwadi
149.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Erandol	Anglow Anjuman Soc., Erandol
150.	Nasik	Nandurbar	Taloda	Anjan Viheer July
151.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Anjuman Education & Welfare Society, Tajnagar No. 1, Amrawati

1	2	3	4	5
152.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Anjuman Education & Welfare Society, Tajnagar No. 1, Amrawati
153.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Anjuman EKhyal Shikshan Sanstha, Anjuman Khyal, Nur Nagar, Walgaon Road, Amrawati
154.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Anjuman-a-nida Sevabhavai Sanstha, Gevrai
155.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Karvir	Anna, Vastra
156.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Karvir	Anna, Vastra, Nivara Sanstha, Kolhapur
157.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Karvir	Anna, Vastra, Nivara Sanstha, Kolhapur
158.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Anna, Vastra, Nivara, Kolhapur
159.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Anna, Vastra, Nivara, Kolhapur
160.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Anna, Vastra, Nivara, Kolhapur
161.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Anna, Vastra, Nivara, Kolhapur
162.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Anna, Vastra, Nivara, Kolhapur
163.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Anna, Vastra, Nivara, Kolhapur
164.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Anna Bhau Sathe Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Ahmadpur
165.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parbhani	Anna Bhau Sathe Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Ahmadpur
166.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Korpana	Annabhau Sathe Bahuddeshiya Sanstha, Markalmeta, Tal. Jivati
167.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Annapurna Mahila Mandal, Godhala, Tal. Renapur
168.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Annapurna Shikshan Sanstha, Karanji
169.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Annasaheb Ramrao Chavan Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Ajarvihire, Tal. Dharangaon-4
170.	Kolhapur	Satara	Khatav	Annasaheb Sathe Matang Samaj Morale Tal. Khatav
171.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Akola	Antarbharti Education Trust, Virgaon
172.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisgaon	Anupamabai Lakhichand Parakh Bahu Shaishanik Sanstha, Devli
173.	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Jinture	Anusaya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Ambarwadi
174.	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Purna	Anusaya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Pangara
175.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Pathardi	Apang & Berojgar Yuvak's Sanstha

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176.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Kamathi	Arudhanti Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Mahadula
177.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Bhusawal	Arunrao Narwade Edu. Sanstha, Bhusawal
178.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Aruna Asaf Ali Sevabhavi Sanstha, Beed
179.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Yawal	Arunodya S.P.M. Kthora
180.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Arya Chanakya Bhauuddeshiya Sanstha, Jalgaon
181.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Pandharkavada	Asara Gram Vikas Sanstha, C/o House of Khushal Rathod Nanannavar, Vaishali Nagar, Yavatmal
182.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ahmedpur	Asha Usha Mahila Mandal, Sheni
183.	Aurangabad	Latur	Nilanga	Ashikrav Patil Mitr M.N.
184.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Raver	Ashtavinayak Shaikshanik & Sanskrutik Mandal, Raver
185.	Kolhapur	Sangli	Miraj	Ashtavinayak Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Miraj
186.	Kolhapur	Sangli	Waiwa	Ashtavinayak Shikshan Sanstha, Ashta
187.	Kolhapur	Sangli	Waiwa	Ashtavinayak Vikal Mandal, Ankali
188.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Amalner	Ashwini Jana Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Dhanora
189.	Nasik	Thane	Ulhasnagar	Asmita, Trust, Ulhasnagar, 4 Dist. Thane/Dyandeep Mahila Mandal, Ulhasnagar 4, Dist. Thane
190.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Saavli	Association of Woman Awareness and Rural Development, Bhagatsingh Chauk
191.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Shirol	Autara Bal Sikshan Prasarak Mandal, Echalkaranji
192.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Shirol	Autara Bal Sikshan Prasarak Mandal, Echalkaranji
193.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Shirol	Autara Sikshan Prasarak Mandal
194.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Shirol	Autara Sikshan Prasarak Mandal
195.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Avirat Mahila Mandal, Dr. Ambedkar Nagar, Nanded
196.	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Jinture	Avishakar Sahitya Kala & Krida Sanstha, Jinture
197.	Nasik	Thane	Mira-Bhyandar	Awar Ledi of Welakani Edu. Charitable Trust, Bhyandar (W), Dist. Thane
198.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Naagbhid	Award Sanstha Naagbhid
199.	Pune	Pune	Pune	Aweknig (Dwara Intervida), Vimannagar, Pune, Yerwada
200.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Yawalam	Axa Edu. Soc., Phaispur

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201.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Azad Hind Sevabhavi Sanstha, Kamkheda
202.	Nasik	Dhule	Dhule	Azad Jimkhana & Edu. Trust Molavi Ganj, Dhule
203.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Shirala	Azad Shikshan Sanstha, Shirala
204.	Nasik	Thane	Bhiwandi	B.N. Shahar Mahanagar Palika Shikshan Mandal
205.	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Jinture	Babasaheb Ambedkar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Letoli
206.	Nagpur	Gadchiroli	Sironcha	Babasaheb Ambedkar Shikshan Prashikshan Mandal, Sirocha
207.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Babasaheb Ambedkar Shikshan Sanstha
208.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Pachora	Bafna Krushi Vidyapeeth, Kolhe
209.	Amarawati	Yavatmal	Ner	Bahu Mahila Sanstha C/o House of Engale, Tharda Nagar, Yavatmal
210.	Nagpur	Gondia	Gorgaon	Bahuuddeshiya Najuk Gramin Shikshan Sanstha Ghoti, Gorgaon
211.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	Bahuddeshiya Seva Sangh, Ghughus
212.	Kolhapur	Satara	Karad	Bahujan Hitary Samiti, Karad
213.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Bahujan Samaj Krida & Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Ambedkar Nagar, Akola
214.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Pusad	Bahujan Yuvak Mandal, Sambhajinagar, Pusad, Tal. Pusad, Dist. Yavatmal
215.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Bairavanath Sevabhavi Sanstha, Pargaon Siras
216.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Bairavanath Sevabhavi Sanstha, Tadsonna
217.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Bajaranj Vyam Sala, Javala Zutha
218.	Kolhapur	Satara	Patan	Bajreng Vyayam Mandal, Mhavshi
219.	Nasik	Thane	Ulhasnagar	Bal & Mahila Shikshan Mandal, Ulhasnagar 4, Dist. Thane
220.	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Gangakhed	Bala Ghat Gram Vikas Pratisthan, Dampuri
221.	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Parbhani	Balaji Sarvajanik Vachanalaya Magangaon, Tal. Parabhani
222.	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Parbhani	Balaji Shikshan Sanstha, Selmoha
223.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Balaram S.P.M. Buttanpur
224.	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Parbhani	Baliraja Sevabhavi Sanstha, Parbhani

1	2	3	4	5
225.	Pune	Solapur	Mohol	Balraje Vikas Man. Najik, Pimpri
226.	Nasik	Dhule	Sakri	Balsane, Multipurpose Edu. So. Swayamchalit Sanstha, Balsane, Ta. Sakri
227.	Nagpur	Gadchiroli	Aheri	Balsanskaar Shikshan Sanstha, Gadchiroli
228.	Nagpur	Gadchiroli	Dhanora	Balsanskaar Shikshan Sanstha, Gadchiroli
229.	Nagpur	Gadchiroli	Bhamragad	Balsanskaar Shikshan Sanstha, Gadchiroli
230.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Balvan Krida Mandal, Pathari
231.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Balvikas Sevabhavi Sanstha, Sirasdevi
232.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Banjara Mahila Gram Vikas Sanstha, Kaatgaon Tanda
233.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jamner	Banjara Samaj Mandal, Jamner
234.	Pune	Solapur	Akkalkot	Banjara Seva Sangh Shaikshanik Sanstha, Paramanandanagar
235.	Pune	Solapur	Akkalkot	Banjara Yuvak Kalyan Sangh
236.	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Parbhani	Bapuji Sarvjanik Vachanlaya, Sa. Javala
237.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Miraj	Bapusaheb Naamdar Charitable Trust, Miraj
238.	Pune	Pune	Baramati	Baramati Taluka Gram Vikas Prathisthan, Kaanadwadi, Tal. Baramati, Distt. Thane
239.	Pune	Solapur	Akkalkot	Basalingeshwar Bahu. Gra. Vi. Sanstha
240.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Miraj	Basav Jyoti Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Miraj
241.	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Jinture	Baseveswar Shikshan Pra. Mandal, Kusadi
242.	Amarawati	Yavatmal	Yavatmal	Beby Devi S.M. Sanstha, Patwari Colony, Sambhaji Nagar, Yawatmal
243.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Beed Zilla Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Revaki
244.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Bhadgaon	Bhadgaon Taluka Kisan Shikshan, Sanstha, Bhadgaon
245.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Bhagavan Baba Sevabhavi Sanstha, Bhogalwadi
246.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Bhagavan Manav Sevabhavi Sanstha
247.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Bhagavan Manav Sevabhavi Sanstha, Andhalewadi (Pu)
248.	Pune	Solapur	Barshi	Bhagavanbaba Shikshan Sanstha, Ukadgaon
249.	Kolhapur	Satara	Khatav	Bhagini Mahila Mandel, Gursale

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250.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	Bhagini Mandal, Chopda
251.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Bhagirathibai Patil S.P.M.
252.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Darvha	Bhagodya Bahuuddeshiya, P.O. Deolgaon Wadsa, Tal. Darvha, Dist. Yavatmal
253.	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Gangakhed	Bhagvatgita Mahila Sevabhavi Sanstha, Dharasur
254.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Ramtek	Bhagvati Gram Vikas Sanstha, Mansar
255.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Bhagwan Mahila Sevabhavi Sanstha, Sangvi
256.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisingaon	Bhagwati Shaikshanik & Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Dahiwad
257.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Bhagyashali Sevabhavi Sanstha, Kondri
258.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Morshi	Bhagyodaya Shikshan Karyakari Bahuuddeshiya Mahila Vikas Mandal, Morshi
259.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Bhairavanath Kala Va Sanshkrutik Manch Paangaon
260.	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Jinture	Bhalaji Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Kawada
261.	Nagpur	Bhandara	Tumsar	Bhandara Jilha Bahu Apang Vikas Sanstha, Nakadongari
262.	Pune	Solapur	South Solapur	Bhanushala Bahuddeshiya Sanstha
263.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	Bharat Gnyanvinyan Samiti, Shri Jai Prakash Mhatre, A. 15 Tulshi Up, Sita Gumpharoad, Panchvati
264.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Bharat Edu. Welfare Soc. Haji Nagar, Akola
265.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Pandharkawda	Bharat Mahila Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Tilakwadi, Tal. Pandharkawda, Dist. Yavatmal
266.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Bhadravati	Bharat Shikshan Sanstha, Bhadravati
267.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Umerga	Bharatbhushan Shaishanik Sevabhavi Sanstha, Gugalogan, Tal. Umerga
268.	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Jinture	Bharati Sevabhavi Sanstha, Jinture
269.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Kannad	Bharatiya Gramin Vikas Kendra, M. Post. Sinchannagari, Chalisingaon Road, Kannad
270.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Vita	Bharatmata Shaikshanik Sanstha, Vita
271.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Vita	Bharatmata Shaikshanik Sanstha, Vita
272.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Bharatratna Dr. Ambedkar Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Kanalda

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273.	Kolhapur	Satara	Phaltan	Bhartiya Durbal Ghatksanstha, Bidal Tal. Man
274.	Kolhapur	Satara	Man	Bhartiya Durbal Ghatksanstha, Vidal
275.	Kolhapur	Satara	Phaltan	Bhartiya Durbal Ghatksanstha, Vidal
276.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Bhartiya G.V.K.V.S. Shambhu Umar
277.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Bhartiya Magasvargiya Bahu. V.S. Handarguli
278.	Pune	Raigad	Parvel	Bhartiya Manav Vikas Trust
279.	Pune	Pune	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Bhartiya Vidyapeeth, Yashwantrao Chavan** of Social Science & Research Pune-28
280.	Pune	Pune	Pune	Bhartiya Yuvak Kalyan & Vyayam Kendra, Gali No. 3, Karvenagar, Pune
281.	Nasik	Thane	Bhiwandi	Bhartiya Yuva Mandal, Near Water Tank, Kamatghar
282.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Tuljapur	Bhatkya Jati Jamatchi Sanghtana, Tuljapur
283.	Pune	Pune	Pune	Bhatkya Vimukta Jati Sanstha, Aple Ghar Soc. Kharadi
284.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Newasa	Bhausahab Pathik Gram Vikas Pratisthan Mulindpur
285.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Bhavani Sevabhavi Sanstha, Parabhani
286.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Pusad	Bhavsingh Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Kakaldatinagar, Pusad, Taluka Pusad, Dist. Yavatmal
287.	Pune	Solapur	Aakkalkot	Bhima Shaikshanik & Bhahu, Sanstha, Hilli
288.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Bhimparva Prabhodhan Prathisthan, Shivajinagar, Nanded
289.	Pune	Solapur	Pandharpur	Bhimsevak Uyak Bahuddeshiy, Bohali
290.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Bhimyodha Vyam Prasarak Mandal, Gangakhed
291.	Nasik	Thane	Bhiwandi	Bhiwandi Edu. Soci. Chachindra, Bhiwandi
292.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Bhramahnath Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Yelamba
293.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Bhukhari Edu. & Welfare Society, Parabhani
294.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Bhumiputra Sevabhavi Sanstha, Loni
295.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Savner	Bhushan Mahila Mandal, Kavatha
296.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Yawalam	Bhuv. V.P.M. Marvel

1	2	3	4	5
297.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Bilaji S.S. Akhurka
298.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	Bismilla Edu., Chopda
299.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Brait Shikshan Prasarak Mandal and Sevabhavi Sanstha, Majalgaon
300.	Nasik	Thane	Murbad	Bridge Trust Kasara, Shahapur
301.	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Parbhani	Bright Education Society, Majalgaon, Dist. Beed
302.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Buland Krida Mandal
303.	Nasik	Dhule	Sakri	Burai Parisar Vikas Mandal, Dusane, M.P. Dusane
304.	Kolhapur	Ratnagiri	Dapoli	Burondi Machimar Sahakari Soc.
305.	Pune	Solapur	Aakkalkot	Buvan Charitable Trust Cikkehalli
306.	Kolhapur	Sangli	Jat	Buvand Dudh Vyavsaj, Pachhapur
307.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Muktainagar	C.S.M.S.S. Sanstha, Muktainagar
308.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	C/o Libral Friends Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Mukta Shala, Siddharthanagar, Navsari, New Vasti, Valgaon Road, Amrawati
309.	Nasik	Osmanabad	Kalamb	C/o Rashtriya Seva Dal Pune, Lata Bandgar, Baiduwadi, Kalamb, Osmanabad
310.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Umerga	C/o Rashtriya Seva Dal Pune, Lata Bandgar, Baiduwadi, Tal. Kalamb, Osmanabad
311.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Tuljapur	C/o Rashtriya Seva Dal Pune, Lata Bandgar, Baiduwadi, Tal. Kalamb, Osmanabad
312.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	Chahadi, V.P.M.
313.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Tasgaon	Chaitanya Edu. Soc. Ped
314.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Tasgaon	Chaitanya Edu. Soc. Ped
315.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Tasgaon	Chaitanya Edu. Soc. Ped
316.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chaliskaon	Chakradhar Swami Shaikshanik Vikas Mandal, Varkhede Bu. Tal. Chaliskaon
317.	Nasik	Thane	Ulhasnagar	Chakradhar Swami Siskhan Prasarak Mandal, Ulhasnagar-5
318.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Kopargaon	Chakradhar Swami Prathamik Vikas Mandal, Kopargaon
319.	Nagpur	Gondia	Gondia, Aamgaon, Tiroda, Salekas	Chakrapani Shikshan Sanstha

1	2	3	4	5
320.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Chandanshiv Sevabhavi Sanstha, Savargaon
321.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Kopargaon	Chandrabhaga Bahujan Gram Shaikshanik Mandal, Khadki
322.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Kopargaon	Chandrabhaga Bahujan Gram Vikas Mandal, Kopargaon
323.	Amrawati	Washim	Washim	Chandrabhaga Mahadji Engole Shikshan Prashikshan Mandal, Washim
324.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Chandrabhagabai Guge Mahila Mandal, Charthana
325.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Paithan	Chandrakala Sevabhavi Sanstha, Kande Pimpalgaon, Opp. Ubale Nivas Shivaji High School, Khedpura, Aurangabad
326.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Chandur Railway	Chandrashekhar Azad Vyayam & Krida Mandal, Chadur Railway, Dist. Amrawati
327.	Kolhapur	Satara	Khataav	Chandrashen Vidyamandir, Dhorwadi
328.	Pune	Solapur	North Solapur	Channavir Bahuddeshiya Sanstha, Hotagi
329.	Nasik	Dhule	Dhule	Chatrapati Bahuddeshiya Sanstha, Ner, Mu. Po. Ner, Ta. Dist. Dhule
330.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Chatrapati Sevabhavi Sanstha Shebdra, Ta. Parabhani, Distt. Parabhani
331.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pune	Chatrapati Shivaji Gramin Shikshanik & Samajik Vikas Sanstha, Sonna
332.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Chatrapati Shivaji Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Kohali
333.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Chatrapati Sevabhavi Sanstha,
334.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Chatrapati Sevabhavi Sanstha, Chumbali
335.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Chatrapati Sevabhavi Sanstha, Nirgudi
336.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Chatrapati Shahu Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Govindwadi
337.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Pachora	Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Edu. Gran. We., Lohatar
338.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Chavark Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Laxmi Colony, Chavani Road, Aurangabad
339.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Chandur Railway	Chees Soc. Chandur Railway, Dist. Amrawati
340.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Pachora	Chetna Bahushikshan Mandal, Pachora
341.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Yavatmal	Chetna Samuday Vikas Sanstha, Chamediya Nagar, Yavatmal

1	2	3	4	5
342.	Pune	Solapur	Barshi	Chh. Krida Shikshan & Samajseva Sanstha, Upathajhi Thonge, Tal. Barshi
343.	Pune	Solapur	Pandharpur	Chh. Shivajimarharaj Shi. Pra. Krida Mandal, Karkamb, Tal-Pandarpur
344.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Bhusawal	Chhabildas Kalu Choudhari Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Jamner
345.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Bhoom	Chhatrapati Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Krishnapur, Tal. Bhoom
346.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Parola	Chhatrapati Krushi Vignyan Mandal, Rajwad
347.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisgaon	Chhatrapati Sambhaji Shaikshanik Prasar Mandal, Ozar
348.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Tuljapur	Chhatrapati Sanskrutik Mandal, Apsingha, Tal. Tuljapur
349.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Tuljapur	Chhatrapati Shahji Raje Trust, Bhabhalgaon, Tal. Tupur
350.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Chhatrapati Shau Foundation, 47, Mundada Nagar, Jalgaon
351.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Raver	Chhatrapati Shivaji S.P.N., Utkhete, Tal. Raver
352.	Pune	Raigad	Karjat	Chhatrapati Vikas Sanstha Neral, Tal, Karjat
353.	Nasik	Thane	Jawhar	Chhaya Mahila Mandal, Kundacha Pada, P.O. Ase, Tel. Mokhada, Dist. Thane
354.	Kolhapur	Sindhudurga	Kankawli	Child Communication Developing Programme Lore No. 1
355.	Kolhapur	Sindhudurga	Kankawli	Child Communication Developing Programme Near Kankawali S.T. Stand
356.	Kolhapur	Sindhudurga	Kankawli	Child Communication Developing Programme Near Kankawali S.T. Stand
357.	Kolhapur	Sindhudurga	Kankawli	Child Communication Developing Programme Near Kankawali S.T. Stand
358.	Kolhapur	Sindhudurga	Kankawli	Child Communication Developing Programme Vagheri
359.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Chopadevi Bahu. S.M.M. Devneekhu
360.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Chudeshwari Sevabhavi Sanstha, Jinture
361.	Nasik	Nasik	Malegaon	City Han Welfare Edu., Society 782, Khushampura, Malegaon

1	2	3	4	5
362.	Nasik	Dhule	Sakri	D.S. Patil, Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Dhaivel, M.P. Dahivel
363.	Amarawati	Yavatmal	Pusad	Dadasaheb Gavai Pratisthan, C/o A Khandare Vidarbha So., Bajeria Nagar
364.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Bhadgaon	Dadaso B.S. Choudhari Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Mandaki
365.	Pune	Solapur	Pandharpur	Dalig Bahuddeshiy Mandal, Magarwadi
366.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Pachora	Dalit Mitra Janseva Shikshan Foundation, Pachora
367.	Nasik	Thane	Ulhasnagar	Dalit Samaj Shikshan Sanskrutik Krida Mandal, Ulhasnagar-2
368.	Nasik	Latur	Ahmedpur	Dant Rokdoba S.S. Sonkhed
369.	Nasik	Thane	Thane	Darpan Mitra Mandal, Mu. Karve, Navi Mumbai 400706
370.	Amrawati	Washim	Malegaon	Datta Bahuddeshiya S.K.M. Chikhhalgaon
371.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Datta Mahila Sevabhavi Sanstha, Wadvani
372.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Hatkangangle	Datta Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Nave Pargav
373.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Bhivapur	Dattatraya Gram Vikas Shikshan Sanstha, Taaka
374.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Daulatrao Kale Shikshan Sangh, Kolgaon
375.	Pune	Pune	Pune	Deepak H. Soc., Kutumb Kalyan Kendra, Tadiwala Road, Pune
376.	Nasik	Dhule	Sakri	Deepratna Swami Sevasamiti, M.P. Pankheda
377.	Nasik	Nasik	Malegaon	Dehathi Shikshanik Samajik Sanstha 81, M.I.G. Mahada Plot
378.	Nasik	Nasik	Malegaon	Delite Edu. & Welfare Scoli., 2 Mehavi Nagar, Malegaon
379.	Aurangabad	Latur	Nilanga	Deshbhakt Gunderav N. Koli
380.	Nasik	Nasik	Malegaon	Destini Edu. & Womens Welfare Association
381.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Devdasi & Ananth Mahila Ashram, Marathwada, Plot Parabhani
382.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Amalner	Devgaon Devii Edu. Soc. Devgaon, Devli
383.	Nasik	Thane	Wada	Devghar Vibhag Shikshan Prasarak Trust, Devghar, Wada

1	2	3	4	5
384.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Miraj	Devgya Samaj Sanstha Sangali Devgya Bhavan, Kolhapur Rd., Sangali
385.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Parola	Devikakikamata Mahila Mandal, Parola
386.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Tuljapur	Devraj Bahuuddeshiya Shaikshinik & Samajik Sanstha, Tuljapur
387.	Pune	Pune	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Dhainje Shikshan Sanstha, Bhuvamagar, Thergaon
388.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Dhammkranti Mahila Mandal, Patoda
389.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Dhanaji Nana Chaudhari Vidya P.B. Shahunagar, Hsg. Soc. Jalgaon
390.	Pune	Solapur	Aakalkot	Dhangar Samaj Seva Mandal, Shaval
391.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Karvir	Dhanshri Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Sule
392.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Soyagaon	Dhadeshwar Vikas Mandal, Bormaltanda, M. Bormala Tanda, Post Tidka
393.	Pune	Solapur	Karmala	Dharmadevi Samajsevi Charitable Trust, Ajandoh
394.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Walwa	Dharmaveer Sambhaji Mandal, Haripur
395.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Vita	Dharmaveer Sambhaji Mandal, Vita
396.	Kolhapur	Satara	Khatav	Sharmaveer Shamburaje Pratishtan Shirval
397.	Pune	Solapur	Kurduwadi	Dharmavir Sambhaji Panlot Krushi Vikas Sanstha, Kurdwadi
398.	Pune	Solapur	Malshiras	Dhavalkranti Sh. Dhudh Utapadan Sangh, Girvi
399.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Dheyasadhana 115, Basement New Bije Market, Jalgaon
400.	Nagpur	Bhandara	Tumsar	Digambar Bahuddeshiya Apang Shiksha, Sanstha
401.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Digambar Maharaj Krida Mandal and V.S.S., Sedapur
402.	Pune	Solapur	Karmala	Digvijay Bagal Sarvajanic Vachanalaya, Mangi, Tal.-Karmala
403.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Ballarpur	Dilasagram Social Service Center, Ballarpur, Tal. Ballarpur
404.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Sangamner	Dindayal Gramin Vikas Prati. Sangamner
405.	Nasik	Thane	Ulhasnagar	Din Dukhi Mahila Kalyan Mandal, Ulhasnagar, 4 Distt. Thane
406.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Disha Bahu. Sevabhavi Sanstha, Beed

1	2	3	4	5
407.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Dishadarshan Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Umberkar Nivas, Shyamnagar, Amrawati
408.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Dishadarshan Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Umberkar Nivas, Shyamnagar, Amrawati
409.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Divyadyanai Shikshan Sanstha Shantinagar, Nanded
410.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Dnyan Sadana Mahila Mandal, Purna
411.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Dnyan Sangopan Sevabhavi Sanstha, Jinture
412.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	Dnyan Sanjeevan Shikshan Sanstha, Makhmalabad, Panchwati, Nasik-3
413.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Erandol	Dnyandeep Adivasi Vikas Mandal, Narmade
414.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Pachora	Dnyandeep Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Pimpalgaon Hare
415.	Amrawati	Akila	N.P. Akot	Dnyandeep Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Ward-7, Akot
416.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Tuljapur	Dnyandeep Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Khudawadi, Tal. Tuljapur
417.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Dnyandeep Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Pipaldari
418.	Kolhapur	Satara	Jawali	Dnyaneshwari K & S Mandal, Soundri
419.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Dnyanganga Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Dandekamagar, Jalgaon
420.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	Dnyanjoyt Vidya Prasarak Manal, 3 Anand Gopal Park, Old Pandit Colony, Gangapur Road
421.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Umerkhed	Dnyankosh Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, P.O. Mudul, Tal. Umerkhed, Dist. Yavatmal
422.	Nasik	Thane	Thane	Dnyan Prasarak Shikshan Mandal, Thane
423.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Sailu	Dnyanraj Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Khupasa
424.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Dnyansadhana Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Pimprala Hudko, Jalgaon
425.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Dnyansadhana Shikshan Sanstha, Arogya Vikas, Kapuratalni, Tal Anjanagaon Surji, Dist. Amrawati
426.	Nasik	Thane	Ambarnath	Dnyansagar Education Society Trust
427.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Umerkhed	Dnyantushar Shikshan Sanstha, Jama Masjid Ward, Umerkhed, Tal. Umerkhed, Dist. Yavatmal

1	2	3	4	5
428.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisgaon	Dnyanwardhini Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Chalisgaon
429.	Nasik	Jalgaon	—	Dnyanwardhini Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Chalisgaon
430.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Dongar Vikas S.P.M., Devulwadi
431.	Nasik	Dhule	Dhule	Dr. Abdul Twab Ansari Edu. Welfare Soc., Dhule
432.	Pune	Pune	Pune	Dr. Ambedkar Medical Trust, Tadiwala Road, Pune
433.	Pune	Solapur	South Solapur	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Krida Sanstha, Kusur
434.	Pune	Solapur	Malshiras	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Sarvajanic Vachanarya, Mali Nagar
435.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, S.B.S. Majagaon
436.	Amarawati	Yavatmal	Bhabhulgav	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Bahu. Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, M.P. Dangaragaon, Tal. Ghatanji, Dist. Yawatmal
437.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Yawal	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Bahuuddeshiya Mandal, Yawal
438.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Pratishthan, Purna
439.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Umerga	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Sarvajanic Vachanalaya, Kesarjawala, Tal. Umerga
440.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Sarvajanic Vachanalaya, Rahati, Tal. Nanded
441.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ausa	Dr. Babasaheb Seva Sanstha, Ausa
442.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	Dr. Padmasinh Patil Social Youth Foundation, Samatanagar, Osmanabad
443.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Bhoom	Dr. Padmasinh Patil Social Youth Foundation, Samatanagar, Osmanabad
444.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	Dr. Padmasinh Patil Social Youth Foundation, Samatanagar, Osmanabad
445.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji Krida & Sanskrutik Prabodhini, 89, Zillapeth, Dixitpethwadi, Jalgaon
446.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	Dr. Zakir Hussain Edu. Soc. Al Aks Khatib Nagar, N. Road
447.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Memorial Education Society, Pune

1	2	3	4	5
448.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pruna	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Pratishthan, Purna
449.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Tadpangri, Ta. Parabhani
450.	Nasik	Thane	Mira-Bhyandar	Drajesh Ramchandrasingh Education Soci. Bhyandar (EO. Dist. Thane)
451.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Durga Mahila Vikas Sevabhavi Sanstha, Boarda
452.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Durga Mahila Vikas Sevabhavi Sanstha, Boarda
453.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Dyabdeep Shikshab Prasarak Mandal, Pipaldari
454.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Dyanamurte Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Vasmat
455.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Dyanamurte Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Bore Band Bu. Ta. Parabhani
456.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Dyandeep Bahu Uddeshiyya Sanstha, Jambh
457.	Nasik	Thane	Ulhasnagar	Dyandeep Mahila Mandal, Ulhasnagar, Dist. Thane
458.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Dyaneshwar Mahila Sevabhavi Sanstha, Pargaon P.
459.	Pune	Solapur	North Solapur	Dyanganga Krida Arogya & Shi. Pra. Mandal
460.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Soygaon	Dyanjyoti Gram Vikas Mandal, A/5110, Shivaji Nagar, CIDCO, Aurangabad
461.	Nasik	Thane	Kalyan	Dyannetra Shaishnik Sanstha, Barek No. 27, Near Baba Medical Ulhasnagar-1
462.	Amarawati	Yavatmal	Pusad	Eakalayva Bahu. Shaikshanik Gram Vikas Sanstha, At & Post Chikhali Kaneba, Tal-Ner, Dist. Yavatmal
463.	Amarawati	Yavatmal	Ner	Eakalayva Bahu. Shaikshanik Gram Vikas Sanstha, At & Post Chikhali Kaneba, Tal-Ner, Dist. Yavatmal
464.	Nasik	Dhule	Sakri	Eakpira Mata Sevabhavi Sanstha, Bhandane, Ta. Sakri
465.	Amarawati	Akola	Akola	Edu. & Social Welfare Association, Nehru Nagar, Akot Fail, Akola
466.	Nasik	Thane	Wada	Education Health & Agriculture Association, Vikramgad
467.	Nasik	Dhule	Sakri	Education Society, Dhaner
468.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Eekalayva Sevabhavi Sanstha, Parabhani
469.	Amarawati	Yavatmal	Digras	Ekata Bahuuddeshiya Mahila Mandal, Mahindra, P.O. Digras, Dist. Yavatmal

1	2	3	4	5
470.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Sailu	Ekata Mahila Mandal, Simangaon
471.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Ekata Yuva Mandal, Bhosa
472.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Ekatmik and Krushi and Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Aurangabad, Jijau Nivas at. Post. Harsul
473.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Savner	Ekjut Mahila Mandal, Raibasa
474.	Nasik	Nandurbar	Akkalkua	Eklavya Gramin Adiwasi
475.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Eklavya Mahila Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha, Akot Fail, Akola
476.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	Eklavya Shikshan P. Mandal, AB2/3/8, Lokmanya Nagar, 4th Sceme Cidco, Nasik
477.	Nasik	Thane	Ambamath	Eklavya Shikshan Trust, Ulhasnagar
478.	Pune	Pune	Baramati	Ekta Gram Vikas Mandal, Holl, Tal. Baramati, Dist. Thane
479.	Kolhapur	Satara	Khataav	Ekta Mahila Mandal Chitali
480.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Savner	Ekta Mahila Mandal, Savner
481.	Pune	Pune	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Ekta Social Welfare Padwainagar, Dhergaon
482.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Ekta Vyayam Shala Sanskrutik Mandal, Salikheda
483.	Nasik	Thane	Murbad	Ekun
484.	Nasik	Thane	Bhiwandi	Ekun
485.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Bhadgaon	Ekveeradevi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Amaldev
486.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Digras	Eltif Bahuuddeshiya Barbhai Mohalla, Digras, Dist. Yavatmal
487.	Pune	Solapur	Aakkalkot	Esalaha Briged Uyak Mandal
488.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Farhana Edu. Soc. Aina Mahel Tekadi, Nanded
489.	Nasik	Thane	Murbad	Friendship Krida Association
490.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Frudential Eduation Society S.N. Bhele, Shankan Nagar, Amrawati
491.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	G.V.S. Aacheagaon, Tal. Deglur
492.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	G.V.S. Sevabhavi S. Jalkot
493.	Pune	Solapur	Mohol	G.S. Sports & Edu. So., Mohol
494.	Pune	Solapur	Barshi	Gajanan Gram Vikas Sanstha, Borgaon (Jhadi)

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495.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Raver	Gajanan Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Ahirwadi
496.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Nagar	Gandhi Swayanasevi Vikas Prati. Jarvangaon
497.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Gandhi Vachanalaya Dharasur, Ta. Gangakhed
498.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	Ganesh Dhattrak Edu. Soc. Rajrajeshwari Mangal Kyalaya Vidyanagari Panchak, Jailraod, Nasik
499.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Jamkhed	Ganesh S. Shaishanik Krida Mandal, Vangarwadi
500.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Ganesh Sevabhavi Sanstha, Madalmohi
501.	Pune	Solapur	Malshiras	Ganesh Tarun Mandal Piliiv
502.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Ganesh Utsav Phalakrida Mandal Suslad
503.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Ganesh Utsav Phalakrida Mandal Suslad
504.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Ganesh Utsav Phalakrida Mandal Suslad
505.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Ganesh Utsav Phalakrida Mandal Suslad
506.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Ganesh Utsav Phalakrida Mandal Suslad
507.	Nasik	Thane	Ambamath	Ganga Mahila Mandal
508.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Ganga Shaishanik I Sevabhavi Pratishthan Ansola, Ta. Parabhani
509.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Ganga Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Dhargar, Takali
510.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Gangadevi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal
511.	Pune	Solapur	Pandharpur	Gagal Shikshan Prasarak Mandal
512.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Ganpati Mandir Sansthan, Tarsod
513.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Ganrajya Manav Vikas Sanstha, Kanheri Gawali, Tal. Balapur, Dist. Akola
514.	Kolhapur	Satara	Khatav	Garampanchayat Novode
515.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Gaurakshanath Sevabhavi Sanstha, Dhekanmoh
516.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Gausiya Education Society, Chandani Chowk, Gawalipura, Walgaon Road, Amrawati
517.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Gausiya Education Society, Chandani Chowk, Gawalipura, Walgaon Road, Amrawati
518.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Echalkaranji	Gautam Education Society
519.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Echalkaranji	Gautam Education Society
520.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Gautmadi Bhuddha Sevebhavi Sanstha, Parabhani

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521.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Kopergaon	Gawarebhama Foundation Kopergaon
522.	Nasik	Nandurbar	Amburul	Gayatri Edu. Society
523.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Muktainagar	Gayatri Pariwar Trust, Kurha
524.	Nagpur	Gondia	Gondia	Gayatri Shikshan Sanstha
525.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Parola	Gayatri Vidya Prasarak Mandal, Titwi
526.	Nasik	Nandurbar	Taloda	Geet Vikas Sanstha
527.	Nasik	Thane	Bhiwandi	Genious Backward Sanstha, Near Republication Office, Narpoli Bhivandi
528.	Amarawati	Yavatmal	Mahagav	Ghupsingh Naik Shikshan Prasarak Mandal C/o Bharat Chavan, at Mukkam Chikhali, Van Post Bhavani, Tal. Umardhed
529.	Nasik	Dhule	Shindakheda	Gibhau Shi. Samajik Sanstha, Khard, Mu. Po. Khard
530.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Girija Mahila Mandal, Parabhani
531.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Girija Mahila Mandal, Parabhani
532.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Girija Mahila Vikas Sen. Sa., Parabhani
533.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisgaon	Gima Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Khadi Sim
534.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Girnai Shiksha Prasarak Mandal, Khedi Khu.
535.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Godavari Sevabhavi Sanstha, Limbala
536.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Godavari Sevabhavi Sanstha, Manjarath
537.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Korpana	Gondvana Aadiwasi Shikshan Sanstha Jivati, Tal Jivati
538.	Amravati	Amravati	Chikhaldara	Gopal Shikshan Sanstha, Tembusonda
539.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisgaon	Gopalrao Trayambak Sanawne, Shikshan Krida & Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Saygaon
540.	Amarawati	Yavatmal	Digras	Gopibai Pawar Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Arambhi Tal. Digras, Dist. Yawatmal
541.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Echalkaranji	Gossahab Dadebapu Patel Education Society
542.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Govind Baba Sevabhavi Sanstha, Sailu
543.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Narkhed	Gram Shikshan Sanstha, Mohandi (Dalvi)
544.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Parola	Gram Shikshan Vidyalaya Prashikshan Sanstha, Shelwae

1	2	3	4	5
545.	Nasik	Thane	Jawhar	Gram Swarajya Samiti, Maharashtra Rajya Jawhar, Tal. Jawhar
546.	Amrawati	Akola	Balapur	Gram Vikas Bahuddeshiya Shikshan & Arogya Sanstha, Adura Tal. Balapur
547.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Newasa	Gram Vikas Mahila Mandal Gewarai
548.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Gram Vikas Mahila Mandal, Nathapur
549.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Gram Vikas Mandal, Udgir
550.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Muktainagar	Gram Vikas Mandal, Kakoda
551.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	Gram Vikas Mandal, Palsap, Tal. Osmanabad
552.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Gram Vikas S. Nideban
553.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ahmedpur	Gram Vikas S.S. Jalkot
554.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Pachora	Gram Vikas Sanstha, Nimbhori
555.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Paithan	Gram Vikas Sevabhavi Sanstha, Ratgaon, M. Post Rahatgaon, Tal. Paithan
556.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Gram Vikas Yuvak Mandal, Rumana
557.	Aurangabad	Latur	Nilanga	Gram Vikas Bahu S.S. Sindhkhed
558.	Pune	Solapur	Madha	Gramin & Paryavaran Vikas Prathisthan, Ujani, Tal-Madha
559.	Nasik	Thane	Jawhar	Gramin Adivasi Seva Sanstha, Jalvihira, Jawhar
560.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Kuhi	Gramin Bahuddeshiya Sanstha, Satanvari, Sasegaon
561.	Pune	Solapur	Malshiras	Gramin Bigarsheti S. Patsanstha, Girjhari
562.	Pune	Raigad	Karjat	Gramin Lokseva, M. Karjat
563.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Gramin Mahila & Edu. Asoc. Hanuman Vasti, Akola
564.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Gramin Mahila M. Edu. & Welfare Society, Shabad Nagar, Akola
565.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Kamleshwar	Gramin Mahila Shikshanik Samajik Vikas Sanstha, Bhamni
566.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Jamkhed	Gramin Mahila Vikas Sanstha Jamkhed
567.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Sillod	Gramin Manav Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Varud Ku.
568.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Rahuri	Gramin Manav Vikas, Prati, Mulanagar

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569.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Umerga	Gramin Samaj Vikas Mandal, Madaj, Tal. Umerga
570.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Raver	Gramind Shiakshanik & Samskrutik Vikas Mandal, Atvade
571.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Dharangaon	Gramin Shikshan & Prasarak Mandal, Anore
572.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Yawalam	Gramin Shikshan Mandal, Padalse
573.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Yawalam	Gramin Shikshan Mandal, Satod
574.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Jamkhed	Gramin Shikshan Sanstha, Jamkhed
575.	Nasik	Dhule	Sakri	Gramind Shiskhan Sanstha, Talangyapada
576.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Erandol	Gramind Unnati Vikas Mandal, Erandol
577.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Pathadri	Gramin Vasti Nagar Vikas Mandal, Sakegaon
578.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Gramin Vikas & Kalyan Sanstha, Bori
579.	Aurangabad	Latur	Nilanga	Gramin Vikas Kendra, Anantpaal
580.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Manalda
581.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Gramin Vikas Sevabhavi Sanstha, Dukadgoan
582.	Nasik	Dhule	Shindakheda	Gramin Vyaghrabari Devi Sevabhavi Sanstha Malpur
583.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Pachora	Grammandal Sanstha, Lohtar
584.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ausa	Gramnirmaan Krushi S.S., Hassilagan
585.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Hingna	Gramodwara Vidya Prasarak Shikshan Sanstha, Hingna
586.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Gramswaraj Vikas Sanstha, Parabhani
587.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Gram Vikas Mahila Mandal Dusalgaon
588.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Gram Vikas Samajik Arthik Sanskurtik Sevabhavi Sanstha, Kharbadas, Ta. Purna. (Z.P.)
589.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Gramvikas Yuvak Mandal, Rumana
590.	Nasik	Dhule	Shindakheda	Group Gram Pan., Tawkheda, Mu. Po. Tawkheda
591.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	Gukipari Shikshan Mandal, Rukhankheda
592.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Gulab Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Kej
593.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Gulista-E-Anjuman & Welfare Society Gulistanagar
594.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Gulista-E-Anjuman & Welfare Society, Gambhirpura, Gulistanagar, Teachers Colony, Amrawati

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595.	Nasik	Nasik	Malegaon	Guishan Hind Edu. & Welfare Soci. 1 Mehavei Nagar, Malegaon
596.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Sillod	Gupteshwar Shikshan Santha, Ghatanadra, Sillod
597.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Gupteshwar Sevabhavi Sanstha G. Pimpalgaon
598.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Guru Ravidas Sevabhavi Sanstha, Parabhani
599.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Guru Ravidas Sevepratishtan Santseanagar, Parabhani
600.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Kannad	Gurudala Shikshan Sanstha, Garada, Bra. Garada, Kannad
601.	Nasik	Osmanabad	Kalamb	Gurudatta Shikshan Mandal Ekurga, Tal. Kalamb, Dist. Osmanabad
602.	Amarawati	Yavatmal	Yavatmal	Gurudev Bahuuddeshiya Krida & Sanstha, Ravinagar, Shyam Society, Yavatmal
603.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Gurudev Pratishathan, Bhogaon
604.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Tuljapur	Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore Samajik & Shaishanik Sanstha, Tuljapur
605.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	Gurudev Seva Mandal Nirli, Tal. Rajura
606.	Nagpur	Bhandara	Tumsar	Gurudev Sharirik Krida Mandal, S.H. Vahni
607.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Gurudev Vidya Prasarak Mandal, Amrawati
608.	Nasik	Osmanabad	Kalamb	Gurukrupa Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha Pimalgaon, Tal. Kalamb, Dist. Osmanabad
609.	Amarawati	Yavatmal	Yavatmal	Gurukul M.V. Sanstha, Ambica Nagar, Yavatmal
610.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Guruling Sevabhavi Sanstha, Manuur
611.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Shirala	Guruarya Atmaram Bapu Patil Vachnalaya, Shigaon
612.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ausa	Gyandeep Gramin Seva Sangh, Vangji
613.	Pune	Pune	—	Gyandeep Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Bhor, Dist. Thane
614.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ausa	Gyanjyoti B.S.S., Shivali
615.	Kolhapur	Sangli	Miraj	Gyanmata Sekshanik Sanskrutik Kala va Krida Shikshan Sanstha, Deshing Shaka Sangali 404/10, Khanbhag Building, Sangli
616.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Bhadravati	Gyanranjan Yuvak Mandal, Chandankheda, Tal. Bhadravati

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617.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Gyansagar Magasvargiya Bahu S.S. Laso
618.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Ha. Fatema Ka. Ve. So., Patheri
619.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Ha. Fatema Ka. Ve. So., Patheri
620.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Ha. Fatema Ka. Ve. So., Patheri
621.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Sailu	Ha. Fatema Ka. Ve. So., Patheri
622.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Hachi Hamja Memorial Welfare Society, Ishkripa Dipnagar, Chhatritalav Road, Sabanpura, Amrawati
623.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Raver	Hajrat Diwanshaha Edu. Soc. Rasalpur
624.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Hanuman Sarvajanik Vachanalaya, Shirshi Bu.
625.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Pachora	Hanuman Shikshan Prasar Mandal, Dhad
626.	Kolhapur	Satara	Khataav	Hanuman Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Kaledhon
627.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Tasgaon	Hanuman Vachnalaya Ramanandnagar, Palus
628.	Pune	Solapur	Malshiras	Hanuman Vikas Mandal, Tandulwadi
629.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Savner	Hanuman Vyayaam Mandal, Rampuri
630.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Hanuman Vyayamshala & Sanskrutik Krida Mandal, Waghdara
631.	Nasik	Nandurbar	Amburul	Harioam Gramin Sanstha
632.	Kolhapur	Ratnagiri	Dapoli	Harvey Paj Fishing Traiding & Credit Co. Op. Soc., Pajpandhari
633.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jamner	Hegdewar S.P., Shenduni
634.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Himbulambika Sevabhavi Sanstha, Beed
635.	Nagpur	Gadchiroli	Etapalli	Himgiri Niri Aadiwasi Manav Kalyan Sanstha
636.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Hind Renural Mahila Mandal, Charthana
637.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Hum Hindustani Seva Pratisthan, Latur
638.	Nasik	Thane	Ambarnath	I.P.P., Ambarnath
639.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Ilme Rahebar S. Society Chamannagar, Islami Chowk, Juni Vasti, Badnera
640.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Ilme Rahebar S. Society Hathipura, Islami Chowk, Juni Vasti, Badnera
641.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Ilme Rahebar S. Society Sultanpura, Islami Chowk,

1	2	3	4	5
642.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Wani	Improve Talent Edu. & Health, Rajaq Manzil, Ambedkar Chowkwani, Dist. Yavatmal
643.	Pune	Pune	Indapur	Indapur Tal Gram Vikas P. Neemgaon Saiddar, Tal. Indapur, Dist. Thane
644.	Nasik	Nandurbar	Amburul	India Seva Nakhe
645.	Nasik	Thane	Bhiwandi	Indian Children Edu. Soc., Chancidra, Bhiwandi
646.	Nasik	Thane	Thane	Indian Institute of Social Works Management Research, Thane
647.	Nagpur	Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	Indian Institute of Youth Welfare Sanstha
648.	Nagpur	Gadchiroli	Charmoshi	Indian Institute of Youth Welfare Sanstha
649.	Nagpur	Gadchiroli	Aarmori	Indian Institute of Youth Welfare Sanstha
650.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Savner	Indian Multipurpose Society, Karanmaad
651.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Narkhed	Indian Social Service Unit of Education, Nagpur
652.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Indian Welfare Soc., Maulana Azad Nagar, Nanded
653.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	Indira Mahila Kendra Takali (Bea), Tal. Osmanabad
654.	Aurangabad	Latur	Nilanga	Indira Samaj Sudharak Mandal, Nitur
655.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Indira Sevabhavi Sanstha, Sadegaon
656.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Indraprasth Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Mandakjeli, Ta. Parabhani
657.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Indrayabi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Brahmangaon, Ta. Parabhani
658.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Indrayani Mahila Vikas Sanstha, Near Homeguard Office Rajatpura, Akola
659.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Indrayani Sa. Wa. Bhosa
660.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Indumati Bahu Uddeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha, Pavali Girani, Nanded
661.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Shirol	Industries Association
662.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Institute for Rural Development & Social Services, Jalgaon, Utakarsh Vidyalyaya, National Highway No. 6/28, Jeevramnagar, Jalgaon
663.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Institute of Social Science & Development, 63/35, Vidyut Colony, Jalgaon
664.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Ishwar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Ganjpur

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665.	Amarawati	Yavatmal	Digras	Isram Naik Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha At Post. Tiwari, Tal. Digras, Dist. Yawatmal
666.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Jabhuitbet Sevabhavi Sanstha, Javala, Ta. Palam
667.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Jag Jagadamba Magasvarjiy Mahila Mandal, Karanji
668.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Jagadamba Gramin Mahila Mandal, Bhogaon
669.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Ghatanji	Jagadamba Mahila Mandal, Nursing Ward, Tal. Ghatanji, Dist. Yavatmal
670.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Pusad	Jagar Shikshan Mandal, near Saptagiri Nagar, Ramgiri Nagar, Pusad, Tal. Pusad, Dist. Yavatmal
671.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Jagdamba Mahila Mandal, Beed
672.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Jagdamba Mahila Mandal, Gawandara
673.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Jagdamba Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Talwada
674.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Raver	Jagruti Mahila Mandal, Raver
675.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisgaon	Jagruti Mahila Mandal, Varkhede Bu.
676.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Jagruti Sevabhavi Sanstha, Telgaon
677.	Pune	Pune	Pune	Jagruti Shikshan Sanstha, Utkarsh Nagar, Hadapsar
678.	Amrawati	Washim	Malegaon	Jai Bajrang Bali G.V.S. Umri
679.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Jai Bajrang Bali Shikshan Sanstha, Digras Bu.
680.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Jai Bhavani Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Nashirabad
681.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Jai Bhavani Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Zipru Anna Primary V.M. Audyogic Vasahat Suprim Colony, Jalgaon
682.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Jai Bhavani Sevabhavi Sanstha, Takalgaon
683.	Amarawati	Yavatmal	Digras	Jai Bhole Bhajani Mandal, Chincholi No. 2 C/o Shastri Nagar, Tal. Digras, Dist. Yawatmal
684.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	Jai Durga Shaikshanik Sanstha, Chopda
685.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Jai Hanuman Vayam Shala, Iajegaon
686.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Jai Hanuman Vidyamandir Jat
687.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Jai Hanuman Vidyamandir Jat
688.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Jai Hind Bahu Uddeshiyya Sevebhavi Sanstha, Beed

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689.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Umerga	Jai Hind Krida Mandal, Dalimb, Tal. Umerga
690.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Jai Jagdamba Mata Shikshan Krida Prasarak Mandal, Ahray Nagar, Akola
691.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Jai Kisan Sevabhai Sanstha, Umara
692.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Jai Maharashtra Mahila Mandal Mirkhel
693.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Jai Maharashtra Mahila Mandal, Dastapur
694.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parbhani	Jai Maharashtra Mahila Mandal, Parabhani
695.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Khanapur	Jai Maharashtra Sanstha Kadegaon
696.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Jai Maharashtra Mahila Mandal, Parabhani
697.	Nasik	Dhule	Shirpur	Jai Prabha Sevabhavi Sanstha, Sirpur, Tal. Sirpur
698.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisingaon	Jai Yogeshwar Bahuuddeshiya Vikas Mandal Chalisingaon
699.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Jaibajrang Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Harivithal Nagar, Jalgaon
700.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Bhadgaon	Jaibajrang Shikshan Prasark Mandal, Vadgaon
701.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Jaibhavani Mahila & Balvikas Sanstha, Pahnehr Ta. Parabhani
702.	Nasik	Thane	Thane	Jai Bhavani Research & Educational Trust, N.N. 18, 88@10 Sector 10, Neurl, Navi Mumbai-400706 Phone No. 27610331
703.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Jaibhavani Sevabhavi Sanstha, Banegaon Kej
704.	Kolhapur	Satara	Satara	Jaibhawani Youak & Sanskrutik Krida Mandal Limb Tal. Dist. Satara
705.	Nasik	Thane	Bhiwandi	Jaidurga Sevabhavi Mahila Sanstha, Bhagaynagar
706.	Pune	Pune	Pune	Jaijawan Edu. Soc., Amol Palace, Matenagar, Vagaon Sheri
707.	Amrawati	Akola	Barshitakali	Jaikisan Pankot Kshetra Vikas Sangh, Degad Parwa, Tal B.T.
708.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Jaikranti Samajeve Sanstha, Digras Ja.
709.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Jamb Sevebhavi Sanstha, Jamb, Ta. Parabhani
710.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ahmedpur	Janabhimukh Gramin V.S.S., Chakur
711.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Janakranti Sevabhavi Sanstha, Digras, Jahangir

1	2	3	4	5
712.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisgaon	Janardan Swami Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Varkhede, Bu. Tal. Chalisgaon
713.	Nasik	Dhule	Shindakheda	Janasahyog Pratisthan Dodaicha, Ta. Sindakheda
714.	Nasik	Dhule	Dhule	Janasanwad Sevabhavi Vikas Sanstha, Devpur, Dhule
715.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Yawalam	Janata Edu. Society, Dahigaon
716.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Raver	Janata Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Chunchale, Tal. Yawal
717.	Pune	Raigad	Shrivardhan	Janata Shikshan Sanstha Boripanchataan
718.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Janawadi Pratisthan, Pathari
719.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Narkhed	Janhit Bahuuddeshiya Vanaushaadhi Shetki Prashikshan Sanstha, Narkhed
720.	Pune	Raigad	Mahad	Janhit S.S., Mahad
721.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Janhit Samajik Sanstha, Pethsivani, Ta. Palam
722.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Akole	Janhit Shikshan Prasarak Mandal
723.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Hatkanangale	Janhitay Adarsh Shikshan Sanstha, Peth, Wadgav
724.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Hatkanangale	Janhitay Adarsh Shikshan Sanstha, Peth, Wadgav
725.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Hatkanangale	Janhitay Adarsh Shikshan Sanstha, Peth, Wadgav
726.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Hatkanangale	Janhitay Adarsh Shikshan Sanstha, Peth, Wadgav
727.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Digras	Janjagruti Mahila Mandal, Vitthal Nagar, Digras, Dist. Yavatmal
728.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Savner	Janjagruti Mahila Mandal, Khurasgaon
729.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Varud	Janjagruti Vikas Sanstha, Shahapur, Tal. Varud, Dist. Amrawati
730.	Nasik	Thane	Ambamath	Janjagruti Shikshan Mandal, Ambamath
731.	Nasik	Nandurbar	Amburul	Jankalyan Bhuuddeshiya
732.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Jankalyan G.M.M., Handarguli
733.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	Jankalyan Gramin Vikas Mandal, Tadwale (K), Tal. Osmanabad
734.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	Jankalyan Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Anwade Budruk
735.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Jankalyan Sevabhavi Sanstha, Daunapur

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736.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Jankalyan Sevabhavi Sanstha, Ghosapuri
737.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Jankalyan Sevabhavi Sanstha, Sadegaon
738.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Jankalyan Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Parabhani
739.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Umerga	Jankalyan Yuwak Mandal, Aurangabad Branch, Peth Sangvi, Tal. Umerga
740.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Sailu	Jankranti Sa. Se. Sa. Digras, Jahangir
741.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Miraj	Janlaxmi Charitable Trust A-9/Mithila Nagari, ST stand Pichadis, Sangali
742.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Anjagaon	Janmaye Devi Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Boral, Tal. Anjagaon, Dist. Amrawati
743.	Nasik	Dhule	Shindakheda	Jansarvad Sevabhai Vikas Sanstha, Devpur, Dhule, Mu. Po. Dhule, Ta. Dis. Dhule
744.	Amarawati	Yavatmal	Digras	Janseva Arogya Shikshan V. Prasarak Mandal, Gandhinagar, Tal. Digras, Dist. Yawatmal
745.	Pune	Solapur	South Solapur	Janseva Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha
746.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Janseva Edu. Soc. Sullali
747.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Bhoom	Janseva Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Ujup Tal. Bhoom
748.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Khanapur	Janseva Pratishthan Vita
749.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	Janseva Pratishthan, Chopda
750.	Amrawati	Washim	Washim	Janta Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Kondala Mahali
751.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Janta Vikas Prakaipa, Nanded
752.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisgaon	Jantaraja Bahuuddeshiya Vidya Prasarak Shaikshanik Mandal Tal. Challegaon
753.	Pune	Raigad	Maangaon	Janvadiyuth Federation Mangaon, Tal. Mangaon
754.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jamner	Janvikas Sanstha, Jamner
755.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ausa	Jarapte Bahuuddeshya Seva Sanstha, Ausa
756.	Nasik	Thane	Bhiwandi	Jarimari Mitra Mandal, Phalegaon
757.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Dharangaon	Jawahar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Dharangaon
758.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	Jawahar Yuwak Krida Mandal, Bhimnagar, Osmanabad
759.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Chikhaldara	Jawahar Seva Manal, Chikhaldara

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760.	Nasik	Thane	Jawahar	Jawahar Taluka Sahakari Adivasi Bhagini, Udyog Sangh Ltd., Jawhar
761.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Pachora	Jay Ambika Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Wadgaon, Ambe
762.	Pune	Raigad	Pen	Jay Bajrang Samajik Vikas Sanstha, Pen
763.	Nasik	Thane	Bhiwandi	Jay Bajrang Sanstha
764.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Digras	Jay Bhawani Mandal, Sambhaji Nagar, Digras, Tal. Digras, Dist. Yavatmal
765.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Jay Durga Bhawani Shikshan Mandal, Nikanthenagar, Jalgaon
766.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Digras	Jay Jyotibaba Bahuuddeshiya Mahila Mandal, Maheshnagar, Digras, Dist. Yavatmal
767.	Pune	Solapur	Kamala	Jay Maharashtra Mitra Mandal, Karamala
768.	Nasik	Osmanabad	Kalamb	Jaya Mahila Mandal, Tal. Kalamb, Dist. Osmanabad
769.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Achalpur	Jayashree Shikshan Sanstha, Paratwada, Tal. Achalpur, Dist. Amrawati
770.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Darva	Jay Bajrang Vayam Shala, Talegaon, Tal-Darvaha, Dist. Yavatmal
771.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Savner	Jaybharat Shikshan Prasaran Mandal, Kalvad
772.	Pune	Solapur	Aakkalkot	Jaybhavani Bahuuddeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha, Hannur
773.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Jaybhavani Mahila & Balvikas Sanstha, Panehra
774.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ausa	Jaybhavani Seva Sangh, Khanapur
775.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Bhoom	Jaybhawani Gramin Vikas Mandal, Bhawanwadi, Tal. Bhoom
776.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Jamkhed	Jaychauras Yuvak Mandal, Jamkhed
777.	Pune	Solapur	Madha	Jayhanuman Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Jamgaon, Tal-Madha
778.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Jayhind Vyam Sala, Bhogaon
779.	Pune	Solapur	Pandharpur	Jayjavan Jaykishan Bhala & Krida Mandal, Narayan Chincholi
780.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Jaykranti Bahuuddeshiya Seva Sangh
781.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Jaykumarji Jain Sarvaganik Vachanayala, Bori

1	2	3	4	5
782.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Jaymalhaar S.P.M., Devarjan
783.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Jaymalhar Chari Trust, Murud
784.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ahmedpur	Jaymalhar S.S. Chaakur
785.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	Jaymaratha Shikshan Sanstha Junona Rd, Bipass, Chandrapur
786.	Pune	Solapur	Maishiras	Jayvijay Sarvajanik Vachanalay, Parle, Tal-Maishiras
787.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Bhusawal	Jeevan Adnya Trust, Nasik
788.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Jeevan Asha Sanjay Gandhi Nagar, Akola
789.	Nasik	Dhule	Sakri	Jeevan Jyoti Phule Edu. Society, Bramhanvel
790.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Jeevan Pragati Mahila Mandal, Parabhani
791.	Kolhapur	Satara	Satara	Jeevansha Charitable Trust, Mumbai
792.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	Jeevandhara G.V.S. Adavad
793.	Kolhapur	Satara	Satara	Jeevandhara Gramvikas Pratishthan Kapse
794.	Kolhapur	Satara	Koregaon	Jeevandhara Gramvikas Pratishthan Kapshi
795.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Jeewanvikas Sanstha, Jat
796.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Ami	Jhashichi Rani Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, C/o Near Rehana Police Station, Arani
797.	Pune	Solapur	Malshiras	Jijabai Mahila Charitable Trust, Piliiv
798.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Umerkhed	Jijai Shikshan Prathamik Mandal, Jawahar Ward, Umerkhed, Tal. Umerkhed, Dist. Yavatmal
799.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Jijamata Magaswargya Mahila Mandal, Adarsh Colony, Akola
800.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Jijamata Mahila Mandal, Dalambi, Tal. Akola
801.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Jijamata Mahila Mandal, Limbala
802.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Jijamata Mahila Mandal, Sarangput Ta. Parbhani
803.	Pune	Solapur	Malshiras	Jijamata Mahila Sh. Sanstha Maryadit, Solapur
804.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ahmedpur	Jijamata S.P.M., Ahmedpur
805.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Jija Mata Sevabhavi Mahila Mandal, Banwas
806.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Jijamata Sevabhavi Sanstha, Vadgaon, Gundha
807.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Jijamata Sevabhavi Sanstha, Vangi

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808.	Kothapur	Sangali	Miraj	Jijamata Shikshan Sanstha, Takli
809.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Bhusawal	Jijamata Vidyapeeth, Shaka Varadsim
810.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Umerga	Jijao Mahila Bahuuddeshiya Mandal, Makni, Tal. Lohara
811.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Jijau Mahila Mandal, Tackalas
812.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Pachora	Jijamata Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Mandal, Pachora
813.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Jinture Mahila Shikshan Sanstha, Jinture
814.	Pune	Solapur	Barshi	Jivan Asha Charitable Trust, Nasik
815.	Pune	Solapur	Barshi	Jivan Asha Charitable Trust, Solapur
816.	Pune	Solapur	North Solapur	Jivan Vikas Shi. Pra. Mandal, Solapur
817.	Nasik	Thane	Bhiwandi	Jivandeep S.S. Poh., Chaware
818.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Jivandeep Sevabhavi Sanstha, Beed
819.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Umerkhed	Jijamata B.V. Mandal, Sant Chokhamela Ward, Umerkhed, Tal. Umerkhed, Dist. Yavatmal
820.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Pachora	Jnana Prabodhini Janseva Foundation, Pahora
821.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Johar Education Technical and Welfare Soc., Khadpura, Nanded
822.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Digras	Jotibaba G.V.S. Sanstha, Ghanura, Post Tiwari, Tal. Digras, Dist. Yavatmal
823.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Jr. Jagruti Mitramandal, Harivithal Nagar, Jalgaon
824.	Pune	Pune	Junnar	Junnar Social Group, Ravivarpeth, Junnar, Dist. Thane
825.	Nasik	Thane	Bhiwandi	Jwali Krida Mandal, Near Shivsene Office Kamatghar
826.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Darvha	Jyoti Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Prathmik Mandal, C/o Krishna Gulhane Telipura, Tal. Darvha, Dist. Yavatmal
827.	Pune	Solapur	Aakkalkot	K. Annarao Patil Shi. & Seva Mandal, Shegaon
828.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	K. Mariam Edu. and Welfare Society, Saidanagar, Nanded
829.	Pune	Solapur	Mohol	K. Shankarrao Mohite Patil Prasarak Mandal, Shentafal
830.	Pune	Solapur	South Solapur	K. Vittal Ramapp Kore, Shi. Pra. Bha., Bhandarakavathe

1	2	3	4	5
831.	Amrawati	Washim	Malegaon	K.S. Dhane, G.V.S., Charangi, Tal. Malegaon
832.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Amalner	K.U. Patil Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha, Amalner
833.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Kadariya Education Society, Jinture
834.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Amalner	Kai R.Z. Patil, Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Vavde
835.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Kai. Abdul Salam Pathan Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Gadhe Jalgaon, Tal. Aurangabad
836.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Kai. Abhijeet B. Kadam Kala Krida Mandal, Umd
837.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Kai. Annasaheb B.V. Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Kandari
838.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Kai. Appasaheb Vishwasrao Bhalerao Pratishtan Sanstha, Jalgaon
839.	Amrawati	Washim	Washim	Kai. Atamaram Patil Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Kohi
840.	Nasik	Thane	Vikramgad	Kai. Babu Dohale, Shikshan Mandal, Devli, Wada
841.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Kai. Babu Jagjivanram Shikshan P. Mandal, Nanded
842.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Kai. Ganlabanik Sevabhavi Sanstha, Jathegaon
843.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Newasa	Kai. Motiram Malhar Guruji Gramin Sanstha, Ghodgegaon
844.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Kai. Punjai Mahila Sevabhavi Sanstha, Bhogalgaon
845.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Kai. Shankarraon Sath Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Patoa
846.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Kai. Subhadarbai Bahu. Sevabhavi Sanstha
847.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Kai. Ulhas Memorial Trust, Kandhar, Dist. Nanded
848.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Kai. Vamanbahu Sevabhavi Sanstha, Kambi
849.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Kai. Anusayabai Sevabhavi Sanstha, Jodpari
850.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Kai. Haribal Var Pudkar Gramin Mahila Mandal, Parabhani
851.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Kai. Kaushalya Shere Sarvajanic Vachanalay Tadmimala, Ta. Parabhani
852.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	Kai. N.V. Adgaon
853.	Nasik	Nandurbar	Amburul	Kakeshwar Vidya Prasarak Sanstha
854.	Kolhapur	Satara	Khatav	Kaleshwar Mahila Mandal Katar, Khatav

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855.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ausa	Kalpana Bahu S. Hisamabad
856.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ausa	Kalpataru Seva Sangh, Ujani
857.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Amalner	Kalsattare Vidya Prasar Sanstha, Kalnsare
858.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Pachora	Kamal Bahushikshan Mandal, Pachora
859.	Pune	Pune	Shirur	Karnalbai Aadiwasiseva Mandal, Paabal, Tal. Shirur, Dist. Thane
860.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Karnalbai Bahu Sanstha, Indraprasth, 23/2, Jalgaon
861.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Karnalbai Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Jalgaon
862.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Paranda	Kamdheni Gram Vikas Sanstha, Golegaon, Tal. Parandada
863.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Karnel Edu. & Wel. So.
864.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Kanifnath Sevabhavi Sanstha, Borgevasti
865.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Kanifnath Sevabhavi Sanstha, Shirarpur Gaat
866.	Nasik	Thane	Murbad	Kankan Trupti Mahila Mandal, Khardi, Shapur
867.	Nasik	Thane	Mira-Bhyandar	Kansingh Badridan Nrawat Edu. Trust, Bhyandar (E). Dist. Thane
868.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisingaon	Kaptans, Academy Shaikshanik Sanstha, Chalisingaon
869.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	Karm Shikshan Sanstha, Nasik Prabuddhivya, Dindori Road, Mhasrul
870.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Karmabhumi Sevabhavi Sanstha, Rampur But.
871.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Karmbhumi Sevebhavi Sanstha, Rampuri Bu. Ta. Manvat
872.	Pune	Solapur	Aakkalkot	Kashiram Kaka Serva. Vachanalaya
873.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Echalkaranji	Keshav Babu Javla, Patil Shikshan Sanstha
874.	Nasik	Nandurbar	Amburul	Khadi Shakhra Shikshanik & Shankutik Mandal
875.	Nasik	Nandurbar	Amburul	Khadi Vivekanand
876.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Khaja Magdum Sevabhavi Sanstha, Patrud
877.	Amrawati	Washim	Malegaon	Khamirao Patil Bahuuddeshiya S. Dhaman
878.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisingaon	Khandesh Bahuuddeshiya Shaikshanik Sanstha, Londhe, Tal. Chalisingaon

1	2	3	4	5
879.	Nasik	Thane	Bhiwandi	Khandesh Vidharbha Mitra Mandal, Chandan Bag, Kamtghar
880.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Tuljapur	Khandoba Devsthan Trust, Andur, Tal. Tuljapur
881.	Kolhapur	Satara	Khatav	Khatav Taluka Shivaji Udaya Mandal Vaduj, Tal. Khatav
882.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Umerga	Khadi Gram Vikas Mandal, Belamb, Tal. Umerga
883.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Khurshid Ali Kau Soc. Welfare and Edu. Soc., Nanded
884.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Khushabu Mahila Mandal, Pathari
885.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Khushabu Mahila Mandal, Pathari
886.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Khushabu Mahila Mandal, Pathari
887.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Khushabu Mahila Mandal, Pathari
888.	Nasik	Dhule	Shirpur	Ki. Dr. Bharatsingh Krida Manal, Mu. Po. Boradi, Ta. Sirpur
889.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Ki. Laxmanrao Khobe Shikshan Sanstha, Parabhani
890.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Ki. Limbajirao Budhawant Sevabhavi Sanstha, Parabhani
891.	Nasik	Dhule	Sakri	Ki. Matoshri Gitabai Rajaram Devare Shikshanik Mandal, Mhasadi, Ta. Sakri
892.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Ki. Vijay Gundewar Gramin Vikas Prathisthan, Parabhani
893.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Ki. Vijay Gundewar Gramin Vikas Prathisthan, Sonpet
894.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Raver	Kiran Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha, Nagpur Shakha, Raver
895.	Nasik	Thane	Bhiwandi	Kiran Womens Welfare Soci. 78, Thane Road, Bhivandi
896.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Kisan Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Vassa
897.	Kolhapur	Ratnagiri	Mandangad	Kokan Jagruti Kendra
898.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Kopargaon	Kopargaon Shikshan Mandal
899.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Koteshwar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Kolha
900.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Mool	Kranjati Jyoti Savitrabai Phule Mahila Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Mool

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901.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Dharangaon	Kranti Joyoti Savitri Mahila Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Jalgaon
902.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Shrigonda	Kranti Jyoti Pratiethan Dhargaon
903.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Echalkaranji	Kranti Shikshan Sanstha, N.P., Echalkaranji
904.	Nasik	Thane	Bhiwandi	Kranti Jyoti Mahila Mandal, Kamatghar, Bhiwandi
905.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Narkhed	Krantisurya Prabhodan Mandal, Narkhed
906.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	Krantiveer Kala Kendra, Datta Nagar, Pethroad, Panchvati, Nasik, Nasik-3
907.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chaligaon	Krantiveer Unaji Naik, Adiwasi Vikas Mandal, Talki P.Ch.
908.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Miraj	Krantiverumaji Naik Trust, Miraj
909.	Pune	Solapur	Malshiras	Krida & Vyayam Mandal, Malshiras
910.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Krushna Kendra Seva Vachanalaya, Mandal
911.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Kulswamini Seva Pratisthan, Bordi
912.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Kulswamini, Jinture
913.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Kureshi Samaj Seva Soc., Kasabpura, Akola
914.	Nagpur	Bhandara	Bhandara	Kusumti Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Saalewadi
915.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Lahuji ustaad S.S.P.M. Vai
916.	Kolhapur	Satara	Phaltan	Laions Club Phaltan
917.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Lakshmi Mahila Mandal Girgaon
918.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Lakshmi Mahila Mandal Girgaon
919.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Lakshmi Mahila Mandal Girgaon
920.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Lakshmi Mahila Mandal Girgaon
921.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Lakshmi Mahila Mandal Girgaon
922.	Amarawati	Yavatmal	Yavatmal	Lakshmi Bai Vankhede Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Ambica Nagar, Yawatmal
923.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Bhusawal	Lakshminarayan Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Jamner
924.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Tuljapur	Late Ambumata Lomte Shikshan Sanstha, Salgara (Di), Tal. Tuljapur
925.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Late Baliramji Bhise Patil Sevabhavi Sanstha, Pimpri
926.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Late Datt Rao Garud Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Ta. Parabani, Dist. Parabhani

1	2	3	4	5
927.	Nasik	Thane	Kalyan	Late G.G. Bhoir, Shikshan Mandal, Ganga Apartment, Shivaji Park, Thakurwadi, Domvili (E)
928.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Late Ganeshdas Deshmukh Shikshan Sanstha, Opp. Mahendra Colony, Atakre, Amrawati
929.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Late Ganeshdas Deshmukh Shikshan Sanstha, Opp. Mahendra Colony, Atakre, Amrawati
930.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Late Gopinathrao Vyankatrao Pandule Shikshan Sanstha & Sevabhai Sanstha, Narwadi
931.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Late Janabai Chavan Adarsh Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Shivaji Nagar, Gangakhed
932.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Late Janabai Chavan Adarsh Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Shivajinagar, Gangakhed
933.	Nasik	Thane	Bhiwandi	Late Kachru Mukadam Education Trust, Kon, Bhiwandi
934.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Tuljapur	Late Madhavrao Navde Vachanalaya, Bijanwadi, Tal. Tuljapur
935.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Late Madhavrao Patil Charitable Trust, Golegaon, Ta. Purna
936.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Late Marotrao Khedkar Sarvajanik Vachanalaya, Shekh Rajur
937.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Late Nirmalabai Lakde Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Dasturnagar, Near Amrawati, MNC School No. 11
938.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Late Ramrao Solanke Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Shirshi, Bu, Ta. Gangakhed
939.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Late Shahurao Patil Shikshanik Sanstha, Aalanda, Ta. Parabhani
940.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Umerga	Late Swatanrya Sainik Vishwanathrao Gaikwad Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Umerga
941.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Late Vishnupant or Tatyia Kulkarni Sarvajanik Vachanalaya, Manakadevi, Dist. Gangakhed
942.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Bhadgaon	Late Appaso P.D.P.S.P.M., Gudhe
943.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Muktainagar.	Late Bhagwan Bhavdusheth Khewalkar C.T.M. Nagar
944.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Late Dattarao Garud Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Pingali, Ta. Parabhani

1	2	3	4	5
945.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Late Swa. Swai. Panditrao Deshmukh Shikshan Sanstha, Zari, Ta. Parabhani
946.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Late Vijay Gundewar Gramin Vikas Prathisthan, Sonepeth
947.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Dharangaon	Late Y.B. Patil, Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Talai
948.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Late Add. Tolbarao Gavane Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Parabhani
949.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Late Bhaghirathi Niras Sevabhavi Sanstha, Pade Gaon
950.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Latur Hitvardhak Bahuuddeshiya Samaj Seva Sangh, Latur
951.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Sailu	Laxmibai Mahila Mandal, Sailu
952.	Nasik	Dhule	Sakri	Life Line Special Soc. Chhadwel, Korde
953.	Pune	Solapur	Mangalveda	Lions Club, Pandharpur
954.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Paithan	Lokmanya Pratishthan, Inamdar Nivas, Rangarhati, Near Vidyadhan Police Station, Paithan
955.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Lok Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Lohagaon
956.	Nasik	Thane	Ulhasnagar	Lok Uttkarsha Sanstha Samata Nagar, Ulhasnagar 4, Dist. Thane
957.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathai	Lok Vikas Kranti, Pathari
958.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Lok Vikas Kranti, Pathari
959.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Lokarogya Bahuuddeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha, Pimpalner
960.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Lokdeep Manav Vikas Sanstha, Parabhani
961.	Nasik	Thane	Ambarnath	Lokkalyan Shi. Prasarak Mandal, Ulhasnagar
962.	Nasik	Thane	Ulhasnagar	Lokkalyan Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Ulhasnagar 4, Dist. Thane
963.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Lokkalyankari Sevabhavi Sanstha, Shekharajur
964.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Lokmanch Sevabhavi Sanstha, Gangakhed
965.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Vita	Lokmanya H.Y. Patil Trust, Vita
966.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Vita	Lokmanya H.Y. Patil Trust, Vita
967.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Omerga	Lokmanya Tilak Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Mummu, Umerga

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968.	Kolhapur	Satara	Phaltan	Lokamt Pratishthan Phaltan
969.	Pune	Solapur	Akkalkot	Lokprem Gram Vikas Sevabhavi Sanstha, Akkalkot
970.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	Lokseva Samajik Sanstha, Mahatma Phule Nagar, Peth Road, Panchvati, Nasik-3
971.	Aurangabad	Latur	Nilanga	Lokshahir Annabhau Saathe, Jevari
972.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Pathardi	Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Pratishthan, Tanpurwadi
973.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Walwa	Lokshahir Annabhausathe Vikas Mandal, Aendoli
974.	Amrawati	Washim	Malegaon	Lokshahir Annasathe S.P.M. Warud, Jarulka
975.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Lt. Kulsbharva Multipurpose Cow Nagar
976.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Umerga	Lumbini Mahila Mandal, Aurad, Tal. Umerga
977.	Pune	Solapur	Mangalveda	M. Fule Gramin Sanstha, Ninboni
978.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	M. Ismail Navab Edu. and Welfare Soc., Nanded
979.	Pune	Solapur	Barshi	M. Krida Shaikshanik, Sanskrutik & Samajik Karya Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Vairag
980.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	M. Shakil Sey. San. Makdumangar, Nanded
981.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jamner	M.G.V.S., Hiwarkheda Budruk
982.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	M. Gandhi Minority Edu. & Welfare Soc., Lakshimnagar, June Shahar, Akola
983.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jamner	M.J.V.S, Hiwarkhed, Bu.
984.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	M. Jyotiba Phule Shikshan Sanstha, Takviki, Tal. Osmanabad
985.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Yawalam	M.N.A.V.S.A. Branch, Yawal
986.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	M.N.C., S.N. Shikshak Sanstha, Sudhir Colony, Akola
987.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Parola	M.P.S. Mandal, Karmad, Bu.
988.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jamner	M.P.S.H.S., Pahur
989.	Pune	Solapur	Madha	M.P.S.S. Shaikshanik Krida Mandal, Vadshige, Tal-Madha
990.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Digras	M. Phule Bahuuddeshiya V. Sanstha Devgaon, Tal. Chandur Railway, Dist. Amrawati
991.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Paranada	M. Phule Bahuuddeshiya Vikas Sanstha, Inngonda, Tal. Paranada

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992.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisgaon	M. Phule Samajik & Shaikshanik Vikas Mandal, Chalisgaon
993.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Yawal	M.V.S.P. Vdhode
994.	Nasik	Nasik	Malegaon	M/s Aasgar Edu. & Welfare Soci. Datta Nagar
995.	Nasik	Thane	Jawahar	Ma Saheb Education Sanstha, Jawahar
996.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Pusad	Ma. Kashi Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Behind Rest House No. Pusad, Dist. Yavatmal
997.	Amarawati	Yavatmal	Digras	Mother Teresa Mahila Mandal, M.P. Sakhara, Tal. Digras, Dist. Yavatmal
998.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Madhav S.P.M.
999.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Madhavrao Patil Charitable Trust, Golegaon
1000.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Madhukarji Guge Sevabhavi Sanstha, Jinture
1001.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	Madrsa Arebia, Chopda
1002.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Erandol	Madrsa Mohanddiya Arebia, Kasode
1003.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Digras	Magasvargiya Bahu V. Sanstha, Vaibhavnagar, Digras, Dist. Yavatmal
1004.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Magasvargiya Karmachari Mahasangh, Beed
1005.	Nagpur	Bhandara	Mohadi	Magasvargiya Mahila Sanstha
1006.	Nagpur	Bhandara	Bhandara	Magasvargiya Mahila Sanstha
1007.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Pusad	Magasvargiya Muslim Vikas Sanstha, Malipura, Mujid Ward, Pusad, Taluka Pusad, Dist. Yavatmal
1008.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Magasvargiya Priyadarshani Sevabhavi Sanstha
1009.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Pusad	Magasavargiya Samaj Kalyan Education Society, Azad Ward, Pusad, Tal. Pusad, Dist. Yavatmal
1010.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ausa	Magasvargiya Seva Sanstha, Kinithot
1011.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Pusad	Magasvargiya Vanita Mandal, Datkeshwar Ward, Pusad, Dist. Yavatmal
1012.	Nasik	Nandurbar	Taloda	Magasvargiya Sarvksan
1013.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Umerga	Mahadev Sarvajanik Vachanalaya, Handral, Tal. Umerga
1014.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Mahadevi Sevabhavi Sanstha, Lahamewadi

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1015.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Mahakali Shikshan Sanstha, Saroj Colony, Amrawati
1016.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Savner	Mahalaxmi Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Savner
1017.	Pune	Solapur	South Solapur	Mahalaxmi Bahuuddeshiya Vidya Vikas Sanstha
1018.	Pune	Solapur	Barshi	Mahalaxmi Bahuuddeshiya Vidya Vikas Sanstha, Dombur Javalge
1019.	Pune	Solapur	Aakalkot	Mahalaxmi Bahuuddeshiya Vidya Vikas Seva
1020.	Pune	Solapur	North Solapur	Mahalaxmi Bahuuddeshiya Vidya Vikas Seva
1021.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Parola	Mahalaxmi Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Mandal, Parola
1022.	Pune	Solapur	Pandharpur	Mahalaxmi Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha
1023.	Pune	Solapur	Akkalkot	Mahalaxmi Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha
1024.	Pune	Solapur	Barshi	Mahalaxmi Bahuuddeshiya Vidya Vikas Sanstha, Dhombur Javalge
1025.	Pune	Solapur	Malshiras	Mahalingashver Dhudb Vyavasai Sanstha, Khudus
1026.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chaligaon	Maharana Pratap Bahuuddeshiya Shaikshanik Sanstha, Chaligaon
1027.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udigr	Maharashtra Bahu. V.K. Handarguli
1028.	Pune	Pune	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Maharashtra Edu. & Medical Foundation Yamunanagar, Nigdi
1029.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Maharashtra Jankalyan Shikshan Sanstha, Jalpurti Colony, Amrawati
1030.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Maharashtra Jankalyan Shikshan Sanstha, Jalpurti Colony, Amrawati
1031.	Pune	Pune	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Maharashtra Jitan Vikas Shikshan Sanstha, 2/12 Highway Tower, Chinchwad, Pune-19
1032.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Maharashtra Mahila Vikas Sanstha, Samta Nagar, Kailas Tedki, Akola
1033.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Maharashtra Raja Muslim Imdadi Sanstha, Gevarai
1034.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Tuljapur	Maharashtra Shikshan Prasarak Mandal; Devkurti, Tal. Tuljapur
1035.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Maharshi Sudarshan Navyuvak Vyayam & Krida Mandal, Sudarshan Nagar, Sweeper Colony, Fejarpura, Amrawati
1036.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Maharshi Vitthal Shinde Sevabhavi Sanstha, Pimpri

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1037.	Nasik	Dhule	Dhule	Mahatma Jotibha Phule Sanskrutik Krida Mandal, Borkud, Mu. Po. Borkud, Ta. Dis. Dhule
1038.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Mahatma Phule Edu. Society, Parabhani
1039.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Sevabhavi Sanstha, Kok
1040.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Mahatma Baseshwar Sevabhavi Sanstha, Phulkalas, Ta. Purna
1041.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Mahatma Gandhi Gramin Vachanalaya, Bandarwadi
1042.	Pune	Pune	Pune	Mahatma Gandhi Mitra Mandal, Taljai Vasahat, Padmavati
1043.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Bhadgaon	Mahatma Gandhi V. Prasarak Mandal, Kajgaon
1044.	Pune	Pune	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Mahatma Jotiba Phule Thergaon Dange Chouk
1045.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Pratishthan Baladgaon
1046.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Bhadgaon	Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Karnad Budruk
1047.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, Patrud
1048.	Nasik	Thane	Ambamath	Mahatma Phule Bahavidya Shikshan Sanstha, Badlapur
1049.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Bhoom	Mahatma Phule Balkalyan Samajseva & Krida Vikas Mandal, Kasba, Bhoom
1050.	Nasik	Thane	Thane	Mahatma Phule Mahila Audyogik Sahakari Sanstha C 6/2:3, Sector 9, CBD, Navi Mumbai-4000614 Phone No. 25773981
1051.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	Mahatma Phule Samaj Shikshak Sanstha, Renuka Nagar, Wadala Naka, Nasik
1052.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Mahatma Phule Seva Bhavi Sanstha, Gevarai
1053.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ausa	Mahatma Phule Seva Sangh, Ausa
1054.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Sailu	Mahatma Phule Sha. Sa. Dhanegaon
1055.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Raver	Mahatma Phule Shaikshanik Sanstha, Raver, Tal. Raver
1056.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Jamkhed	Mahatma Phule Shaikshanik Sanskurtik Krida Mandal, Jamkhed
1057.	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Purna	Mahatma Phule Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Kanehgaon, Ta. Pune

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1058.	Amrawati	Akola	Murtijapur	Mahatma Phule Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Pinjar, Kanadi, Tal. Murtijapur
1059.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Sailu	Mahatma Phule Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Sailu
1060.	Pune	Pune	Haveli	Mahatma Phule Vidyaniketan Sanstha, Lokshahir Annabahu Saathe 22, Sasanenagar, Hadapsar, Pune-28
1061.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Bhusawal	Maher Mahila Mandal, Bhusawal
1062.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Maher Mahila Mandal, Kusadi
1063.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Anjangaon	Mahershi Gulab Baba Maharaj Varkar Shikshan Sanstha, Karla, Tal. Anjangaon
1064.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Mahesh Shikshan Sanstha Gadadgavahn
1065.	Kolhapur	Sindhudurga	Sawantwadi	Mahila Bahuuddeshiya Ayudogic Seva Sanstha, Banda, Sherie, Waghwiikar Vasti
1066.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Miraj	Mahila mandal Madhavnagar
1067.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Katol	Mahila Samaj Katol
1068.	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Purna	Mahila Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Suhagan
1069.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	Mahila V.M. Lasur
1070.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Mahila Vikas and Shikshan Mandal, Mudholkar Peth, Vidarbha Kshetrimyali Shikshan Sanstha, Dastur Nagar, Amrawati
1071.	Nasik	Thane	Ulhasnagar	Mahila Vikas Kendra, Ulhasnagar 4, Dist. Thane
1072.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Shirol	Mahila Vikas Sanstha, Kuruwad
1073.	Pune	Solapur	Mangalveda	Mahila Vikas Sanstha, Nandur
1074.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Mahisiddhi Shikshan Mandal, Shedyal
1075.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Mahobodhi Society Chhatrasal Nagar, Behind V.M.V., Tarkheda, Amrawati
1076.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Erandol	Mahatma Phule Bahuuddeehiya Mandal, Adgaon
1077.	Nasik	Dhule	Dhule	Mahatma Phule Samajik & Sanskrutik Vachanalaya, Dhule
1078.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Umerga	Mahatma Phule Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Jakekur, Tal. Umerga
1079.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Ramtek	Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Bahusanstha, Hiwara
1080.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ahmedpur	Mahatma Phule Bahu S.S. Ajansonda

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1081.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Brahmapuri	Mahatma Phule Krida va Sanskrutik Mandal, Mendki Tal. Brahmapuri, Dist. Chandrapur
1082.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Mahuli Magasvargiya Shikshan Sanstha, Vazar bu.
1083.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Nangaon Khande	Mahulichor Samajseva Sanstha, Mahulichor, Tal. Nandgaon Khande, Dist. Amrawati
1084.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Malikarjun Shikshan Mandal, Kolgiri
1085.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Newasa	Maljabai Gramvikas Pratishthan Jabbo, Khurd
1086.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Mamta Seva Mandal 20/3, Asawanagar, Jalgaon
1087.	Kolhapur	Satara	Man	Man Tal Shikshak Prasarak Mandal, Dahiwadi
1088.	Kolhapur	Satara	Satara	Man Vikas Sanstha, Satara
1089.	Kolhapur	Satara	Patan	Manaidevi Mahila Mandal, Vatole
1090.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Kamathi	Manak Vikas Mandal, Kamadi
1091.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	Manav Adhikari Samwardhan Sanstha Mathura Park, Plot No. 5 Tidke Nagar, Untwadi, Nasik
1092.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Manav Vikas Mandal, Motarga, Tal. Mukhed, Dist. Nanded
1093.	Kolhapur	Satara	Man	Manav Vikas Pratishthan Injavav
1094.	Kolhapur	Satara	Satara	Manav Vikas Sanstha, Satara
1095.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Miraj	Manav Vikas Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Dattanagar, Plot No. 12/318/A/1-3 Indranil near Yashwantnagar Kupwad, Sangali
1096.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Manavhit Sevabhavi Sanstha, Gevrai
1097.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Shirol	Manavta Kalkrida & Sanstha, Gadhiglaaj
1098.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Manavvikas Sevabhavi Sanstha, Kadri
1099.	Nasik	Nandurbar	Taloda	Mandal Taloda
1100.	Kolhapur	Ratnagiri	Mandangad	Mandangad Taluka Vikas Kendra
1101.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Mangal Tai Pratishthan Nagar
1102.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Manganath Shaikshnik and Sevabhavi Sanstha Majalgaon
1103.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Mankai Sevabhavi Sanstha, Beed
1104.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Manovikas Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Ajintha Colony, Gangakhed

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1105.	Nasik	Thane	Kalyan	Manu Ashish Infotech Shaikshanik Sansthan, Near Mamata Hospital Katrap Road, Tulgaon, Badlapur (E)
1106.	Nagpur	Gadchiroli	Chamoshi	Manvata Prabhodhan Sanskar Mandal, Aashti
1107.	Nagpur	Gondia	Gondia	Maratha Seva Sangh
1108.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jamner	Maratha Seva Sangh, Jamner
1109.	Pune	Pune	Junnar	Maratha Seva Sangh, Junnar, Dist. Thane
1110.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Maratha Sevabhavi Sanstha, Patoda
1111.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Sangamner	Maratha Vikas Samaj Sanstha, Sangamner
1112.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Marathawada Marathi Bhamati Samaj, Vajar Bu.
1113.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Vaijapur	Marathawada Gramin Vikas Sanstha, M. Post Karajgaon, Tal. Vaijapur
1114.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Marathwada M.V.M., Kallalh
1115.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Marathwada M.V.M., Udgir
1116.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Marathwada Sarvajanic Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Chatroi
1117.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Matang Ruhi Shikshan Sanstha, Akot Fail, Akola
1118.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Matang Samaj Shaikshanik Mandal, Halali
1119.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Matang Samaj Shaikshanik Mandal, Halali
1120.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Matoshri Gramin Sevabhavi Sanstha
1121.	Nagpur	Gadchiroli	Dhanora	Matoshri Janshikshan va Janodhhar Sevabhavi Shikshan Sanstha
1122.	Nagpur	Gadchiroli	Bhamragad	Matoshri Janshikshan va Janodhhar Sevabhavi Shikshan Sanstha
1123.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Matoshri Mahila Vikas Prati. Nagar
1124.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Matoshri Ramabai Bahudeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha, Parabhani
1125.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Katol	Matoshri Savitribai Mahila Vikas Sansad, Katol
1126.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Sillod	Matoshri Shenfadbai Bahu Uddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, M. Post Shivana, Tal. Sillod
1127.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Matoshri Shikshan Sanstha Mandal, Dharnapur
1128.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Matrubhumi Gramin Vikas Saushodhan Sanstha, Banvas

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1129.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Matrubhumi Sevabhavi Sanstha, Khadakpura, Beed
1130.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Matrubhumi Sevabhavi Sanstha, Shahunagar, Beed
1131.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Matrubhumi Sevabhavi Sanstha, Parabhani
1132.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Newasa	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Shevgaon
1133.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Pathardi	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Shevgaon
1134.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Maulana Azad Sevabhavi Sanstha, Mazaigaon
1135.	Nasik	Nasik	Malegaon	Maulana Mo. Osmanabad Edu. & Welfare Soci.
1136.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Umred	Mauli Anusaya Samarpan Bahuddeshiya Sanstha, Butibori
1137.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisingaon	Mauli Bahuddeshiya Mandal, Adgaon, Tal. Chalisingaon
1138.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Mauli Krupa Sarvajanic Vachanalaya, Amadapur
1139.	Amrawati	Akola	N.P. Akot	Mauli Mahila Bahuddeshiya Sanstha, Ward 2, Akot
1140.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Mauli Pratishthan, Undirgaon
1141.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Nagar	Mauli Seva Prati, Shingwe
1142.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Bhoom	Mauli Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Patsangvi, Tal. Bhoom
1143.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Vaijapur	Mauli Shikshan Sanstha, Tukani, M. Post Tukani, Tal. Vaijapur
1144.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Malvali Sevabhavi Sanstha, Kumbharwadi
1145.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Walwa	Mayureshwar Charitable Trust Lingpur
1146.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Chikhaldara	Melghat Vikas Sanstha, Chikhali, Tal. Chikhaldara, Dist. Amrawati
1147.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Chikhaldara	Melghak Youth Welfare Soc., Katkumbh, Tal. Chikhaldara
1148.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Milind Education Society
1149.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Millat Edu. & Welfare Society, Shabad Nagar, Gram Panchayat Shiloda, Tal. Akola
1150.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Millat My Edu. Welfare Soc. Haji Nagar, Akola
1151.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Minority Welfare Society, Behind V.M.V., Tarkheda, Amrawati
1152.	Nasik	Thane	Mira-Bhyandar	Mira-Bhyandar Shikshan Krida & Sanskrutik Sankul, Bhyandar (W) Dist. Thane

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1153.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	MNC, Shikshan Mandal, Nasik, New Pandit Colony, Nasik
1154.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	MNC, Shikshan Mandal, Nasik, New Pandit Colony, Nasik
1155.	Nasik	Thane	Mira-Bhyandar	Mo. Sanan Edi. Soci. Bhyandar (W). Dist. Thane
1156.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Mohammadiya Education Society, Dr. Matin Ahmed, Mujpharpura, Amrawati
1157.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Mohammad Abdul Kalam Azad Mahar, Takali
1158.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Mohotadevi Sevabhavi Sanstha
1159.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Mohotadevi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Pimpalrui
1160.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Pathradi	Mohradevi Yuva Krida Mandal, Mohra
1161.	Aurangabad	Parabhan	Sailu	Moreshwari Sevabhavi Sanstha, Moregaon
1162.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Mother Teresa Sevabhavi Sanstha, Majalgaon
1163.	Amrawati	Akola	N.P. Akot	Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad Soc. Welfare Edu. Society, Ward 1, Akot
1164.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Miraj	Muknayak Swayamsevi Sanstha, 255 Ambedkar Nagar, Sangali
1165.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Muktadwar Krida & Bauwidh Mandal, Navi Peth, Jalgaon
1166.	Nasik	Nandurbar	Taloda	Muneshwari Vi-Pra-Sa
1167.	Nasik	Thane	Murbad	Murbad Taluka Panchshil Samaj Vikas Mandal, Ambele Budruk
1168.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Maulim Education & Social Welfare Society, Wadali, Wathoda Shu. Taluka Bhatukali
1169.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Umerkhed	Msulim Mahila Welfare Mandal, Tarpura Ward, Umerkhed, Tal. Umerkhed, Dist. Yavatmal
1170.	Nasik	Dhule	Dhule	Muslim Mehtar Alpsankhyank Shaikashanik & Samajik Sanstha, Dhule
1171.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Muslim Samaj Prabhodini Shikshan Sanstha
1172.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	Mustak Education Society, Chopda
1173.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Parola	N.S. Mandal, Tamaswadi
1174.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Shirol	N.P. Shikshan Mandal, Gadhighlaj
1175.	Pune	Solapur	Kurduwadi	N.P. Shikshan Mandal, Kurduwadi

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1176.	Pune	Solapur	Barshi	N.P. Shikshan Mandal, Mangalveda
1177.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Kalmeshwar	N.P. Kalmeshwar
1178.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Yawalam	N.P.M., Hingona
1179.	Nasik	Thane	Ambarnath	N.P. Shikshan Mandal, Ambarnath
1180.	Pune	Solapur	Malshiras	N. Sant Nirakari Parni Puravatha Sanstha, Tarangafal
1181.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Saavli	Naakbhid, Tal. Naabhid, Chandrapur
1182.	Nasik	Dhule	Shripur	Nababai Sevabhavi Sanstha, Ta Sirpur
1183.	Nasik	Dhule	Shirpur	Nabai Sevabhavi Sanstha, M.P. Shirpur, Dist. Dhule
1184.	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Sailu	Nagabai Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Walur
1185.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Nagar Palika Shikshan Mandal, Shirampur
1186.	Pune	Raigad	Mahad	Nagar Palika Shikshan Mandal, Mahad
1187.	Pune	Raigad	Parvel	Nagar Parishad Shikshan Mandal, Parvel
1188.	Pune	Raigad	Khopoli	Nagar Parishad, Khopoli
1189.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Rajura	Nagar Parishad, Rajura (Shivaji ward & Somnathpur)
1190.	Aurangabad	Latur	Nilanga	Nagarabai M. Bhosle
1191.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Nagar Vikas Sevabhavi Sanstha, Beed
1192.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Amalner	Nagarpalika Shikshan Mandal, Amalner
1193.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Bhusawal	Nagarpalika Shikshan Mandal, Bhusawal
1194.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisgaon	Nagarpalika Shikshan Mandal, Chalisgaon
1195.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Nagarpalika Shikshan Mandal, Jalgaon
1196.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Savda	Nagarpalika Shikshan Mandal, Savda
1197.	Pune	Pune	Baramati	Nageshwar Gramvikas Prathishthan Gudwadi, Tal. Baramati, Dist. Thane
1198.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	Nagnath B.U. Seva, Kurwel
1199.	Nasik	Thane	Ulhasnagar	Nagsen Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Ulhasnagar
1200.	Nasik	Dhule	Sakri	Nalada Balvikas & Magas Mahila Vikas, Mu. Po. Sakri
1201.	Amrawati	Akola	N.P. Akot	Nalanda Sewa Samiti, Narsingh Mandir, Akot

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1203.	Nasik	Thane	Ulhasnagar	Nalanda Welfare Association, Ulhasnagar 4, Dist. Thane
1204.	Nasik	Dhule	Shirpur	Nalanda Edu. Soc., Shirpur
1205.	Nasik	Thane	Bhiwandi	Namrata Mahila Mandal
1206.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Nanded Central Library Hamdiya Co., Nanded
1207.	Amrawati	Akola	N.P. Akot	Nandikeshwar Bahuuddeshiya Vyayam & Krida Mandal, Ward 2, Akot
1208.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Narasu Maharaj Sevabhavi Sanstha, Beed
1209.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Miraj	Narayandas Kala Federation, Miraj
1210.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Umerkhed	Narhari Maharaj Suvamakar Sanstha, Sardar Patel Ward, Umerkhed, Tel. Umerkhed, Dist. Yavatmal
1211.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Amalner	Narhari Shiksthan Prasarak Mandal
1212.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jamner	Narmada Sanstha, Shahapur
1213.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jamner	Narmada Shaishanik Sanstha, Shahapur, Tal. Tupur
1214.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Tuljapur	Narsingh Bahuddeshiya Sanstha, Shahapur, Tal. Tupur
1215.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Narsingh Saksharta Prasark Mandal
1216.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik Road Edu. Soc. Madhukar Smruti Godrej Wadi, N. Road
1217.	Pune	Solapur	Malshiras	Natepute Edu. So., Natepute
1218.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Nath Public Health Care, Jijau Gramin Rughnalaya
1219.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Nath Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Pingali, Ta. Parabhani
1220.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Puma	Nath Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Pingali, Ta. Parabhani
1221.	Pune	Solapur	North Solapur	National Institute of Social Welfare
1222.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Amalner	National Backward Class Edu. Adwell Soc. Amalner
1223.	Pune	Pune	Daund	National Friends Association, Ajay Typing Center, Daund, Dist. Thane
1224.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	National Intigration Edu. & Welfare Soc., Hamja Plot, Akola
1225.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	National Mahila Mandal, Umar Colony, Deglur Naka, Nanded

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1226.	Nasik	Thane	Jawhar	National Rural Research & Develop. Association, Chalawatwad, Tal. Jawhar
1227.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Nav Vikas Sevabhavi Sanstha, Kasapuri
1228.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Sailu	Nav Vikas Sevabhavi Sanstha, Kasapuri
1229.	Amrawati	Akola	Telhara	Nava Youak Krida Vyayam Youak Kalyan Sanskrutik & Shaikshanik Mandal, Dahigaon, Tal. Telhara
1230.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Chandur Railway	Navajeevan Magaswargiya Samata Vikas Kendra, Milind Nagar, Chandur Railway
1231.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Chandur Railway	Navajeevan Magaswargiya Samata Vikas Kendra, Milind Nagar, Chandur Railway
1232.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Navajyoti Gram Vikas Sanstha, Santoshi Nagar, Behind Vilas Nagar, Amrawati
1233.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Pusad	Navavidya Bahu. Sanstha, C/o Gayaki L. 178/45, Vidarbha Hou. So., Bajeria Nagar
1234.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Navbhagirathi Mahila Mandal, Parabhani
1235.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Navbharat Seva Pratisthan, Latur
1236.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Navchetanya Mahila Mandal, Prabhani
1237.	Amarawati	Yavatmal	Yavatmal, N.P.	Navdisha Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha C/o Kum. Jyoti Hanwate, Netaji Nagar, Ward-34, Yavatmal
1238.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisgaon	Navdurga Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Umberkhede, Tal. Chalisgaon
1239.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Paithan	Nav Sithare Sankrutik Mandal, Hiradpuri, M. Post Hiradpuri, Tal. Paithanvidyadana, Near Police Station, Paithan
1240.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Raver	Navjeevan Bahuuddeshiya Samajik Vikas Sanstha, Pal
1241.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Jamkhed	Navjeevan Medical & Education
1242.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Navjeevan Sevabhavi Sanstha, Pethsivani
1243.	Nagpur	Gondia	Tiroda	Navjivan Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Birola
1244.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisgaon	Navjivan Bahuuddeshiya Gramvikas Mandal, Taluka Chalisgaon
1245.	Pune	Solapur	Akkalkot	Navjivan Magas Samaj Seva

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1246.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Navodya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Harshnagar, Nanded
1247.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Navprerana Vikas Mandal, Parabhani, Ta. Parabhani
1248.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Waiwa	Navratna Utsav Mandal, Beder
1249.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Gondpimpri	Navyuvak Gramin Vikas Mandal, Porbhuna, Tal. Porbhuna, Chandrapur
1250.	Nagpur	Bhandara	Bhandara	Navyuvak Krida va Sanskrutik Mutkh Mandal
1251.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Beed
1252.	Pune	Pune	Khed	Nehru Yuva Kendra Gram Vikas Kendra, Chirmtaali, Phata, Anand Mangal Karyalaya, Pune Nasik Road, Khed
1253.	Kolhapur	Satara	Karad	Nehruiya Mandal Aound
1254.	Kolhapur	Satara	Karad	Nehruiya Mandal Chachegaon
1255.	Kolhapur	Satara	Patan	Nehruiya Mandal Dhevevadi
1256.	Kolhapur	Sindhudurga	Malwan	Nehruiyvak Gramvikas Mandal Hiwale Gawdewadi
1257.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Saavli	Nehruiyuva Badhuuddeshiya Mandal Pendhari Makta, Tal. Saawali, Chandrapur
1258.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Rajura	Nehruiyuva Kendra, Ramnagar, Chandrapur
1259.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisingaon	Nehruiyuwa Mandal, Brahmin, Shevge
1260.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jamner	Nehruiyuwa Mandal, Deolgaon
1261.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisingaon	Nehruiyuwa Mandal, Patoda
1262.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jamner	Nehruiyuwa Mandal, Tomale
1263.	Nasik	Dhule	Dhule	Ner Education Society, Ner, Mu. Po. Ner, Ta. Dis. Dhule
1264.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Netaji Sevabhavi Sanstha, Tadulwadi
1265.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Netaji Subhashchandra Bose Sanstha, Tondh
1266.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Netaji Subhashchandra Bose Sarvajanik Vachanarya Pokhami
1267.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Sailu	Netaji Vyam Sala Ki. & Yu. Ma. Kothala
1268.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	New Peoples Edu. & Sports Sanstha, Dahihanda, Tal. Akola
1269.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	New Peoples Edu. & Sports Sanstha, Dahihanda, Tal. Akola

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1270.	Nagpur	Gondia	Gondia	New Samar Education Society, Karanja
1271.	Amavati	Yavatmal	Umerkhed	New Shubham Bahuuddeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha, Sardar Patel Ward, Umerkhed, Tal. Umerkhed, Dist. Yavatmal
1272.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Raver	Nibol Parisar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Nimbol
1273.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Nilkanteshwar Bahuuddeshiya Pratisthan, Borda
1274.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Erandol	Nipane Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Nipane
1275.	Nasik	Thane	Kalyan	Nirmalay Seva Mahila Sanstha, Kokan Vasahat, MIG2 73/1125, Birla College Road, Kalyan (W)
1276.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Karvir	Nivara Sanstha, Kolhapur
1277.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Karvir	Nivara Sanstha, Kolhapur
1278.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Karvir	Nivara Sanstha, Kolhapur
1279.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Karvir	Nivara Sanstha, Kolhapur
1280.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Karvir	Nivara Sanstha, Kolhapur
1281.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Karvir	Nivara Sanstha, Kolhapur
1282.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Karvir	Nivara Sanstha, Kolhapur
1283.	Kolhapur	Satara	Khatav	Nivedit Mahila A.S.S. Khandala
1284.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Nurshingh Sarvajanik Vachanalaya, Kailswadi
1285.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Nurshingh Sevabhavi Bahudeshiya Sanstha, Porwad, Ta. Parabhani
1286.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Nurshingh Shikshan Prathishthan, Parabhani
1287.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Nurshingh Shikshan Pratisthan Vivekmagar, Parabhani
1288.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Nutan Vidyasamiti C/o Marathiwada High School, Parabhani, Tal. Parabhani
1289.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Pachora	Nutan Mahila Sarvodaya Bal Vikas, Pachora
1290.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	Nutan Sharda Sanskrutik Vikas Mandal, Satpur, Prabuddh Nagar, Satpur
1291.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Shirol	Nutan Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Echalkaranji
1292.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Echalkaranji	Nutan Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Echalkaranji
1293.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Nutan Vidyasamiti, Parbhani

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1294.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Oak Maharaj Seva Bhavi Sanstha, Dattanagar, Karegaon
1295.	Nagpur	Bhandara	Lakhani	Om Hari Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha
1296.	Nagpur	Bhandara	Saakoli	Om Hari Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha
1297.	Nasik	Thane	Mira-Bhyandar	Om Saisagar Edu. Society, Bhyandar (W), Dist. Thane
1298.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Om Sevabhavi Sanstha, Mohadi
1299.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Om Shikshan Sanstha, letoli
1300.	Nasik	Thane	Mira-Bhyandar	Om Swami Vivekananda Edu. Trust, Bhyandar (E), Dist. Thane
1301.	Nagpur	Bhandara	Lakhandur	Omhari Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha
1302.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ahmedpur	Omkaar S.P.M. Ahmedpur
1303.	Nasik	Thane	Ulhasnagar	Omkar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Ulhasnagar-4 Dist. Thane
1304.	Nagpur	Bhandara	Pavni	Om Sai Bahu Shikshan Sanstha, Pavanari
1305.	Nagpur	Bhandara	Pavni	Om Sai Bahu Shikshan Sanstha, Tiri
1306.	Nagpur	Bhandara	Lakhandur	Om Sai Bahu Shikshan Sanstha, Tiri
1307.	Pune	Solapur	South Solapur	P. Guguvray Shekh Esmiel Shikshan & Samarseva
1308.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Dharangaon	P.P.G.G. Vajpayee Guruji Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Dharangaon
1309.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Muktainagar	P.P. Golwalkar Guruji S. Sanstha, Kurha
1310.	Pune	Solapur	Karmala	P. Pu. Laxuman Taty Maharaj Ma. & Sanskrutik & Bhajni Mandal, Are
1311.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Padamabhushan Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Yeldari Camp
1312.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Dharangaon	Padmalaya Shikshan Prasar Mandal
1313.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Padmavati Mahila Mandal Dastapur
1314.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Padminibai Bahuuddeshiya Seva Sangh
1315.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	Paioniyar Edu. Institute, Sant Gadge Maharaj Dharmashala, Budhwar Peth, Nasik
1316.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Newasa	Pais Pratishthan Newasa
1317.	Pune	Solapur	Pandharpur	Panchashil Bahuuddeshiya Samajsevi Sanstha, Bohali

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1318.	Kolhapur	Satara	Patan	Panchashil S.K. Mandal Tarele
1319.	Kolhapur	Satara	Khatav	Panchashil S.S. Holichagaon
1320.	Nasik	Jalgaon	—	Panchashil Vikas Mandal, Kasoda
1321.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Panchkalas Magasvargiya Mahila Mandal, Tadkalas
1322.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Varora	Panchshil Gyan Prabhodini Mandal, Datta Mandir Ward, Varora
1323.	Pune	Solapur	Malshiras	Pandharinath Agashe Sarvajanik Vachanalay, Shripur
1324.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jamner	Pandit Dindayal S. Jamner
1325.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Sailu	Pandit Guru Joshi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Simangaon
1326.	Amrawati	Akola	N.P. Akot, N.P. Balapur	Pandit Nehru Edu. Soc., Ward No. 4 Akot, Sahara Youth Welfare Soc. Ward 4, Lohara, Akot
1327.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ahmedpur	Pandurang S.P.M., Vadgaon
1328.	Amarawati	Yavatmal	Yavatmal	Panjabrao Pise G.K. Sanstha Dighi, Tal Babhulgaon, Dist. Yawatmal
1329.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Varud	Parambi Bahushikshan Sanstha, Chandas Vathoda, Tal. Varud, Dist. Amrawati
1330.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Akola	Parampujya Subhashpuri Maharaj Shikshan & Gram Vikas Mandal Kalas Budruk
1331.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Pariniti Mahila Mandal, Jalna
1332.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Parisar Vikas Sanstha, Sangam
1333.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Parivaratan Shikshan Prasarak Mandal
1334.	Nagpur	Bhandara	Bhandara	Parivartan Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Saalewadi
1335.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisgaon	Parivartan Bahuuddeshiya Manav Vikas Mandal Shaikshanik Sanstha, Chalisgaon
1336.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Parivartan Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Amrawati
1337.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisgaon	Parivartan Magasvargiya Bahuuddeshiya Shaikshanik Sanstha, Chalisgaon
1338.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Parivartanvadi Sanstha Daphalapur
1339.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisgaon	Parivartan Magasvargiya Sanstha, Ghodgaon

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1341.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Pamer	Pamer Taluka Abhinav Yuva Abhiyan Khadakwadi
1342.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Parvati Sarvajanik Vachanalaya. Boat Band, Khu. Ta. Parabhani
1343.	Pune	Solapur	North Solapur	Parvatibai Sarvajanik Vachanalaya, Solapur
1344.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Path Finder Sevabhavi Sanstha, Dr. Ambedkar Nagar, Gangakhed
1345.	Pune	Raigad	Pen	Pend Nagar Parishad Prabhag No. 1, Hutatma Smarak, Tal-Pend, Dist. Raigad
1346.	Pune	Raigad	Pen	Pend Nagar Parishad Prabhag No. 5, Fanas Dongri, Tal-Pend, Dist-Raigad
1347.	Pune	Raigad	Pen	Pend Nagar Parishad Prabhag No. 6, Chinchpada, Pend, Dist-Raigad
1348.	Pune	Raigad	Pen	Pend Nagar Parishad Prabhag No. 6, Chinchwad, Pend
1349.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Miraj	People Education Society, Miraj
1350.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Echalkaranji	Pes Education Institute
1351.	Kolhapur	Satara	Khatav	Pimpadeshwar G.B.S. Patsanstha Khatav
1352.	Nasik	Dhule	Dhule	Pimpaladevi Shaikshanik Samajik & Sanskrutik Trust (Mohadi Upnagar, Dhule)
1353.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Piplus Education Sanstha, Purna
1354.	Amarawati	Yavatmal	Yavatmal	Pomima Mahila Bahuuddeshiya Audyogic & Shaikshanik Sanstha, Patipura, Ward-3, Yavatmal
1355.	Kolhapur	Sataras	Sangameshwar	Prabhag Samiti Prabhagpatra 4 Mahabaleshwar
1356.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Prabhandha Sevabhavi Sanstha, Parabhani
1357.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Prabhu Lingeswar Vachanalaya Balgaon
1358.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Digras	Prabhudev Bahuuddeshiya & A.P. Mandal, Gandhinagar, Digras, Tal. Digras, Dist. Yavatmal
1359.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	Prabudh Vidyarthi Baudh Mandal Junoja
1360.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	Pradanya Bahu Uddeshya Seva Mandal, Bernbali, Tal. Osmanabad
1361.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Pragat Mahila Mandal, Sullali
1362.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Pragati Adivasi S.M. Sanstha, Ghodgavan, Tal. Dist. Amrawati

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1363.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	Pragati Bahu. Shaikshanik Sanstha Hated
1364.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Ghatanji	Pragati Mahila Mandal, Gajanan Ward, Tal. Ghatanji, Dist. Yavatmal
1365.	Pune	Pune	Pune	Pragati Mahila Mandal, Mahammedwadi, Takhade Vasti, Hadapsar
1366.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Pachora	Pragati Mahila Mandal, Pachora
1367.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Pragati Mahila Mandal, Shastri Nagar, Sindhi Camp, Akola
1368.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Savner	Pragati Mahila Mandal, Vaghoda
1369.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Pragati Sevabhavi Sanstha, Sangalewadi
1370.	Nasik	Dhule	Dhule	Pragati Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Songir, Ta. Dis. Dhule
1371.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Tasgaon	Pakash S.S. Tasgaon
1372.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Prarana Mahila Mandal, Jinture
1373.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Prarana Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Sailu
1374.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Prasad G.V.S. Devni
1375.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	Pratham
1376.	Pune	Pune	Pune	Pratham Foundation Shirole Bhavan, Shivaji Nagar, Shikshan Mandal, Karyalay, Pune
1377.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1378.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1379.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1380.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1381.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1382.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1383.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1384.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1385.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1386.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1387.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1388.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha

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1389.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1390.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1391.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1392.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1393.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1394.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1395.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1396.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1397.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1398.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1399.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1400.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1401.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1402.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1403.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1404.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1405.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1406.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1407.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1408.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1409.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1410.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1411.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1412.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1413.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1414.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1415.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1416.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1417.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha

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1418.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1419.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1420.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1421.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1422.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1423.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Sanstha
1424.	Nasik	Thane	Thane	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Uokram, Mumbai
1425.	Nasik	Thane	Thane	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Uokram, Mumbai
1426.	Nasik	Thane	Thane	Pratham Mumbai Shikshan Uokram, Mumbai
1427.	Pune	Pune	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Pratham Pune Edu. Foundation Shirole Bhavan, 2nd Floor Shivajinagar, Pune 5, (Pimpri Chincwad Prakalp)
1428.	Pune	Raigad	Alibagh	Pratham Raigad Shikshan Upkram Trust Lara Ramu Farm, Tal-Alibagh, Dist. Raigad
1429.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Echalkaranji	Prathamesh Education Society
1430.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Echalkaranji	Prathamesh Education Society
1431.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Pratibha Mahila Vikas, Murud
1432.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Pratibha Sevabhavi Sanstha, Beed
1433.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Pratik Sevabhavi Sanstha, Upali
1434.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Pratiksha Sevabhavi Sanstha, Beed
1435.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Prayaas Sevabhavi Prathisthan, Udgir
1436.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Gondpimpri	Prayaas, Patrakaar Bhavan Old Varora Naka, Chandrapur
1437.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Prayag Sevabhavi Sanstha, Parabhani
1438.	Amarawati	Yavatmal	Kalamb	Prayas Shi. Sanstha, C/o Shirbhale, Patawari Colony, Ward 2
1439.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Prerana Sevabhavi Samstha, Takli, Ku. Ta. Parabhani
1440.	Nasik	Thane	Bhiwandi	Prerana Unnati Mandal, near Maruti Temple, Kamatgar

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1442.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Savner	Prema Mahila Mandal, Borujwada
1443.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Prema Yuvagram, Dhonari
1444.	Nasik	Dhule	Shirpur	Priya Darshni Sevabhavi Sanstha, Mu. Pazesali, Ta. Sirpur
1445.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ausa	Priyadarshani Bahuddeshiya Seva Sanstha, Ausa
1446.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	Priyadarshani Mahila Mandal, Anand Nagar, Osmanabad
1447.	Amarawati	Yavatmal	Darva	Priyadarshani Mahila Mandal, C/o Pushapa Falke, Pushapkunja So. Yavatmal
1448.	Nasik	Thane	Thane	Priyadarshani Mahila Vikas Mandal, Bhimanagar, Rawada, Navi Mumbai-400801
1449.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Priyadarshani Samajik Prati. Patwardhan Chowk
1450.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Kamathi	Priyadarshani Vividh Kaaryakaari Sava Sahakari Sanstha, Bhugaon
1451.	Amrawati	Washim	Malegaon	Priyadarshani Indira Smruti Pati Shendurjana
1452.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Priyadarshani Mahila Mandal, Purna
1453.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Priyadarshini Mahila Mandal, Sailu
1454.	Pune	Pune	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Priyadarshini Mahila Vividh Karyakari Sahakari Sarvaseva Maryadit Setzu Nagar, Pimpri
1455.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Dharangaon	Priyadarshini Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Higode Bu., Taluka Dharangaon
1456.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Priyadarshini Vikas Mahila Mandal, Sau. Rajni Deshmukh, Kiran Nagar, No. 1, Amrawati
1457.	Nasik	Osmanabad	Kalamb	Priyadarshini Vikas Mandal, Bhoi Gali, Kalamb Dist. Osmanabad
1458.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Priyanka Mahila Mandal, Jinture
1459.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Priyanka Mahila Mandal, Jinture
1460.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Priyanka Mahila Sevabhavi Sanstha, Beed
1461.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Proyadarshabi Mahila Mandal, Zari
1462.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Prtidnya Krida Mandal, 339, Shivajinagar
1463.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	Pujya Sane Guruji V., Ghodgaon
1464.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	Pujya Sane Guruji Vikas Prasarak Mandal,

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1465.	Pune	Pune	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Pune High Session Social Service, Pune-1
1466.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Kalmeshwar	Punyashlok Ahilyabai Holkar Mahila Mandal, Mohpa
1467.	Nasik	Dhule	Shindakheda	Punyashnek Rajamata Ahilyabai Holakar Shaikshanik & Bahuuddeshiya Mandal, Degaon, Mu. Degaon, Po.
1468.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Pupal Education Soc., Beed
1469.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Purnima Mahila Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Parabhani
1470.	Nasik	Dhule	Sakri	Pushap Deep Shikshan Mandal, Sakri, Mu. Po. Sakri
1471.	Nasik	Thane	Kalyan	R.K. Vidyaprasarak Mandal, Ramwadi, Baillbazar, Kalyan (W)
1472.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Digras	R. Tukdoji Maharaj Shikshan Sanstha, Gurudev Nagar, Dgras, Dist. Yawatmal
1473.	Nasik	Thane	Thane	Rabodi Edu. Welfare Soci. Rabodi, Thane
1474.	Pune	Pune	Mulshi	Rachana Sanstha Pune, Mulshi, Dist. Thane
1475.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Radeshm Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Sailu
1476.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	Radh. E. Bahuuddeshiya Sasntha, Chopda
1477.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Sailu	Radhesyam Sha. Sa. Sailu
1478.	Pune	Solapur	North Solapur	Raghavendra Krida & Shi. Pra. Mandal, Solapur
1479.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Raghunath Sevabhavi Sanstha, Sonimoha
1480.	Amrawati	Washim	Malegaon	Raghuveer Youak Kalyan Krida Washim Prasarak Mandal, Kamargaon
1481.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Rahe Sambhaji Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Ranisavargaon
1482.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Rahebar Edu. Social Welfare Assoc. Kala Chabutara, Akola
1483.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Rahebar Universal S. & Welfare Society, Jakir Colony, Amrawati
1484.	Nasik	Thane	Ulhasnagar	Raheshri Chatrapati Shahu Vidya Prasarak Mandal, Samrat Ahsolnagar, Ulhasnagar-3
1485.	Nagpur	Gadchiroli	Charmoshi	Rahul Lokvikas Mandal, Charmishi
1486.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Rahuri	Rahuri Nagarpalika Shikshan Mandal

1	2	3	4	5
1487.	Pune	Raigad	Khalapur	Raigad Mitra Mandal, Yashwant
1488.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Raj Samajsudharak Mandal, Nanded
1489.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Raja Harishchandra Sevabhavi Sanstha, Jalgaon Sangam
1490.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Raja Harishchandra Sevabhavi Sanstha, Pimpri
1491.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Rajamata Jijai
1492.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Nagar	Rajashri Chhatrapati Shahu Prasarak Mandal, Walki
1493.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Rajashri Shahu Maharaj Bahu Shikshan & Krida Sanstha, Panchashil Nagar, Akola
1494.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Tuljapur	Rajashri Shau Maharaj Samajik Sanstha, Tuljapur
1495.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	Rajashri Chatrapati Shahumaharaj Sanskritik Kala Mandal, 22 Aditya, Shahu Nagar, Bitko, Near Factory
1496.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Rajashri Sahu Sa. Pra. & Ki. Ma. Kolha
1497.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Sailu	Rajashri Sahu Sa. Pra. & Ki. Ma. Kolha
1498.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Rajashri Sahu Sa. Pra. & Ki. Ma. Kolha
1499.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Rajashri Sahu Samaj Prbhodan Sevabhavi Sanstha, Pangari
1500.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Rajashri Sahu Sevabhavi Sanstha, Bhoei
1501.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Raje Chatrapati Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Kinhi
1502.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Raje Chatrapati Shivaji Bahu Sevabhavi Sanstha
1503.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Raje Maltharrao Vya. Sha. & Kri Ma., Parabhani
1504.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Raje Sambhaji Yuvak Krida & Vya. Pra. Ma., Parabhani
1505.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Jamkhed	Raje Shivaji Bahuuddeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha, Jamkhed
1506.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	Rajeshwar Samajik Sanstha, Ambejwalage, Tal. Osmanabad
1507.	Pune	Solapur	Barshi	Rajiv Gandhi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Chare
1508.	Pune	Solapur	Barshi	Rajiv Gandhi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Tal-Barshi
1509.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Miraj	Rajiv Gandhi Vikas Committee Vaddi
1510.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Rajmata Jijabai Shaikshanik Prasarak Mandal, Asoda

1	2	3	4	5
1511.	Pune	Raigad	Khalapur	Rajmata Jijabai Vidya Vikas Trust, Khopali
1512.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisingaon	Rajmata Jijau Bahuuddeshiya Mandal, Taluka Chalisingaon
1513.	Nasik	Thane	Jawhar	Rajmata Jijau Vikas Prabodhan, Sanstha Jawhar, Dist. Thane
1514.	Nasik	Thane	Kalyan	Rajmata Mahila Sarvagin Vikas Mandal, Vyankatesh Apart, Bhoir Colony, Beturkarpada, Kalyan (W)
1515.	Nasik	Thane	Ambarnath	Rajparadhi Sant Nirankari Edu. Soci.
1516.	Pune	Pune	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Rajput Mahila Mandal, Janhavi, Apartment Bijali Nagar, Chianchwad, Pune-33
1517.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	Rajshri Shahu Maharaj Bahuuddeshiya Prasarak Mandal, Chandrapur
1518.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Ramabai Ambedkar Magaswargiy Mahila Mandal, Shedaga
1519.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Ramabai Ambedkar Mahila Mandal, Parbhani
1520.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pahari	Ramabi Ambedkar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Parabhani
1521.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Ramabai Ambedkar, Parabhani
1522.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Ramabai Mahila Mandal, Sonlagi
1523.	Nasik	Thane	Kalyan	Ramabai Mahila Uttkarsh Mandal, Samatanagar, Dombivali (E), Goalvali
1524.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Kamathi	Ramai Bahuuddeshiya Mahila Mandal, Jakhegaon
1525.	Kolhapur	Satara	Patan	Ramanand Vachanalaya Chaphal
1526.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Ramchandra Patil Shikshan Sanstha, Kanikonur
1527.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Ramchandra Patil Shikshan Sanstha, Kanikonur
1528.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Ramchandra Patil Shikshan Sanstha, Kanikonur
1529.	Amarawati	Yawatmal	Digras	Ramchandra Rathod Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Vasant Nagar, Vardali, Tal. Digras, Dist. Yawatmal
1530.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Ramdas Athavale Sevabhavi Sanstha, Ashti
1531.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Muktainagar	Ramdeobaba Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Taki
1532.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Raver	Ramdevji Baba Gramin Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Raver

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1533.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	Rameshwar S.P.M. Kthora
1534.	Kolhapur	Sindhudurga	Maiwan	Rameshwar Sarvajani Vachan Mandir Devulwada, Achratitha
1535.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Ramji Ambedkar Prathisthan, Degawachal, Nanded
1536.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Paithan	Ramkrushana Bahu Uddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Pithru Chaya, Padegaon, Aurangabad
1537.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	Ram Lakhan Krida Mandal, Anandwali Gangapur Road
1538.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Ramlila Mahila Bal Vikas Mandal Kerwadi
1539.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Ramlinga S.P.M. Javalga
1540.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Ramprasad Vamanrao Kaam Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Bori
1541.	Nagpur	Gondia	Gondia	Ramrajya Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Ratnaara
1542.	Amrawati	Washim	Malegaon	Ramrao Maharaj Bal Vikas Mandal, Bhildonagar
1543.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Rani Laxmibai Mahila Mandal, Lohegaon
1544.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Rani Laxmibai Mahila Mandal, Parabhani
1545.	Pune	Solapur	Malshiras	Ranjit G. Bigarsheti Patsanstha, Mandave
1546.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Ranukamata Krushi Sevabhavi Sanstha, Devgaon
1547.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Ranukamata Sevabhavi Sanstha, Sindhi
1548.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Rashtra Balkangar Punarvasan Sanstha, Collector Office, Amrawati
1549.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Shirol	Rashtra Seva Dal, Hairwad
1550.	Pune	Pune	Purandar	Rashtra Sevadai, Saaswad, Dist. Thane
1551.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	Rashtra Seva Dal Pune Dawara Lata Bandgar, Biyduwadi, Tal. Paranada
1552.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Paranada	Rashtra Seva Dal Pune Dawara Lata Bandgar, Biyduwadi, Tal. Kalamb, Dis. Osmanabad
1553.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Rashtrabhakti Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Latur
1554.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Rashtrahit Vidya Pratishthan, Dr. Ambedkar Nagar, Nanded
1555.	Amrawati	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Rashtramata Jijau Mahila Mandal, Nanded

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1556.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Anjangaon	Rashtrasant Adarsh Gram Vikas Bahushikshan Sanstha, Borala, Tal Anjangaon
1557.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Rashtrasant Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Amrawati
1558.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Digras	Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj Bahusanstha, Gurudevsnagar, Digras, Dist. Yavatmal
1559.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Achalpur	Rashtraseva Dal, Pune Branch Achalpur, Tal. Achalpur, Dist Amrawati
1560.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Kamathi	Rashtriya Bahuuddeshya Mahila Mandal, Nagpur
1561.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Rashtriya Ekatma Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Latur
1562.	Pune	Pune	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Rashtriya Kala Krida & Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Gavli Nivas, Sahyognagar (Strinagar Talvade) Tal. Haveli, Dist. Pune
1563.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Paranada	Rashtriya Sadbhavana Sanstha, Rajapura Galli, Paranda
1564.	Amarawati	Yavatmal	Ghatenji	Rasika Shray Santha C/o Mahesh Pawar, Near Ghati Tahasil, Ghatanji, Tal. Ghatanji, Yawatmal
1565.	Nasik	Dhule	Shirpur	Rastriya Yuvak Kendra, Boradi
1566.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Jamkhed	Ratnadeep Medical Foundation & Research Centre Ratnapur
1567.	Pune	Solapur	Malshiras	Rav Adarsha Sarvajanic Vachanalaya, Shirpur
1568.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Ravikiran Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Parbhani
1569.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded=Waghala	Ravindra Bahu Uddeshhiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Dongaon
1570.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisingaon	Ravindranath Tagore Shaikshanik Sanstha Chalisingaon
1571.	Pune	Solapur	Akkalkot	Raviprem Magasvargiy Shikshan Sanstha, Akkalkot
1572.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Ravsahab S.P.M., Kallur
1573.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Rayat G. Bahu S.S. Handarguli
1574.	Nasik	Thane	Kalyan	Reep Edu. Action Programme (Reep) sent Zavier Institution of Education 40-A, New Marinline, Churgegate, Mumbai-20
1575.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Renuka Mahila Mandal Umdi
1576.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Renukadevi Sevabhavi Sanstha, Parabhani

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1577.	Nasik	Thane	Kalyan	Reshami Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Manda, Titwala, Dist. Thane
1578.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Korpana	Reshmaji Sonkambde Aadiwasi Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal
1579.	Pune	Solapur	Mangalveda	Revansiddeshwar Gra. Vi. Sanstha, Soddi
1580.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Toujapur	Rohini Bahuuddeshiya Samajik & Shaikshanik Sanstha, Tuljapur
1581.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Roshani Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Parabhani
1582.	Kolhapur	Satara	Patan	Rotari Club, Patan
1583.	Aurangabad	Latur	Nilanga	Rudramata M. Vikas Mandal, Nilanga
1584.	Aurangabad	Latur	Nilanga	Rukminibai B. Sansthabor
1585.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ausa	Rukminibai S.S.
1586.	Nasik	Thane	Thane	Rupadevi Shikshan Samiti, Indira Nagar, Thane
1587.	Nasik	Thane	Jawhar	Rural Women Development Foundation, Jawhar
1588.	Pune	Solapur	Barshi	S. Dindayal Bahuuddeshiya Krida & Shikshan P.S.G. Vijay Pratap Uva Mancha, Barshi
1589.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	S.A.V., Umarti
1590.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	S.M.I. Foundation Nagar
1591.	Kolhapur	Satara	Man	S.S. Ghorpade Vyayam Mandal, Mhaswad
1592.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Yawalam	S.V.P.M., Sakli
1593.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Yawalam	S.V.P.M., Pal
1594.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Katol	Saakhali Sultan Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Pimplegaon
1595.	Pune	Pune	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Sad Pratishthan Chinchwad Ashwini Apartment 34/1 Chinchwad Vasahat Keshavnagar, Chinchwad, Pune-33
1596.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Savner	Sadanand Bahuuddeshiya Navyuvak Shikshan Sanstha, Kochhi
1597.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Walwa	Sadanand Patsanstha, Sapli
1598.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Sadguru Bagadbaba Shikshan Sanstha, Sonyal
1599.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Sadguru Bagadbaba Shikshan Sanstha, Sonyal

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1600.	Nasik	Dhule	Sakri	Sadguru Bahuddeshiya Sanstha, Rahod, Mu. Po. Rahod
1601.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Sadguru Sai Vishwashani, Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, N-13, Baratnagar, Hadko, Aurangabad
1602.	Nasik	Dhule	Sakri	Sadguru Sevabhavi Sanstha, Perejpur, Mu. Po. Perejpur
1603.	Kolhapur	Satara	Khatav	Sadguru Y.G.K. Mandal, Myani
1604.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Shirol	Sadgurupant Maharaj Seva Sanstha, Echalkaranji
1605.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Shirol	Sadgurupant Maharaj Seva Sanstha, Echalkaranji
1606.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Echalkaranji	Sadgurupant Maharaj Shikshan Prasarak Mandal
1607.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ausa	Sagar Bahuddeshiya Seva Sangh
1608.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Sagar Sevabhavi Sanstha, Savali Bhu
1609.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Chimur	Sahajivan Vruksha Pallavi Shramsanskaar Sanstha, Jaambhulghat, Tal. Chimur
1610.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Sahakar Sarvajanic Vachanalay, Sahakar Nagar, Akola
1611.	Pune	Solapur	Karmala	Sahityaratna Annabhau Sathe Samaj Seva Mandal, Raogav
1612.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Sahyadri Vyam Sala & Krida Mandal, Parabhani
1613.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Kamathi	Sai Mahila Mandal, Mhasaala
1614.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Kuhi	Sai Sarvangin Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Kuhi
1615.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Sai Sevabhavi Sanstha, Charthana
1616.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Shrigonda	Sai Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Kashti
1617.	Kolhapur	Satara	Patan	Saibaba G.V.S.S Kumbharagaon
1618.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Saibaba Sevabhavi Sanstha and Shikshan Prasarak Mandal
1619.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Saibaba Sevabhavi Sanstha, Pathari
1620.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Saibaba Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Bajrang Nagar, Nanded
1621.	Nasik	Thane	Kalyan	Saijyor Shikshan Mandal, M.P. Road, Garibacha Wada, Dombivali (W)
1622.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Pachora	Saint Janardanswami Bahuddeshiya Mandal, Ghusardi

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1623.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Saint Senanavhi Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Khanderaonagar, Jalgaon
1624.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Darvha	Saint Shiromani Namdev Maharaj Sanstha, Rammandir Road, Darvha, Dist. Yavatmal
1625.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	Saintanduj Education Society, Ghatkala Ward, Chandrapur
1626.	Nasik	Thane	Mira-Bhyandar	Sai Saiyog Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha, Mumbai
1627.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Morshi	Saiyyed Welfare Shikshan Sanstha, Anjangaon
1628.	Kolhapur	Ratnagiri	Guhagar	Sakhari Agar, Grampanchayat
1629.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Sakhi Mahila Mandal, Devnandra
1630.	Nasik	Thane	Ulhasnagar	Sakhi Mahila Mandal, Ulhasnagar-4, Dist. Thane
1631.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Salam Education Soc., Beed
1632.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Samadhan Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Parabhani
1633.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Shirol	Samaj Bhushan Mandal, Echalkaranji
1634.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Samaj Jagruti Shikshan Sanstha, Murud
1635.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Samaj Kalyan Seva Bhavi Sanstha, Bamani
1636.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Miraj	Samaj Parivartan Kendra Dr. Ambedkar Nagar, Sangali
1637.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Samaj Prabhodhan Sevabhavi Sanstha, Takali, Ku. Ta. Parabhani
1638.	Nasik	Thane	Ulhasnagar	Samaj Shayak Sanstha, Ulhasnagar-5
1639.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Samaj Sudharak Mahila Mandal, Pathari
1640.	Pune	Solapur	Barshi	Samaj Unnati Mandal, Shelgaon
1641.	Pune	Pune	Bhor	Samaj Vikas Sanstha, Kivle, Tal. Bhor, Dist. Thane
1642.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ausa	Samajik Arogya Seva Sanstha, Latur
1643.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Samajik Arogya Yuva Mandal
1644.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Samajik Arogya Yuva Mandal, Latur
1645.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Walwa	Samajik Mahila Vikas Sanstha, Islampur
1646.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Walwa	Samajik Mahila Vikas Sanstha, Islampur
1647.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Amalner	Samajik Shaikshanik Krushi Ram Vikas Mandal, Shirud

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1648.	Pune	Raigad	Pen	Samajvikas Sahaya & Pratipalaan Programme, Pen
1649.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ausa	Samarg Gramin V.S.S.
1650.	Nasik	Thane	Ulhasnagar	Samarth Edu. Soci. Near Pencil Company Ulhasnagar-4
1651.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Samarth Sevabhavi Sanstha, Dhanegaon/Samag Prabhodhan Sanstha, Takli, Ku. Ta. Parabhani
1652.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Dharangaon	Samartha Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Jalgaon
1653.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Samarthan Manav Vikas Sanstha, Belapurgaon
1654.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Samata Gramvikas Mandal, Jinture
1655.	Pune	Raigad	Karjat	Samata Kendra Bhisegaon, Tal. Karjat
1656.	Pune	Solapur	Aakkalkot	Samata Krida & Shikshan & Bahuuddeshiya Shi. Sanstha, Tolgur
1657.	Amarawati	Yavatmal	Vani	Samata Mahila Mandal, Rangari Pura Ward-16, Wani, Tal. D. Wani, Dist. Yawatmal
1658.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Savner	Samata Mahila Mandal, Heti
1659.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Tuljapur	Samata Samajik Vikas Sanstha, Tuljapur
1660.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Samayka Prabodhan Pratisthan, Nanded
1661.	Pune	Pune	Pune	Sambhaji Shikshan Sanstha, Sayyed Nagar, Hadapsar
1662.	Pune	Raigad	Khalapur	Sambhaji Sports Club & Association, Khopoli, Tal. Khalapur
1663.	Pune	Solapur	North Solapur	Samitradevi Bhane Saha. Dhudh Sanstha, Sakharevadi
1664.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Raver	Samnatharpan Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha, Raver
1665.	Nasik	Thane	Ambarnath	Samrat Seva Mandal, Ambarnath
1666.	Nasik	Nasik	Malegaon	Samrin Edu. & Welfare Society 316, Sainakbad Galli No. 6, Malegaon
1667.	Amarawati	Yavatmal	Yavatmal	Samta Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Ashok Nagar, ward-3, Yawatmal
1668.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	Samta Samaj Vikas Mandal 2, Jayaprakash Nagar, Shaskiya Tantra Niketan, Audumber, Dattamandir, N. Road, N. Road
1669.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Vita	Samta Shikshan Sanstha, Vita

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1670.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Vita	Samta Shikshan Sanstha, Vita
1671.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	Samyak Mahila & Balvikas Kendra, 10 Vishakha, Aparth, Opp. Vasant Market
1672.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Sana Apanga Education Soc., Beed
1673.	Kolhapur	Satara	panchgani	Sana Shikshan Sanstha Panchagani
1674.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	Sandesh Sanstha, Ghodgaon
1675.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Pachora	Sane Guruji Adhyayan Mandal, Pachora
1676.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Sane Guruji Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha
1677.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Amalner	Saneguruji Foundation, Amalner
1678.	Nasik	Nasik	Malegaon	Sane Guruji Pariwar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Rawalgaon Naka, Malegaon Camp
1679.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Kannad	Saneguruji Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Vivekanand Colony, Kannad
1680.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Sanghamitra Shikshan & Gramvikas Sanstha, Gangakhed
1681.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Sangharsh Sevabhavi Sanstha, Pimpalwandi
1682.	Pune	Solapur	Pandharpur	Sangharsha Uyak Sh. & Sahskru. Sanstha, Umbargav
1683.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Vani	Sanghmitra Mahila Jagruti Mandal, Rampura Ward Wani, Tal. Wani, Dist Yawatmal
1684.	Nagpur	Gadchiroli	Aarmori	Sanghpriya Shikshan Sanstha Vallaki
1685.	Nagpur	Gadchiroli	Bhamragad	Sanghpriya Shikshan Sanstha Vallaki
1686.	Nagpur	Gadchiroli	Etapalli	Sanghpriya Shikshan Sanstha Vallaki
1687.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Sangivani Sevabhavi Sanstha, Parabhani
1688.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Sangamner	Sangram Carrier Academy Sangamner
1689.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Sangamner	Sangram Carrier Academy Sangamner
1690.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Sangram Krida Yuvak Kalyan & Sanstha Mandal, Janm Khu.
1691.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Raver	Sanjeevan Tantrik Sanskrutik Shikshan Mandal, Raver
1692.	Nasik	Dhule	Sakri	Sanjivani Edu. Soc. Sakri
1693.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Sankalp Mahila Mandal, Gangakhed

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1694.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Sailu	Sankalp Manav Vikas Sanstha, Bhandarwada
1695.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Sankalp Sevabhavi Sanstha, Parva
1696.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Sankalp Sevabhavi Sansiha, Parva
1697.	Nasik	Nandurbar	Taloda	Sanstha, Dhule
1698.	Kolhapur	Satara	Man	Sanskar Bharti Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Paryanti
1699.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Sanskar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Wadwani
1700.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Sant Bhagwan Baba Sevabhai Sanstha, Daunapur
1701.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Sant Chokha Mahar Seva Bhavi Sanstha, Parabhani
1702.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Sant Damaji Aapa Sarvatrik Vachanalaya=Mu/Aarkhed
1703.	Amrawati	Washim	Malegaon	Sant Dyaneshwar Bahuuddeshiya S.P.M.T. Talap B.
1704.	Amrawati	Washim	Washim	Sant Dyaneshwar Mandal
1705.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Miraj	Sant Dyaneshwar Shikshan Sanstha Budhgaon
1706.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Sant Dyaneshwar Shikshan Prasark Mandal, Nava
1707.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Sant Dyaneshwar Shikshan Prasark Mandal, Parabhani
1708.	Pune	Solapur	Barshi	Sant Dyaneshwar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Upthajhi Road, Tal-Barshi
1709.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Sant Dyaneshwar Sarvajanic Vachanalaya, Sotra
1710.	Nasik	Dhule	Shirpur	Sant Gadage Nagar, Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha, Ta. Sirpur
1711.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Chandur Bazar	Sant Gadgebaba Bahugalo Sanstha, Shrikushna Colony, Chandur Bazar, Dist Amrawati
1712.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Sant Gadgebaba Samajik Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Varad, Khu
1713.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Sant Gadgebaba Sevabhavi Sanstha, Singhanapur
1714.	Nasik	Nandurbar	Amburul	Sant Gadgebaba Shikshanik Sanstha
1715.	Amrawati	Washim	Washim	Sant Gajanan Maharaj Shikshan Sanstha, Wai
1716.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Sant Janabai Magasvagiya Mahila Graminvikas Sevabhavi Sanstha, Khadgaon
1717.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Sant Kabir Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Eklara, Tal. Mukhed, Dist. Nanded

1	2	3	4	5
1718.	Amrawati	Washim	Washim	Sant Maijapuri M.S. Prasarak Mandal, Kajlas
1719.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Sant Mauli Sevabhavi Sanstha, Morewadi
1720.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Sant Motiram Maharaj Sevabhavi Sanstha, Dampuri
1721.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Sant Narhari Sevabhavi Sanstha, Dharur
1722.	Nasik	Thane	Wada	Sant Nivritinath Vanwasi Prathamik Samaj Shikshan Sanstha, Khaire, Ambivli, Wada
1723.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Sant Rohidas Sevabhavi Sanstha
1724.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Sant Rohidas Sevabhavi Sanstha
1725.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Sant Rohidas Sevabhavi Sanstha, Chinchawan
1726.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Sant Rohidas Sevabhavi Sanstha, Manewadi
1727.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Sant Saibaba Shikshan Sanstha, Ranisavgaon
1728.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Sant Savata Mahila Mandal, Jinture
1729.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Sant Savata Mali Sevabhavi Sanstha, Manwat
1730.	Amrawati	Washim	Malegaon	Sant Sawtamali S.P.M. Wati Sanstha Shirpur
1731.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	Sant Sawtamali Sanstha, Adavad
1732.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Sant Shiromani Savata Maharaj Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Pethshivani, Dist. Palam
1733.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Sant Wamanbhou Sevabhavi Sanstha, Chincoli
1734.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Santa Janabai Mahila Mandal, Kusadi
1735.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Santa Sena Maharaj Sevabhavi Sanstha, Charthana
1736.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Sant Gadge Maharaj Mahila Seva Bhavi Sanstha, Tadalas
1737.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Brahmapuri	Santh Avliya Kautuk Baba Sanstha
1738.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Santh Eknaath Ghonsikar M.
1739.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Kannad	Santh Gadge Shikshan Sanstha, Sambhaji Colony, Kannad
1740.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ahmedpur	Santh Gadgebaba Bahu S.S. Dograj
1741.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Santh Gangarambaba Bahu S.S. Devarjan
1742.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ausa	Santh Narhari Sonar Seva Sangh, Ausa
1743.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Gangapur	Santh Rohidas Shikshan Prasarak Manadalar Station, M. Post Lasur Station, Tal. Gangapur

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1744.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Newasa	Santram Mama Gawade Newasa Phata
1745.	Pune	Pune	Pimpri-Chincwad	Santulan Sanstha Ajinkya House, Vadgaon Shri Pune 14
1746.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	Sanyukth Mahila Manch, Ramnagar Ward, Chandrapur
1747.	Nasik	Thane	Kalyan	Saprem Sanstha, Panchashil Bldg. Durgamata Mandir Road, Katmanavali, Kalyan (E)
1748.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	Saptashrunji Education Society, Joddeud, Patanpura Ward, Chandrapur
1749.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Newasa	Saptashrunji Gramvikas Pratishtan
1750.	Nasik	Thane	Thane	Saptashrunji Mahila Mandal, E*1/38/B-4, Sector 8, Nerul, Navi Mumbai-400706
1751.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Saptratan Bahuuddeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha and Shikshan Prasarak Mandal
1752.	Nasik	Dhule	Shirpur	Sarada Bahuddeshiya Seva Sanstha, Ta. Sirpur
1753.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	Saraswati Bahuuddeshiya Shaikshanik Sanstha, Virvade
1754.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Sailu	Saraswati Jondhale Granthalaya, Kupata
1755.	Nasik	Thane	Bhiwandi	Saraswati Mahila Mandal, Kurund
1756.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Saraswati Sarvejanik Vachanalay, Patheri
1757.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Saraswati Sevabhavi Sanstha, Bhatavadgaon
1758.	Nagpur	Gadchiroli	Aheri	Saraswati Shikshan Prasarak Mandal
1759.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Saraswati Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Purna
1760.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Dharangaon	Saraswati Vidya Prasarak Mandal, Satkheda, Taluka Dharangaon
1761.	Nasik	Thane	Ambarnath	Saraswati Vidya Niketan Shikshan Nadal, Ambarnath
1762.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Sarojini Naidu Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Satkheda, Taluka Dharangaon
1763.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	Sarp Sanstha, 1 Nandkumar Soc., Dindori Road, Anand Park Nasik
1764.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Miraj	Sarpanch Grampanchayat Mahishal
1765.	Nasik	Thane	Thane	Sarswati Edi. Sanstha 0/0, B 13/2, Dyaneshwar Mauli Society, Sector 48, Karave, Navi Mumbai 400 706

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1766.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Sarwati Shikshan Mandir Sanstha, Takali, Ku. Ta. Parabhani
1767.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Saraswati Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Purna/Sant Shiromani Savata Maharaja Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Pethsivani, Ta. Palam
1768.	Pune	Pune	Pune	Sarathi Shikshan Sanstha, Vrundavan Soc., Sainthnagar, Kharadi
1769.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Sarvajanik Balsanskar Kendra, Wadvani
1770.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Sarvajanik Sevabhavi Mandal, Parabhani
1771.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	Sarvajanik Vikas, Adawad
1772.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Sarvangin Gramin Vikas Prashikshan Sanstha, Manjari, Mhasla, Nandgaon
1773.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Sarvangin Vikas Sanstha, Udgir
1774.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Sarvaseva Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Nigadi B
1775.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Sarvaseva Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Nigadi B
1776.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Sarvaseva Vikas Soc. Darikonan
1777.	Nasik	Thane	Kalyan	Sarvatmaka Samajik Sanstha, Vinayak chauk, Near kalyan Janata Bank, Kalyan (E)
1778.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Sangamner	Sarvekshan Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Rajapur
1779.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Sarvodaya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Anandgaon
1780.	Amarawati	Yavatmal	Pusad	Sarvodya Babu Gram Sanstha, At & Post Sakhartanda, Post Pardi, Tal-Ami, Dist-Yavatmal
1781.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Chimur	Sarvodya Yuva Vikas Sanstha Gurudev Ward, Chimur
1782.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	Sanshakta Sakhi Sanstha, Osmanabad
1783.	Pune	Pune	Pune	Sasnesh Mahila Mandal, Sanjivani Kunj, Dangat Patil Nagar, Vadagaon, B.
1784.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Raver	Satguru Bahuuddeshiya Shaikshanik Vitva
1785.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	Satpuda Shaishanik Sanstha, Karjana
1786.	Nasik	Nandurbar	Taloda	Satpuda Aadiwas
1787.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Yawalam	Satpuda Edu. Soc. Narul
1788.	Nasik	Nandurbar	Dhadgaon	Satpura V.S.K.M. Kaddars

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1789.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Ghatanji	Satrange Bahu. Gra. V.P. Mandal Dwara Shyam Gogathe Patbandhare Colony, Near Date College, Yavatmal
1790.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Gangapur	Satvashil Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Waluj M. Post Bhimnagar, Bhavsingpura, Aurangabad
1791.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Sailu	Satyam Sivam Sundaram, Parabhani
1792.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Satyashodhak S.S. Gudsur
1793.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Satyashodhak Vichar Manch, Ambedkar Nagar, Nanded
1794.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Sau. Bhagirathibai Patil Sevabhavi Sanstha, Parabhani
1795.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	Sau. Chandrakala Patil Mahila Mandal, Dhoki, Tal. Osmanabad
1796.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Kuhi	Sau. Shakuntala Mahila Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Nagpur
1797.	Nasik	Thane	Kalyan	Sauwad Samagik Sanstha, 1150, R.S. Janwankar Mphane, Ta. Kalyan
1798.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Nagpur	Savadal Shikshan Sanstha, Mawad
1799.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Savali Sevabhavi Sanstha, Purna
1800.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Savali Sevabhavi Sanstha, Purna
1801.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Sailu	Savata Mali Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Dhanegaon
1802.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Shirol	Savitri Fule Mahila Vikas Sanstha, Kuruwad
1803.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Newasa	Savitribai Mahila Gramin Vikas, Newasa
1804.	Kolhapur	Satara	Karad	Savitribai Mahila Mandal, Shere
1805.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Savitribai Phule Education Soc., Shekta
1806.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Savitribai Phule Mahila Mandal, Ethalapur De.
1807.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Tuljapur	Savitribai Phule Mahila Mandal, Honala, Tal. Tuljapur
1808.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Savner	Savitribai Phule Mahila Mandal, Nimtalai
1809.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Savitribai Phule Mahila Vi. & Sanstha, Pathari
1810.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Savitribai Phule Seva Mahila Mandal, Latur
1811.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Savitribai Phule Sevabhavi Sanstha, Nalvandi

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1812.	Nasik	Thane	Vasai	Savitribai Shikshan Sanstha, Mumbai
1813.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Sawali Prathistan, Dharur
1814.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Sawarkar Gramin Mitra Mandal Wadala, Mahadev
1815.	Nasik	Nasik	Malegaon	Sawes Edu. & Welfare Soci. 645, khushamad Pura, Malegaon
1816.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Sangamner	Sawta Maharaj Sevabhavi Sanstha, Dhargon
1817.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Sayyad Education Soc., Beed
1818.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Seetal Mahila Mandal, Parabhani
1819.	Nasik	Thane	Mira-Bhyandar	Sent Judas Edu. Trust Uttan, Bhyandar (W), Dist. Thane
1820.	Nasik	Thane	Bhiwandi	Setu Charitable Trust, Mumbai, Shakha Mumbai, Behind Municipal Corporation Library, Madai, Bhivandi
1821.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Setu Charitable Trust, Mumbai Shakha, Parabhani
1822.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Setu Sevabhavi Sanstha Shakha, Parabhani
1823.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisgaon	Seva Sahakari Shaikshanik Mandal, Chalisgaon
1824.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Sangamner	Seva Sanstha, Malwad
1825.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Sevalal Bahu Uddeshiyya Sanstha, Devpimpri
1826.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Sevalal Sevabhavi Sanstha, Bhorl Tanda
1827.	Pune	Solapur	Mohol	Sh. Ganesh Krida & Shi. Pra. Mandal, Papari
1828.	Pune	Solapur	Barshi	Sh. Hanuman Gramin Vikas & Shikshan Pr. Mandal, Kavhe, Tal-Barshi
1829.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	shabkarro Naike Magasvagiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Devinagar Tanda
1830.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Erandol	Shaddopasak Mahila Mandal, Erandol
1831.	Nasik	Nasik	Malegaon	Shafiulla Mistari Edu. Welfare Soci. Post Box No. 47, Nayapura, Malegaon
1832.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Shahid Annasaheb Raut Shikshan Sanstha, Virala, Tal. Dist. Amrawati
1833.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Shahin Gramin Shikshan Sanstha, Amrawati
1834.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Amalner	Shahu C. Vavhanalaya & Granthalaya, Amalner
1835.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisgaon	Shaikshanik & Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Brahmin Shevge, Taluka Chalisgaon

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1836.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisgaon	Shaikshanik & Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Bramhan Shevge, Tal. Chalisgaon
1837.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisgaon	Shaikshanik & Bahuuddeshiya Magaswargiya Shaikshanik Sanstha, Chalisgaon
1838.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Anjangaon	Shakuntala Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Daryapur
1839.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Shaligram Shikshan & Sa., Sanstha, Shelgaon
1840.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Shaligram Shikshan I Samaj Kalyan Sanstha, Shlegaon, Ta. Gangakhed
1841.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Shalinidevi Bahuuddeshiya Seva Sanstha, Latur
1842.	Nasik	Dhule	Dhule	Shama Welfare & Edu. Soc. Dhule
1843.	Nasik	Dhule	Shirpur	Shanimandir Trust, Kharde Bu., Ta. Sirpur
1844.	Kolhapur	Sangali	K. Mahankal	Shankamana Ghagre Kala Krida Mandal Dhalgaon
1845.	Pune	Raigad	Khalapur	Shanti Samrat Siddharth Shikshan P.M. Khopoli
1846.	Aurangabad	Latur	Nilanga	Shantiniketan Yuva S.S., Latur
1847.	Nasik	Thane	Bhiwandi	Sharda Mahila Mandal, Kariwali
1848.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Darvha	Sharda Mahila Mandal, Near Ganesh Mandir, darvha, Dist. Yavatmal
1849.	Nasik	Dhule	Dhule	Sharda Shaikshanik Trust Chalisgaon Road, Dhule
1850.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Bhadgaon	Sharda Vidya P.N., Gudhe
1851.	Nasik	Thane	Ulhasnagar	Shee Swami Samarth Krupa Shikshan Sanstha Mandal, Ulhasnagar 4, Dist. Thane
1852.	Pune	Raigad	Mahad	Shesh Sai Gram Vikas Sanstha, Mahad
1853.	Nasik	Thane	Wada	Shetkari Shetmajur Unnati Mandal, Awist, Budruk Wada
1854.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Miraj	Shev Shikshan Mandal, Miraj
1855.	Nasik	Thane	Dahanu	Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Kasa, Tal. Dahanu
1856.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Narkhed	Shikshan Prasaran Sanstha, Mawad
1857.	Nasik	Nandurbar	Amburul	Shikshanik Krida Vikas Sanstha
1858.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Amalner	Shikshanitejak Mandal
1859.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Shilaja Shivan Kala Mandal, Parabhani
1860.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Shiniketan Mahila Vikas 7 Sevabhavi Sanstha, Banva

1	2	3	4	5
1861.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Erandol	Shitole Panch Mandal, Kasoda
1862.	Nasik	Dhule	Sakri	Shiv Chhatrapati Shivrai Malmatha Parisar, Shishanik Vikas Mandal, Mu. Po. Achale
1863.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisgaon	Shiv Chhatrapati Krushi & Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Tirpole
1864.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Shiv Prathishdhan Sevabhavi Sanstha, Kadugaon, Ta. Purna
1865.	Nasik	Thane	Katyan	Shiv Sahakar Shikshan Sanstha, Juna Aayare Road, Shripad Darshen, Dornvli (E)
1866.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Shrigonda	Shiv Shakti Kala Krida S. Prati Hiradgaon
1867.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Paranada	Shiv Bhuuddeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha, Sonari, Tal. Paranada
1868.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Pachora	Shivai bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Mandal, Pachora
1869.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Yawalam	Shivai Shikshan Mandal, Wadri
1870.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Shivaji Maharaj Kridamanal & Vyamshala, Renapur
1871.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Sailu	Shivaji Sevabhavi Sanstha, Hatta
1872.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Ramtek	Shivaji Shikshan Sanstha, Kachurwahi
1873.	Aurangabad	Omanabad	Paranada	Shivaji Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Tandulwadi, Tal. Paranada
1874.	Nasik	Dhule	Dhule	Shivaji Vidhaprasarak & Sanskrutik Mandal, Nikumbhe, Mu. Po. Talavadipada, Nikumbe, Ta. Dist. Dhule
1875.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Parola	Shivaji Vyayam Mandal, Parola
1876.	Pune	Solapur	Malshiras	Shivakrupa Dhudh Utpadak Sh. Sanstha, Trangfal
1877.	Aurangabad	Parabani	Parabhani	Shivam Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Purna
1878.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Tuljapur	Shivani Bahuuddeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha, Malumbra, Tal. Tuljapur
1879.	Pune	Solapur	Karmala	Shivaparvati Mahila Dhudh Utpadak Sanstha, Dhahigav, Tal. Karmala
1880.	Pune	Solapur	Aakkalkot	Shivapratap Krida Shikshan Mandal, Mendargi
1881.	Pune	Solapur	Karmala	Shivashakti Samaj Seva Mandal, Karmala
1882.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Kannad	Shivbramha Bahuuddeshiya Vikas Mandal, Maliwada, Kannad

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1883.	Kolhapur	Satara	Karad	Shivchatrapati Ganesh Mandal, Gopalnagar, Karad
1884.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Shivgarjana Sevabhavi Sanstha, Khaparwadi
1885.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ahmedpur	Shivjagruti Vikas M, Nalegaon
1886.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisingaon	Shivjyoti, Samajik & Shaikshanik Vikas Mandal, Saygaon
1887.	Nasik	Thane	Thane	Shivneri Info. Edu. & Welfare Trust, Thane
1888.	Nasik	Thane	Thane	Shivneri Info. Edu. & Welfare Trust, Thane
1889.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Erandol	Shivneri Krida Mandal, Erandol
1890.	Nasik	Thane	Ulhasnagar	Shivneri Krida Mandal, Ulhasnagar 4, Dist. Thane
1891.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Shivneri Rugnaseva Sevabhavi Sanstha, Parabhani
1892.	Pune	Raigad	Murud	Shivnei Utkursha Mandal Salaav
1893.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	Shivparvati Mahila Mandal, M.E.L. Indira Nagar, Chandrapur
1894.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Shivparvati Mahila Mandal, Parabhani
1895.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Karjat	Shivparvati Vikas Sanstha
1896.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Shivpratap Sevabhavi Sanstha, Aarvi, Ta. Parabhani
1897.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Shivpratishthan Krida Mandal, Khairab
1898.	Nasik	Thane	Thane	Shivsamarth Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Thane
1899.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	Shivsandesha Mahila, Uttam Nagar, Ekta Chouk, Cidco, Nasik-9
1900.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Shivsandhya Samajik Shaishanik Krida Sanstha, Sadhana Colony, Amrawati
1901.	Pune	Pune	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Shivshakti Mahila Mandal, S.N. 184 Saipark Dighi
1902.	Aurangabad	Osmanabd	Umarga	Shivshakti Pratishthan Dalimb, Tal. Umarga
1903.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Shivshakti Sevabhavi Sanstha, Kinhi
1904.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Shivshankar Sevabhavi Sanstha, Beedsavangi
1905.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Shivshankar Sevabhavi Sanstha, Pungala
1906.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Shivshankar Sevabhavi Sanstha, Tembhurni
1907.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	Shivsphurti Mahila Mandal, Jaibhavani Road, 4 N. Road
1908.	Pune	Solapur	Malshiras	Shivtej Dhudh Sanstha, Garwai

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1909.	Pune	Pune	Pimpri-Chindwad	Shivtej Krida & Shikshan Mandal Tapkirnagar, Kalewadi
1910.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Shivtej Sevabhavi Sanstha, Laud
1911.	Nasik	Thane	Thane	Shiv Chaya Shikshan Sanstha, Thane
1912.	Nasik	Thane	Kalyan	Shiwai Balak Mandir Dombivli (E)
1913.	Nasik	Thane	Mira-Bhyandar	Shobhnath Hanuman Yadav Shikshan Sanstha, Bhyandar (E) Dist. Thane
1914.	Nasik	Thane	Thane	Shram Sharda Vikas Mandal, Pandheri Nagar, Diva, Navi Mumbai-400708
1915.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Shramjivi Bahudeshiya Prathishtan, Parabhani
1916.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Shramjivi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Asarjan Jaiprakash Nagar, Tal. Dist. Nanded
1917.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	Shramsafalya Mahila Sanstha, Sheelatai Suryavanshi 3, Vasundhara Soc., Behind Church Near Rajsarathi, Indira Nagar
1918.	Nasik	Thane	Bhiwandi	Shramsafalya Samajik Sanstha, Vanjarwadi
1919.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Shramshakti Sevabhavi Sanstha
1920.	Nasik	Thane	Kalyan	Shree Sai Samartha Prasarak Mandal, New Manisha Nagar, Beturkarpada, Kalyan (W)
1921.	Nasik	Thane	Ulhasnagar	Shree Saikrupa Shiksha Mandal, Ulhasnagar
1922.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Khanapur	Shreyas Charitable Trust Lengre
1923.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Khanapur	Shreyas Charitable Trust Lengre
1924.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Vita	Shreyas S.S. Beeta
1925.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Shri Aanantu Krushi Vikas Sevabavi, Rajuri
1926.	Kolhapur	Satara	Wai	Shri Ambabai Devasthan Trust Wai
1927.	Pune	Solapur	North Solapur	Shri Bhaturlig Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha
1928.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Jamkhed	Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Arogya Prashikhan Khardi
1929.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Rahata	Shri Datta Gramin Vikas Sanstha Rahata
1930.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Shri Dhadeshwar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Paishi (Shahar), N-9, R-26/196, Raigadnagar, Hadco
1931.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	Shri Edu. Soc. 19, Yeshodhan B. Hire HSG Soc. Hirawadi Panchwati, Nasik, Hirawadi

1	2	3	4	5
1932.	Pune	Solapur	Akkalkot	Shri Fattesinh Shikshan Sanstha
1933.	Kolhapur	Satara	Karad	Shri Gajanan Mandal Trust Karad
1934.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Anjangaon	Shri Ganesh Prasarak Mandal, Kapurtalni, Tal. Anjangaon, Dist. Amrawati
1935.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Shri Gurrudatta Narayan Prasarak Charitable Sanstha
1936.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Shri Gurudev Seva Charitable Trust, Indraprashta Nagar, Jalgaon
1937.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Shri Jagdambadevi S.V., Dongarshel
1938.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Umerga	Shri Kalleshwar Krushi & Gramin Vikas Sanstha Kaldevlimbala, Tal. Umerga
1939.	Kolhapur	Ratnagiri	Dapoli	Shri Khemraj Gramin Bigarsheti S.M.S. Pajpandhari
1940.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Shri Maharshi Gautam Gurjar Gaud Brahmin Samaj Mandal, Balaji Peth, Jalgaon
1941.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Umerga	Shri Mahatteshwar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Diggi, Tal. Umerga
1942.	Kolhapur	Satara	Khataw	Shri Ninaidevi S.D.U.S. Bharkwadi
1943.	Pune	Raigad	Kholapur	Shri Rajmata Jijabai Vidyavikas Trust, Khopoli
1944.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	Shri Ramkrushna Pramhans Vidyaniketan, Dattnagar, Peth Road
1945.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Shri Ramlinga Bahu S.M. Handar
1946.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Bodwad	Shri Renukadevi Samajik Shaikshanik V. Prasarak Mandal, Bodwad
1947.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Daryapur	Shri Sai Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Daryapur
1948.	Pune	Solapur	Pandharpur	Shri Sai Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Gathegav
1949.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Bhadgaon	Shri Saikrupa Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Bhadgaon
1950.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Vijapur	Shri Samarth Gramin Vikas Sanstha, M. Post Jambargaon Tal. Vijapur
1951.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Shri Sant Dabre Maharaj Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Gandhigram Tal. Akola
1952.	Amrawati	Akola	Patur	Shri Sant Dabre Maharaj Bahuuddeshiya Vikas Mandal, Chatari, Tal. Patur
1953.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	Shri Sant Narhari Maharaj Seva Prasarak Mandal, A. Swarganga, Opp. R.T.O. Petheroad, Nasik

1	2	3	4	5
1954.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Shri Sant Saibaba Bahuuddeshiya Arogya & Shikshan Krida Prasarak Mandal, Borgaon Manju Ward 1, Akola
1955.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Shri Sant Saibaba Bahuuddeshiya Arogya & Shikshan Krida Prasarak Mandal, Borgaon Manju Ward 2, Akola
1956.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Sindevahi	Shri Santh Gajanan Mahila Shikshan Mandal Gurudev Chauk, Sindevahi
1957.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Shri Satimata Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Tanaji Malusure Nagar, Jalgaon
1958.	Kolhapur	Satara	Khatav	Shri Sevagiri Prasarak Mandal, Pusegaon
1959.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Shri Shahu Satya Shodhak Samaj, Kolhapur
1960.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Shri Shahu Satya Shodhak Samaj, Kolhapur
1961.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Shri Tuljabhavani Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha
1962.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Shri Tuljabhavani Mahila M. Rampurta
1963.	Pune	Solapur	Madha	Shri Vittal Rukhamini Sarvajanic Vachanalaya & Bahuddeshiya Sanstha, Modalib
1964.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Shirol	Shri Yogiraj Vikasseva Sanstha
1965.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	Shri Jivheshwar Youak Utkarsh Sanstha 4067, Shri Datta Bekri, Budhar Peth, Nasik
1966.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Shri Pooja Sevabhavi Sanstha, Charthana
1967.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Shri Santoshi Vidya Prasarak Mandal, Purna
1968.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Shri Bhagvan Baba Seva Bhavi Sanstha Khandali
1969.	Nasik	Thane	Thane	Shri Chatrapati Shivaji Shikshan I Krida Prasarak Mandal, N.L. 1 B/477/, sector 10, Nerul Navi Mumbai-400706, Phone No. 27722487
1970.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Shri Chatrapati Sambhaji Vyayam Sala & Sanskurtik Mandal, Muli
1971.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Shri Chatrapati Shivaji Shikshan Sanstha, Kohali, Ta. Hadgaon Dist. Nanded
1972.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Shri Datt Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Deoulgaon, Ta. Purna
1973.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Shri Hanuman Shikshan Prasarak Shikshan Mandal, Dev. Thana, Ta. Purna

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1974.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Shri Sharadamata Adarsh Mahila Mandal & Sa. Aa. Vi. Sanstha, Khandala, Ta. Purna, Dist Parabhani
1975.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Shri Shiv Chatrapati Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Shelgaon
1976.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Shridhar Gramin Samaj Vikas & Sanshodhan Sanstha, Shirampur
1977.	Nasik	Dhule	Dhule	Shrikrishan Krida Samajik, Sanskritik Mandal, Ner, Mu. Po. Ner. Ta. Dis. Dhule
1978.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Shrikrishna Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Navsari Jay Siyaram Nagar, Near Vilasnagar, Amrawati
1979.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Katol	Shrikrishna Gram Vikas Sanstha, Vai
1980.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Narkhed	Shrikrishna Gram Vikas Sanstha, Vai
1981.	Pune	Raigad	Khalapur	Shrikrishna Mitramandal, Khopoli
1982.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Shrikrishandarshan Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Navsari Jay Siyaram Nagar, Near Vilasnagar, Amrawati
1983.	Pune	Solapur	Mohol	Shrikrushan Bahuuddeshiya Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Tetegavadi
1984.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Shrikrushna Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Pantioners Plot, Sindhi Camp, Akola
1985.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Shrikrushna Darshan Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Amrawati
1986.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Shrikrushna Darshan Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, jaisiyaram Nagar, Behind Vilasnagar, Amrawati
1987.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Bhadgaon	Shrikrushna, Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Achalgaon
1988.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Shrinath Manav Sevabhavi Mandal, Nathra
1989.	Pune	Solapur	Malshiras	Shriram Bahuuddeshiy Shikshan Sanstha, Tandulwadi
1990.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Shriram Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Latur
1991.	Pune	Solapur	Malshiras	Shriram Devasthan Trust, Girvi
1992.	Pune	Solapur	Malshiras	Shriram Dhudh Sanstha, Karude, Block-Malshiras

1	2	3	4	5
1993.	Kolhapur	Ratnagiri	Dapoli	Shriram Gramin Bigarsheti Sahakari S.M. Pajpandhari
1994.	Kolhapur	Ratnagiri	Dapoli	shriram Machimar Society
1995.	Amrawati	Akola	Barshitakali	Shriram Magaswargiya Jaikisan Samiti, Kanheri Sarap, Tal. Barshitakali
1996.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Parola	Shriram Prabhu Vikas Mandal, Shewale
1997.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Shriram Pratishthan, Selu
1998.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Shriram Pratishthan, Sailu
1999.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Sailu	Shriram Pratishthan, Sailu
2000.	Pune	Solapur	Mohol	Shriram Samartha Bahu Sanstha, Hingan (NI)
2001.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Shriram Sevabhavi Sanstha, Nathara
2002.	Pune	Solapur	Malshiras	Shriram Vyavasai Sahakari Sanstha, Savatgavhan Gate No. 2
2003.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Bhoom	Shyamnath Gram Vikas Mandal, Patsangvi, Tal. Bhom
2004.	Nasik	Nandurbar	Taloda	Si Lokkalyan
2005.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Siddarth Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Degawachal, Nanded
2006.	Nasik	Osmanabad	Kalamb	Siddeshwar Gramin Vikas Mandal, Yermala, Tal. Kalamb, Dist. Osmanabad
2007.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Sillod	Siddeshwar Krida Mandal, Manikanagar, Tal. Sillod
2008.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Siddeshwar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Jinture
2009.	Pune	Solapur	North Solapur	Siddharameshwar Krida Mandal
2010.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Nandgaon Khande	Siddarth Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Pusner, Tal. Nandgaon Khande, Dist. Amrawati
2011.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Siddarth S.P.M. Jalkoti
2012.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jamner	Siddharth Sanstha, Kasabpimpri
2013.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Siddharth Sevabhavi Sanstha, Nipanijawalka
2014.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Siddharth Sevabhavi Sanstha, Umard
2015.	Kolhapur	Sindhudurga	Kudal	Siddeshwar Swayamrojgar Seva Sanstha Mrya-Mangaon, Kalebe Bhoglewadi-Mangon
2016.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Siddhivinayak Sevabhavi Sanstha, Beed

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2017.	Kolhapur	Satara	Khatav	Siddhnath S.D.U.S. Daruj
2018.	Kolhapur	Sangali	K. Mahankal	Siddeshwar Kala Krida Shaikshanik Mandal K.M.
2019.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Sigma Welfare Association Soc., Nanded
2020.	Amrawati	Akola	N.P. Patur	Sir Sayyed Welfare & Edu. Soc., Gadgewadi, Tal Patur
2021.	Amrawati	Akola	N.P. Patur	Sir Sayyed Welfare & Edu. Soc., Kajipura, Tal. Patur, Magaswargiya Gramin Mahila Bahushikshan & Samajik Kalyan Mandal, Shaniwarpura, Patur
2022.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ausa	Sitadevi Aakatpur S.S.
2023.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ausa	Siyasiddha Bahuuddeshiya M.V. Ausa
2024.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Siramik Mahila Mandal Bharatnagar, Parabhani
2025.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Smt. Godawaribai Mahila & Balovikas Sanstha, Gorakshan Road, Akola
2026.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Smt. Aruna Rathi Shikshan Sanstha, Valkat Compound, Amrawati
2027.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Smt. Aruna Rathi Shikshan Sanstha, Valkat Compound, Amrawati
2028.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Smt. Aruna Rathi Shikshan Sanstha, Valkat Compound, Amrawati
2029.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Smt. Aruna Rathi Shikshan Sanstha, Valkat Compound, Amrawati
2030.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Smt. Aruna Rathi Shikshan Sanstha, Valkat Compound, Amrawati
2031.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Snehi Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Pethpipalgaon
2032.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	Snehwarthini Mahila Mandal, 26, Siddhi Vinayak Soc. Indira Nagar
2033.	Nasik	Thane	Vikramgad	Society Shikshak Sanchalit Shikshan Sanstha, Wada
2034.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Soljar Welfare Society, Beed
2035.	Pune	Pune	Maaval	Speed Center for Edu. of the Economically Disable, Talegaon Dabhade, Dist. Thane
2036.	Kolhapur	Satara	Satara	Sthanik Swarajya Sanstha Grampanchayat
2037.	Kolhapur	Satara	Man	Sthanik Swarajya Sanstha Grampanchayat
2038.	Kolhapur	Satara	Khatav	Sthanik Swarajya Sanstha Grampanchayat

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2039.	Nasik	Thane	Bhiwandi	Subhashnagar, Leigu Shikshan Mandal, Bhiwandi
2040.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Daryapur	Subhashchandra Bose Dhyankala Krida Sanskruti Mandal, Samda, Tal. Daryapur, Dist. Amrawati
2041.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Subhedar Ramji Ambedkar Yuvak Krida Mandal, Singhapur
2042.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Sudarshan & Walmik Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Akola
2043.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	Sudarshan Magasvargiya Mahila Mandal, Panchshil Chauk, Chandrapur
2044.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Sufiya Unique Muslim Mahila, Patipura, Amrawati
2045.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Sugat Magaswargiya Mahila Sanstha, Mata Nagar, Akola
2046.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Sujata Shikshan Prasarak Shikshan Sanstha, Vashoda Nagar No. 1, Amrawati
2047.	Pune	Solapur	Malshiras	Sulakshumandevi Mahila Mandal, Vijaywadi
2048.	Pune	Solapur	Malshiras	Sumitra Sh. Dhudh Utapadan Sangh, Bijwadi
2049.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Sunita Kalaniketan Trust Shrirampur
2050.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Sunita Sevabhavi Sanstha, Vadzhari
2051.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Paithan	Sunraise Education Mahila Mandal, H. No. 1/15-46 Nehru Rauf Colony, Aurangabad
2052.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Umerga	Supham Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Udatpur, Tal. Lohara
2053.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Paithan	Suprimo Education Social Welfare Cultural and Sports Soc., Nehru Chowk Choudhari Mohalla Maulana Road, Paithan
2054.	Amrawati	Akola	Patur	Surbhai Mahila Mandal Shikshan Sanstha, Pastul, Kothari Bu. Tal. Patur
2055.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Chikhaldara	Suraj Adivasi Vikas Sanstha, Bori, Post Salona, Tal. Chikhaldara
2056.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Surbhi Sevabhavi Sanstha Majalgaon
2057.	Pune	Pune	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Surbhi Social Acedami, Sant Tukaramnagar, Pimpri, Pune-8
2058.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Sureshdada Deshmukh Mitra Mantal, Parabhani
2059.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Surya Gramin Vikas Mandal, Hadgaon, Tal. Hadgaon, Dist. Nanded

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2060.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Anjangaon	Suryadarshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Anjangaon
2061.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Suryakant dnyanvardhini Sevabhavi Sanstha, Aathagaon Ba.
2062.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Bhusawal	Suryavanshi Panchmandal, Kurhe
2063.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Suryuday Gramin Vikas & Shikshan Sanstha, Nandkheda
2064.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Suryuday Sevabhavi Sanstha, Parabhani
2065.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Sushiladevi Mahila Mandal, Masla
2066.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Suvama Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Parabhani
2067.	Amrawati	Washim	Washim	Suvida Foundation, Risod
2068.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Suvidha Bahu Uddeshiya Sanstha, Malipargaon
2069.	Kolhapur	Sangai	Miraj	Suvidha Sallagaar Mandal, 100 Futi Road, Behind MSEB, Sangali New Marathi School
2070.	Nasik	Thane	Bhiwandi	Suvidhagrahak Margadarshak Sanstha, Pimpalgaon, Tal. Bhiwandi, Dist. Thane
2071.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Miraj	Suvodya Mahila Mandal, Haripur Road, Patne Plot, Sangali
2072.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Suwarda Mahila Vikas Sanstha, Adarsha Nehru Nagar, Congress Nagar, Amrawati
2073.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Soygaon	Suyasha Bahu Uddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, M. Naralibaug, Tal. Soygaon
2074.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Suyog Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Jalgaon
2075.	Amrawati	Akola	Barshitakali	Swa. Govindrao More Magaswargiya Adi. Vikas Vyayam Krida & Sanskrutik Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Titwa June, tal. Barshitakali
2076.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Kopargaon	Swa. Sai. Gangadhar Awrefau, Kopargaon
2077.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	Swa. Sai. Shri Swa Go. Patil
2078.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Swa. Vir Savarkar Pratishan, Parabhani
2079.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Achalpur	Swa. Yewatkar Shikshan Sanstha, Asadpur, Tal. Achalpur, Dist. Amrawati
2080.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Tiwsa	Swa. Laxmanrao Mahurkar Gramin Magaswargiya Shikshan Sanstha, Gurukunj Ashram, Tal. Tiwsa
2081.	Pune	Pune	Pune	Swadhar, Vhalkan House, Locodej Road, Senapati Bapat Marg, Pune

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2082.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Swami Dayanand Shikshan Sanstha, Gandhinagar, Nanded
2083.	Pune	Solapur	Mangalveda	Swami Samartha Mandi, Shivagani
2084.	Nasik	Thane	Ulhasnagar	Swami Samartha Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Ulhasnagar 4, Dist. Thane
2085.	Pune	Solapur	Barshi	Swami Samartha Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Ufale (B), Tal-Barshi
2086.	Kolhaur	Kolhapur	Shirol	Swami Samartha Krida & Khel Vyayam Trust, Wadav
2087.	Pune	Solapur	Malshiras	Swami Samartha Mahila Vikas Mandal, Belapur
2088.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Pathardi	Swami Samartha Vikas Mandal, Pathardi
2089.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Swami Vishveshwar Sevabhavi Sanstha, Phulekalas, Ta. Purna
2090.	Nasik	Dhule	Sakri	Swami Vivekanand Aadi Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha, Basaraval, Ta. Sakri
2091.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Pachora	Swami Vivekanand Bahushikshan, Anturli
2092.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Parola	Swami Vivekanand K.P. Mandal, Devgaon
2093.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jamner	Swami Vivekanand S. Vakdi
2094.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jamner	Swami Vivekanand Sanstha, Chinchkhede Tawa
2095.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Swami Vivekanand Sevabhavi Sanstha, Belgulwadi
2096.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Swami Vivekanand Sevabhavi Sanstha, Manawat
2097.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Swami Vivekanand Sevabhavi Sanstha, Surlegaon
2098.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jamner	Swami Vivekanand Shaishanik Sanstha, Wakdi
2099.	Nasik	Dhule	Dhule	Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Mandal, Junewane, Mu. Po. Junvane, Ta. Dis. Dhule
2100.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Marvat
2101.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Sailu	Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Marwat
2102.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Swami Vivekanand Vachanalay, Kinhola
2103.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Parola	Swami Vivekanand Vidya Prasarak Mandal, Devgaon
2104.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Purna	Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Shrikalas
2105.	Aurangabad	Latur	Nilanga	Swami Vivekanand S.S.

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2106.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ahmedpur	Swapnapurti G.V.S. Ahmedpur
2107.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Digras	Swapanpurti S.V.K.G.P. Mandal, C/o Sawalkar Bhavan Gdeam Nagar, Tal. Yawatmal
2108.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Walwa	Swaraj Parivartan Kendra Haripur
2109.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Sailu	Swaraj Shikshan Prasark Mandal, Saliu
2110.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Swaraj Shikshan Prasark Mandal, Saliu
2111.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Swatantraveer Savarkar Sevabhavi Sanstha, Beed
2112.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Amalner	Swatantraveer Sawarkar K.S.P. Mandal
2113.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Amalner	Swatantraveer Sawarkar Krida Prashikhan Prasar Manal, Amalner
2114.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Daryapur	Swayandeep Gram Vikas Shikshan Sanstha, Akola, Po. Amla, Tal. Daryapur, Dist. Amrawati
2115.	Nasik	Nasik	Nasik	Swayansevi Sanstha/Mahila Sanstha/Shaikshanik Sanstha
2116.	Nasik	Nandurbar	Amburul	Syansegita Samajik Shykshanik Sanstha
2117.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Muktainagar	T.P.P.V.P. Mandal, Uchande
2118.	Aurangabad	Aumgabad	Kannad	Taha Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Vishwanand Colony
2119.	Nasik	Dhule	Dhule	Tajimi Centre Islamura, Devpur, Dhule
2120.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Takkshilla Gramin Vikas Mahila and Balvikas Sevabhavi Sanstha, Prabhatnagar, Nanded
2121.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Mool	Tal. Mool, Dist. Chandrapur
2122.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Tantrik Prashishan Sanstha, Pathari
2123.	Nasik	Dhule	Shirpur	Tapi Shikshanik Parisar, Mu. Po. Aatuli, Ta. Sirpur
2124.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Parola	Tatyasaheb R.F.P. Shikshan Sanstha, Devagon
2125.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Bhadgaon	Tatyasaheb R.F.P. Shikshan Sanstha, Devagon
2126.	Pune	Solapur	Aakkalkot	Tejasvini Mahila Vikas Sanstha, Burhanpur
2127.	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Tejomay Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Talni, Tal. Hadgaon, Dis. Nanded
2128.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Tejomay Vidya Prasarak Mandal, Vinoba Nagar, Jalgaon
2129.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	Terana Charitable Trust, Osmanabad Abhiyantriki, Maha. Solapur Road, Osmanabad

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2130.	Nasik	Osmanabad	Kalamb	Terna Charitable Trust, Osmanabad Abhiyantriki, Solapur Road, Osmanabad
2131.	Nasik	Thane	Vikramgad	Thane Zilla Adivasi Samaj Unnati Sangh, Vikramgad
2132.	Nasik	Thane	Ambamath	The Deccan Edu. Trust
2133.	Nagpur	Bhandara	Tumsar	The Devineshion Society
2134.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Raver	The Rural Edu. Soc. Khirdi bu.
2135.	Aurangabad	Aumgabad	Kultabad	Tiger Welfare Soc., Beed
2136.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Tirupati Bahu. Sevabhavi Sanstha Pawarwadi
2137.	Nasik	Nandurbar	Amburul	Tirupati Edu. & Kala Turst
2138.	Nasik	Thane	Ulhasnagar	Tirupati Edu. Soci. Ulhasnagar 5
2139.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Tirupati Mahila Bahuuddeshiya Seva Sangh
2140.	Nasik	Thane	Kalyan	Trailoya Bauddha Maha Sangha, Sahayak Gan 12, Amrapaliso, Dhanshyam Gupte Road, Vishnunagar, Domvli (W)
2141.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Trayambakeshwar S.P.M.
2142.	Nasik	Thane	Kalyan	Tridal Education Society, Ganpati Chawk, Mohane, Ti. Kalyan, dist. Thane
2143.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chalisgaon	Trimurti Edu. Shaikshanik Soc. Chalisgaon
2144.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Umerga	Triratna Mahila Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Naichakur, Tal. Umerga
2145.	Aurangabad	Latur	Nilanga	Triratna Yuvamanch Tagarkheda
2146.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Kalmeshwar	Tukaramswami Shikshan Sanstha, Mohpa
2147.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Tuljabhavani Mahila Mandal Parabhani, Ta. Parabhani
2148.	Pune	Solapur	Barshi	Tuljabhavani Mahila Mandal, Shelagaon, Tal-Barshi
2149.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Tuljabhavani Bahuuddeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha, Baguldara
2150.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Tuljabhavani Bahuuddeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha
2151.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Tuljabhavani Bahuuddeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha, Lahamedwadi

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2153.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Tuljabhavani Sevabhavi Sanstha, Dharsaura
2154.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Tuljabhavani Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Aherchincholi
2155.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Umerga	Tuljabhavani Sarvajanic Vachanalaya, Koregaonwadi, Tal. Umerga
2156.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Kopargaon	Uchha Tantradnyan Sanganak & Tantrik Parshikshan Kendra, Kopargaon
2157.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Jinture	Udharawa Dinatma Sevabhavi Sanstha, Bori
2158.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Ujjawal Mahila Mandal, Vyankatesh Colony, Parshuram Typing, S.R.P. Camp, Amrawati
2159.	Nasik	Than	Ulhasnagar	Ujwala Sarvaganik Mahila Mandal, Ulhasnagar 4, Dist. Thane
2160.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Ukab Edu. Soc., 173, Bhawani Peth, Jalgaon
2161.	Pune	Raigad	Karjat	Ulhaas Parisar M. Neral, Karjat
2162.	Kolhapur	Satara	Man	Umakant Mahila Bal Vikas Shaikshanik Vikas Sanstha Panvan
2163.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	Ummat Edu. Soc. Chopda
2164.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Unity Edu. Soc. Near Railway Bridge, Naigaon, Akola
2165.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Erandol	Unity Social Sanstha, Erandol
2166.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Universal Science Centre, Ishkrupa Dipnagar, Chhatritalav Roa, Sabanpura, Amrawati
2167.	Pune	Raigad	Uran	Uran Nagar Parishad, Uran
2168.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Sillod	Urdu Education Sanstha, Shivana, M. Post Shivana
2169.	Nasik	Nasik	Malegaon	Urdu Primary Research Edu. Cultural Society, 17, Pawar Galli, Malegaon
2170.	Nasik	Thane	Vasai	Usha Kiran Education Society
2171.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Utkarsha Mahila Mandal, Pathari
2172.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Utkarsha Mahila Manal, Pathari
2173.	Nasik	Dhule	Dhule	Utkarshan Shivan & Shikshan Sanstha, Dhule
2174.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Jhari	Uya Ved Manch, C/o House of Jaiswal, Cinghaniya Nagar & Road, Yavatmal
2175.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Maregav	Uya Ved Manch, C/o House of Jaiswal, Cinghaniya Nagar & Road, Yavatmal

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2176.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Vadmavali Lokvikas Sevabhavi Sanstha, Pimpalgaon
2177.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Vadmavali Vidyamanajal Dahi Fal
2178.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Bhusawal	Vaghur Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Sakegaon
2179.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Vita	Vaibhav Shikshan Sanstha, Vita
2180.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Vita	Vaibhav Shikshan Sanstha, Vita
2181.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Vita	Vaibhav Shikshan Sanstha, Vita
2182.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Vaibhavraja Gramvikas Pratisthan, Parabhani
2183.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Morshi	Vaishnavi Mahila Vikas Sanstha, Morshi, Tal. Morshi
2184.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Valmiki Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Parabhani
2185.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Valmiki Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Parabhani
2186.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Sailu	Valmiki Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Parabhani
2187.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Chopda	Valode Vidya P.S. Mandal
2188.	Pune	Solapur	Pandhapur	Vamanrao Mane Kala & Krida Mandal, Eshwarvathar, Tal-Pandapur
2189.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Vanchai Bahuudeshiya Sevebhavi Sanstha, Beed
2190.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Sailu	vande Mataram Sha. Sa. Kolha
2191.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Miraj	vandemataram Shikshan Sanstha Madhavnagar
2192.	Pune	Raigad	Murud	Varvaasi Vikas S.S. Uroji, Tal. Murud
2193.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Newasa	Vardhaman Mahavir Jain Sthanak Sangh Chanda
2194.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Tasgaon	Vasant Yashwant Charitable Trust Durdhashri
2195.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Vasant Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Naigaon, Akola
2196.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Shirol	Vasantrao Nagarkar Bhatke & Vimukta Shikshan Sanstha
2197.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Umerga	Vanstrao Naik Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Naik Nagar, Tal. Umerga
2198.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ahmedpur	Vasantrao Nasik S.P., Bhatti, Tanda
2199.	Kolhaur	Sangali	Miraj	Vasveshwar Krida Mandal Khatav
2200.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Ved Seva Bhavi Sanstha, Takalgavahn
2201.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Ved Sevabhai Sanstha, Akalgavahn
2202.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Vedika Mahila Sevabhavi Sanstha, Parabhani

1	2	3	4	5
2203.	Pune	Pune	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Vedu Samaj Prabodhan Mandal Vaiduvasti, Pimple Gurav, Pune 27
2204.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Umerga	Veershaiv kakkayya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Balaji Nagar, Umerga
2205.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Katol	Vidarbh Gramin Mahila & Balvikas Sanstha, Kondhali
2206.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Katol	Vidarbh Margdarshak Sanstha Katol
2207.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Vidarbha Krushi Vikas Shikshan Sanstha, Bhatroi, Gram Panchayat Datala, Tal. Murtijapur
2208.	Amrawati	Akola	Murtijapur	Vidarbha Krushi Vikas Shikshan Sanstha, Bhatroi, Gram Panchayat Sangwamel, Tal. Murtijapur
2209.	Amrawati	Akola	Murtijapur	Vidarbha Krushi Vikas Shikshan Sanstha, Bhatroi, Gram Panchayat Shelubonde, Tal. Murtijapur
2210.	Amrawati	Akola	Murtijapur	Vidarbha Krushi Vikas Shikshan Sanstha, Bhatroi, Tal. Murtijapur
2211.	Nasik	Dhule	Sakri	Vidavikas Mandal, Daner, Mu. Po. Daner
2212.	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	Vidhayak Kendra Ekurka Rd.
2213.	Nasik	Thane	Vikramgad	Vidhayak Sansad Sane Guruji Vasahat Kharodi, Malad, Mumbai-95
2214.	Nasik	Thane	Vasai	Vidhayak Sansad Usgaon, Vasai
2215.	Nasik	Thane	Wada	Vidhayak Sansad Usgaon, Vasai
2216.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	Vidya Jagruti Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Ter. Tal. Osmanabad
2217.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Yawal	Vidya P.N. Korpawli
2218.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Vidya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Parabhani
2219.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Vidya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Parabhani
2220.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Sailu	Vidya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Parabhani
2221.	Amarawati	Yavatmal	Maregav	Vidyabharti Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, At. & Post Pimpri, Tal.-Hinganghat, Dist. Wardha
2222.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Umerga	Vidyajagruti Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Ter. Dist. Osmanabad
2223.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Echalkaranji	Vidyarthi Shikshan Prabhodhini Sanstha, Jaysingapur

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2224.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Echalkaranji	Vidyarthi Shikshan Prabhodhini Sanstha, Jaysingapur
2225.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Echalkaranji	Vidyarthi Shikshan Prabhodhini Sanstha, Jaysingapur
2226.	Pune	Solapur	Aakkalkot	Vidyasagar Shikshan & Krida Mandal, Jeur
2227.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	Vidyavihar Bahuuddeshiya Mahila Mandal, Ashok Nagar, Chorkhidki, Chandrapur
2228.	Nagpur	Gadchiroli	Aheri	Vidyavihar Shikshan Sansthan, Aheri
2229.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Raver	Vidyavikas Mandal, Khirdi Khu. Tal. Raver
2230.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Dharangaon	Vidyawardhini Mahila Vikas Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Jalgaon
2231.	Kolhapur	Satara	Satara	Vidyawardhini Shikshan Sanstha Nagthane
2232.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Erandol	Vidyawardhini Yuva Vikas Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Jalgaon
2233.	Nasik	Thane	Ambamath	Vighnagar Sevanyas Gurudatta Co-op. Soc., Badlapur
2234.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Yavatmal	Vighnagarta Gramin V. Sanstha, Vaidya Nagar, Ami Road, Yawatmal
2235.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	Vijalaxmi Mandal, Kalari Ward, Chandrapur
2236.	Pune	Solapur	Malshiras	Vijaypratap Uya Mancha, Akaluj
2237.	Pune	Solapur	Mohol	Vijayraj Dhongare Kala & Sankrutik Manal, Ashti
2238.	Pune	Solapur	Akkalkot	Vijayraje Bahudeshiya Mahila Pratisthan, Akkalkot
2239.	Pune	Solapur	Aakkalkot	Vijayraje Bahuuddeshiya Mahila Pratisthan
2240.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Savner	Vikas Mahila Mandal, Manegaon
2241.	Kolhapur	Sindhudurga	Kudal	Vikas Management & Research Centre Vengurla, Samaj Mandir, Ambedkar Nagar
2242.	Kolhapur	Sindhudurga	Kudal	Vikas Management & Research Centre Vengurla-Bhairavwadi No.1
2243.	Kolhapur	Sindhudurga	Kudal	Vikas Management & Research Centre Vengurla-Bhairavwadi No.2
2244.	Auranbagad	Latur	Nilanga	Vikas Manch Charitable Trust, Latur
2245.	Kolhapur	Satara	Khatav	Vikas Parishad Lonand

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2246.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Shirol	Vikas Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Echalkaranji
2247.	Auranbagad	Parabhani	Jinture	Vikas Telaring Trading Institute, Charthana
2248.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Erandol	Vimal Mahila Sanstha, Erandol
2249.	Pune	Solapur	Kurduwadi	Vimlata Magasargeeya Shramik Mahila Sangh, Kurduwadi
2250.	Amrawati	Yavatmal	Digras	Vimukta Jati & Ajamati Sarvangin Vikas Sanstha, Manewada, Nagpur 24
2251.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Sangamner	Virangana Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Nirman
2252.	Auranbagad	Nanded	Nanded-Waghala	Virangana Zalkari Mahila and Bal Vikas Sanstha, Chikall (Bu.)
2253.	Pune	Solapur	Aakkalkot	Virapattushwar Krida & Shikshan Mandal
2254.	Nasik	Thane	Ulhasnagar	Vishal Sahyadri Shikshan Sanstha, Ulhasnagar 4, Dist. Thane
2255.	Nasik	Nandurbar	Amburul	Visha Waghani Sanstha
2256.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Echalkaranji	Vishavaratn Dnyan Prabhodini Sanstha
2257.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Echalkaranji	Vishavaratn Dnyan Prabhodini Sanstha
2258.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Echalkaranji	Vishavaratn Dnyan Prabhodini Sanstha
2259.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Echalkaranji	Vishavaratn Dnyan Prabhodini Sanstha
2260.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Echalkaranji	Vishavaratn Dnyan Prabhodini Sanstha
2261.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Echalkaranji	Vishavaratn Dnyan Prabhodini Sanstha
2262.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Saavli	Vishveshwara Bahuuddeshiya Vikas Sanstha Saawali, Tal. Saawali, Chandrapur
2263.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Nagar	Vishwa Manglya Pratinagar
2264.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Vishwa Umanath Sevabhavi Sanstha, Kodri
2265.	Aurangabad	Latur	Ahmedpur	Viswagirijan S.S. Latur
2266.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Vishwagirijan Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Latur
2267.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Newasa	Vishwakarma Gramvikas Pratishthan Lohgaon
2268.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	Vishwakarma Mandal, Kalari ward Chandrapur
2269.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Vishwakarma Sevabhavi Sanstha, Gevrai
2270.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Vishwamitra Sevabhavi Sanstha, Gangakhed
2271.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Vishwasagar S.P.M., Latur

1	2	3	4	5
2272.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Vishwasagar S.P.M., Latur
2273.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Vishwashanti Abhiyan Sevabhavi Sanstha, Murud
2274.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Vishwavigyan Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan, Prasarak Mandal, Murud
2275.	Pune	Ahmednagar	Nagar	Vishwavikas Prati Dhorpur
2276.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Vishwarchana Gramin Shikshan Sanstha, Kektpur, Tal. Dit. Amrawati
2277.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Vittal Mahila Mandal, Parabhani
2278.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Vittal Rukmini Sevabhavi Sanstha, Nathara
2279.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Miraj	Vitthal Naagri Patsantha, Miraj
2280.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Erandol	Vitthal Shaishanik Sanstha, Vikharan
2281.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Vivekanand Sevabhavi Sanstha, Vatanwadi
2282.	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Tuljapur	Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Mangrul, Tal. Tuljapur
2283.	Pune	Solapur	Malshiras	Vividha Karykari So., Sangam
2284.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Vividha Mahila Mandal, Parabhani
2285.	Pune	Solapur	Barshi	Vudeo Shikshan Prasarak Mandal (Pimpalgaon), Dhas
2286.	Aurangabad	Latur	Latur	Vyankatrav Patil Bahuuddeshiya Seva Sanstha, Latur
2287.	Pune	Raigad	Khalapur	Waasrang Sports Club, Khopoli, Khalapur
2288.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Walmiki Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Parabhani
2289.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Wanjyoti Gram Vikas Sanstha, Santoshi, Nagar, Amrawati
2290.	Amrawati	Amrawati	Amrawati	Wanjyoti Gram Vikas Sanstha, Santoshi, Nagar, Amrawati
2291.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Mool	Ward No. 16 Vihirgaon, Tal. Mool, Dist. Chandrapur
2292.	Kolhapur	Ratnagiri	Penth	Ward Samiti Shri Bhageshwar Vidya Mandir Palathkilla R.N.P. Shala No. 9
2293.	Nasik	Nandurbar	Shahada	Ward Shishan Samiti
2294.	Amrawati	Akola	Akola	Wasim Technical Asoc, Amarves, Akola
2295.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Amalner	Y.S. Patil, Kisan Sarva Mophat

1	2	3	4	5
2296.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Amalner	Yamunamay Edu. Soc., Amalner
2297.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Varhim Sevabhavi Sanstha, Parabhani
2298.	Pune	Solapur	Aakkalkot	Yashoguru Krida Sai. & Bhahu Sanstha
2299.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Yashoraj Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Jalgaon
2300.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Yasin Shikshan Sanstha, Parabhani
2301.	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Korpana	Yellapur, Tal. Jivati
2302.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Yerala Project Jat
2303.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Yerala Project Jat
2304.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Yerala Project Jat
2305.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Yerala Project Jat
2306.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Yerala Project Jat
2307.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Yerala Project Jat
2308.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Yerala Project Jat
2309.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Yerala Project Jat
2310.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Yerala Project Jat
2311.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Yerala Project Tiragi Jat
2312.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Yoganand Maharaj Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Gunj
2313.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Pathari	Yoganand Maharaj Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Parabhani
2314.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Parola	Yogeshwar Sanskrutik Mandal D. Sabarhan
2315.	Nasik	Jalgaon	Dharangaon	Yogeshwar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Pipri Khu., Taluka Dharangaon
2316.	Kolhapur	Sangali	Jat	Yogeshwari Mahila Mandal Borgi B.
2317.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Parabhani	Yogeshwari Sevabhavi Sanstha, Ghoda, Dist. Parabhani
2318.	Aurangabad	Parabhani	Gangakhed	Yogiraj Nivrti Maharaj Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Pendu Bu.
2319.	Nasik	Thane	Jawhar	Yojana Education & Social Welfare Society, Nasik Road

1	2	3	4	5
2321.	Pune	Pune	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Yougheswar Edu. Soc. Pawarnagar, Sangavi Pune 27
2322.	Amrawati	Akola	N.P. Akot	Younion Edu. Soc., Ward No. 1, Akot
2323.	Aurangabad	Parabhari	Gangakhed	Yashwant Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Gangakhed
2324.	Nagpur	Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	Yuva Gram Vikas Prathisthan, Gadchiroli
2325.	Nagpur	Gadchiroli	Charmoshi	Yuva Gram Vikas Prathisthan, Gadchiroli
2326.	Aurangabad	Parabhari	Jinture	Yuva Krida Mandal, Kuradi
2327.	Aurangabad	Latur	Nilanga	Yuva Vikas Sanstha, Nilanga
2328.	Aurangabad	Beed	Beed	Yuvagram Sevabhavi Sanstha, Dhanur
2329.	Nasik	Thane	Thane	Zep Social Action Research Trust, Thane

Tourist Visa

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

(a) whether the Group of Ministers on Tourism has recommended to issue entry visa to tourists of selected countries;

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

(c) whether the procedure has been finalized in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the names of countries and cities where this scheme is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) to (e) It has not been found feasible to introduce this scheme at present.

[English]

Achievement of IID for SSIs

243. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements of the scheme of Integrated Infrastructure Development (IID) launched in 1994 for small scale industries to facilitate the location of industries in rural/backward areas, to promote stronger linkages between agriculture and industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of industries have thus been located in backward areas and where;

(d) whether the said scheme was to include technological back-up services; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Based on the proposals for setting up new Integrated Infrastructure Development (IID) Centres or upgradation of existing industrial estates received from the State governments/ Union Territory Administrations or non-Governmental organizations, 100 IID Centres for Small Scale Industries (SSI) have been set up under the IID Scheme in various States since inception of the Scheme in 1994. This number includes 13 projects for upgradation of infrastructural facilities in the existing industrial estates.

(c) A statement showing the number of SSI units set up in the IID Centres in backward areas in enclosed.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The objectives of the IID Scheme, inter alia, include provision of common service facilities like storage facility, effluent treatment plant, marketing outlet, post office, bank, telephone exchange,

conference hall, first-aid centre, etc., and technological back-up services like workshop, testing centre, laboratory, incubation centre, technology resource centre, etc., in the IID Centres.

Statement

Sl.No.	State	Location of the project	No. of units set up
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vill. Nandial, Distt. Mandal, Kumool	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Gajularamaram, Distt. Rangareddy	64
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vill. Tada, Distt. Nellore	5
4.	Assam	Demow, Distt. Sibsagar	1
5.	Haryana	Vill. Manakpur, Distt. Yamuna Nagar	119
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Vill. Gwalthai, Distt. Bilaspur	7
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Vill. Batal Ballain, Distt. Udhampur	23
8.	Karnataka	Vill. Kanbargi, Distt. Belgaum	489
9.	Karnataka	Malur, Distt. Kolar	7
10.	Kerala	Kazhakuttam, Distt. Trivendrum	23
11.	Kerala	Irakoli & Kathipur, Distt. Kannur	5
12.	Kerala	Mazhuvannur Distt. Ernakulam	8
13.	Kerala	Seethangole Distt. Kasargod	4
14.	Kerala	Kakknacherry, Distt. Malapuram	15
15.	Maharashtra	Ghatodi Pusad, Distt. Yeotamal	2
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Jaggakhedi, Distt. Mandsour	2
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Naogawn, Distt. Sagar	2
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Pratappura, Distt. Tikamgarh	1
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Sandiyi, Distt. Neemuch	20
20.	Orissa	Mukandaprasad Distt. Khurda	10
21.	Orissa	Pittamahai, Distt. Rayagada	1
22.	Rajasthan	Sangaria, Distt. Jodhpur	325
23.	Rajasthan	Gogelao, Distt. Nagaur	15
24.	Rajasthan	Niwai, Distt. Tonk	39

1	2	3	4
25.	Rajasthan	Kaladwas, Distt. Udaipur	102
26.	Rajasthan	Hindaun City, Distt. Karauli	22
27.	Tamil Nadu	Urangampathy Distt. Madurai	69
28.	Tamil Nadu	Thirumudi-Vakkam, Distt. Kanchipuram	71
29.	Tamil Nadu	Vichoor, Distt. Thiruvellore	25
30.	Tamil Nadu	Kattur Avadi, Distt. MGR	4
31.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki, Distt. Barabanki	15

Development of Chandigarh Village

244. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 4645 in Lok Sabha on 26th April, 2005 and state:

(a) by when such construction outside the laldora came to the notice of the Chandigarh UT Administration;

(b) reasons for not taking any action to stop such building activity in the first instance and avoid unseemly situations later;

(c) whether GPAs and Agreements to Sell referred to in the said answer were registered by the competent authority though the same pertained to small plots of land which could not have been purchased for agricultural purposes; and

(d) steps proposed, if any, to develop the Chandigarh villages and stop their degeneration into slum while protecting and enhancing the residents economic and social interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) Such constructions have been coming to the notice of the Administration as and when they were raised.

(b) The Administration has been taking action as per the law and in accordance with the statutory procedure issuing notices for demolition of such constructions under Sub-Section (2) of Section 12 of the Punjab New Capital Periphery Control Act, 1952.

(c) Most of the General Power of Attorney relating to such properties are not registered with the competent authority in Chandigarh. Agreements to sell are also not compulsorily registerable as per Section 17 of the Registration Act, 1908. Not General Power of Attorney or agreement to sell pertaining to any property measuring less than 1000 sq. meters has been registered by the competent authority in Chandigarh after the decision of Punjab and Haryana High Court in C.W.P. No. 16325 of 1997.

(d) The Chandigarh Administration is working on developing a multi-pronged strategy for the economic and social development of villages both within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Corporation and those outside.

[Translation]

Revival of Closed Industries

245. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the number of small, medium and big industries lying closed during the last one year;

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

(c) the type of industries such as textile, engineering goods etc. that faced closure in the States alongwith the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to revive the closed industries within a stipulated time period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (c) Labour Bureau, Shimla under Ministry of Labour & Employment collects information on closure of industrial units covered by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. As per information (provisional) available with the Labour Bureau 158 units were closed during 2004. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I enclosed. Industry-wise details are at Statement-II enclosed.

(d) Besides providing a policy regime that facilitates and fosters growth and development of industries, steps taken for revival of sick industrial units, *inter-alia*, include setting up of Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) and issue of guidelines by Reserve Bank of India to banks for financial support and amalgamation of sick units with healthy units. Wherever feasible, rehabilitation schemes are sanctioned for the revival of the units registered with the BIFR which, *inter alia*, include restructuring of the capital, induction of fresh funds by the promoters, Government assistance for public sector units, merger with other companies, relief and concessions in the form of rescheduling of dues by Financial Institutions, banks and Government and change of management.

Statement I

State-wise list of the industrial units closed in 2004

Sl.No.	State	Total Cases
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
4.	Assam	—
5.	Bihar	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	—
7.	Chandigarh	—
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—

1	2	3
9.	Daman and Diu	—
10.	Goa	1
11.	Gujarat	18
12.	Haryana	4
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
15.	Jharkhand	3
16.	Karnataka	8
17.	Kerala	4
18.	Lakshdweep	—
19.	Madhya Pradesh	—
20.	Maharashtra	—
21.	Manipur	—
22.	Meghalaya	—
23.	Mizoram	—
24.	Nagaland	—
25.	NCT of Delhi	—
26.	Orissa	1
27.	Pondicherry	—
28.	Punjab	—
29.	Rajasthan	1
30.	Sikkim	—
31.	Tamil Nadu	—
32.	Tripura	101
33.	Uttar Pradesh	13
34.	Uttaranchal	—
35.	West Bengal	—
Total		158

Statement #**Number of industrial units closed during 2004 (P)**

Sl.No.	Industry	Units
1.	Coal Mining	1
2.	Non-coal mining	1
3.	Food products	16
4.	Tobacco products	2
5.	Textiles	9
6.	Paper and Paper products	4
7.	Chemical and Chemical products	9
8.	Rubber, Plastics, Petroleum and Coal products	11
9.	Non-metallic minerals products	3
10.	Engineering	24
11.	Electrical Machinery and apparatus	2
12.	Radio, Television and Communication equipments	3
13.	Others	73
Total		158

(P)=Provisional

*[English]***Road Widening Projects**

246. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many road widening projects including Nandi-Vidhi in New Delhi, particularly in South Delhi have been stalled due to massive illegal encroachments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken to clear the encroachments and widen the roads; and

(d) the time-frame drawn for completion for these projects and funds allocated therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has informed that at present no road widening project is held up due to illegal encroachment.

The Public Works Department (PWD) of Govt. of NCT of Delhi has informed that two projects viz. widening of Ring Road from Dhaula Kuan to Raja Garden at Naraina Village and widening of Marginal and Road from ITO Chungi to Old Yamuna bridge are affected due to some encroachments. Three temples and one property at Naraina (Ring Road) could not be demolished due to permanent injunctions against demolitions by Hon'ble District Court. The widening of Marginal Bund Road requires removal of jhuggis for which action has been started.

(d) The Marginal Bund Road from ITO Chungi to Old Yamuna Bridge is targeted to be completed by March, 2006. However, no specific time frame can be given in the case of widening of Ring Road at Naraina due to nature of encroachments and the orders of the Hon'ble Court.

Incentives for Urban Development Projects

247. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides any incentives to the State Governments for projects of urban development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of urban development projects initiated/completed during the last three years, State-wise?

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

Bill from State Assemblies

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

(a) whether large number of Bills passed by various State Assemblies and sent for the assent of the President are pending;

(b) if so, the details of the Bills awaiting President's assent; and

(c) the time by when these Bills are pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) 27 Bills passed by the State Legislatures have been reserved by the Governors for the consideration of the President. A statement of the Bills is enclosed.

Statement

(Position as on 21.07.2005)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the Bill	Date of Receipt
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	The Arunachal Pradesh Protection of Customary Laws and Social Practices Bill, 1994	25.01.1995
2.	Bihar	The Land Acquisition (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 2002	03.04.2003
3.	Goa	The Goa Mundkars (Protection from Eviction) (Amendment) Bill, 2004	05.05.2004
4.	Gujarat	The Gujarat Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2003	23.06.2004
5.	Haryana	The Haryana Casino (Licensing and Control) Bill, 2002	27.02.2003
6.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 2003	01.04.2003
7.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Special Economic Zones Development Bill, 2003	01.09.2003
8.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Protection of Interest of Depositors in Financial Establishments Bill, 2004	06.05.2004
9.	Karnataka	The Electricity (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2005	22.03.2005
10.	Kerala	The Kerala Grants and Leases (Modification of Rights) Amendment Bill, 2003	13.05.1999
11.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Labour Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2003	14.01.2004
12.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Gram Nyayalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1997	04.01.2005
13.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Animal Preservation (Amendment) Bill, 1995	01.02.1996
14.	Maharashtra	The City Nagpur Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2004	15.06.2005
15.	Maharashtra	The Bombay Shops & Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2004	15.06.2005
16.	Maharashtra	The Payment of Wages (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2004	25.05.2005
17.	Maharashtra	The Bombay Industrial Relations (Amendment) Bill, 2004	25.05.2005
18.	Orissa	The Orissa Urban Police Bill, 2003	12.05.2005
19.	Orissa	The Orissa Welfare Fund Bill, 2005	19.07.2005

1	2	3	4
20.	Punjab	The Haryana and Punjab Agricultural Universities (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2005	06.05.2005
21.	Punjab	The Punjab Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2005	17.05.2005
22.	Tamil Nadu	The Tamil Nadu Physical Education and Sports University Bill, 2004	10.08.2004
23.	Uttar Pradesh	The Uttar Pradesh Electricity Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2004	31.8.2004
24.	Uttar Pradesh	The Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar University Uttar Pradesh Bill, 2004	13.01.2005
25.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Municipal Corporation Bill, 2003	17.11.2003
26.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Protection of Interest of Depositors in Financial Establishments Bill, 2003	22.12.2003

*[Translation]***Funds for Development of Industries in Uttaranchal**

249. MAJ. GEN. (RETD). B.C. KHANDURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds were allocated for the establishment of Industrial Development Centre at Jashodarpur (Kotdwar) in place of district Paudi Garhwal in Uttaranchal by the previous Government;

(b) if so, the fund utilized out of it till now;

(c) the present status of construction work of the Centre; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (d) The Industrial Development Centre at Jasodharpur (Kotdwar) was developed by U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation (UPSIDC) and is being maintained by them till the question of division of assets is finalised between the Government of Uttar Pradesh and the Government of Uttaranchal.

However, Central Government had sanctioned Growth Centre at Sigaddi (Kotdwar) under Growth Centre Scheme in December, 2003 and February, 2004 and an amount

of Rs. 15.00 crores had been sanctioned out of which Rs. 10.00 crores had been released in 2003-04. The State Industrial Development Corporation of Uttaranchal Ltd. (SIDCUL) is presently engaged in development of this Growth Centre. The process of land acquisition is nearly complete and an expenditure of Rs. 5.00 crore has been incurred for the development of the Growth Centre as on date.

*[English]***Ownership Rights to Allottees of Residential Plots**

250. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of NCT of Delhi has decided to grant ownership rights to the allottees of residential plots under 20 Point Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether most of the residential plots allotted under 20-Point Programme have been sold by the allottees;

(d) if so, whether the ownership rights are likely to be granted to subsequent purchasers;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether commercial activities are allowed in these residential plots;

(g) if not, whether there is any proposal to regularize the same; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The matter is under consideration of the Government of NCT of Delhi and details are being worked out by them.

(c) Some of the plots allotted have been sold.

(d) and (e) The details are being worked out by the Government of NCT of Delhi.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) and (h) The Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that there is no such proposal at present under consideration.

Use of Farm Houses for Holding Social Functions

251. SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has since permitted use of farm houses for holding social functions on payment of misuse charges;

(b) if so, the details thereof and income generated during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the recent orders of the High Court in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has considered the fate of thousands of Booking made in advance for holding social functions etc. before fixing deadline for banning holding for functions in farm houses;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons for banning holding of functions in farm houses keeping in view huge income therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has reported that in pursuance

of guidelines issued by Government of NCT of Delhi, it had permitted the use of farm houses for holdings social functions on payment of prescribed permission charges. However, various zonal units of the Corporation have confirmed that no permission had been given by them and hence the question or revenue generation does not arise.

(c) and (d) The MCD has reported that it is aware of the recent orders of the Delhi High Court dated 06.07.2005 in which holding of social functions in farm houses has been banned and Commissioner (MCD) has been directed to appoint Special Officers who shall be responsible for any violations of this direction.

(e) to (g) MCD has reported that it is considering filing an application for review of Hon'ble High Court's Order.

Central and State Pension of Freedom Fighters

252. SHRI M. APPADURAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to sanction the Central Pension also to the Freedom Fighters who are at present getting only State Pensions;

(b) the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the total number of applications received by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Central scheme and the various State schemes have different eligibility criteria, evidentiary requirements and terms & conditions.

(c) Does not arise.

Recognition of Private Schools

253. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the names and address of private schools recognized by the CBSE during the last three years and thereafter till date situated in the rural areas of Delhi?

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

FATMI): As per the information furnished by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), the Board does not give any recognition to schools.

Creation of Influence Zone along MRTS

254. SHRI NAKUL DAS RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the time by when the Draft Master Plan for Delhi 2021 is likely to be finalized and notified;

(b) whether the proposal for creation of an Influence Zone up to the range of 500 metres on both sides of the Mass Rapid Transit System route with Floor Area Ratio and height upto 1.5 times of the existing is being retained in the final Master Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether in this Zone existing properties would be allowed to have additional dwelling units in view of enhanced FAR and height;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the approach the Government proposes to take towards such additional dwelling units whose number in Delhi is in lakhs?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Draft Master Plan for Delhi (MPD)-2021, envisages influence zones extending upto 500 mtrs. along both sides of Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS) corridors with provision for maximum Floor Area Ratio and height upto 1.5 times of the permissible FAR of the respective use premises subject to preparation and approval of comprehensive integrated schemes. The Draft Master Plan for Delhi 2021 was published by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) on 08.4.2005 inviting objections/suggestions from public within a period of 80 days. A Board of Enquiry and Hearing headed by Vice Chairman, DDA has been constituted to consider the objections/suggestions before initiating further action under the provisions of Delhi Development Act to notify the MPD-2021.

(d) to (f) Construction of additional dwelling units on account of enhanced FAR shall be governed by the provisions of Master Plan and Unified Building Bye-Laws and subject to upgradation of infrastructure services by

the concerned local bodies and preparation of comprehensive integrated scheme as may be required.

[Translation]

Sonia Vihar Water Treatment Plant

255. SHRI MOHAN SINGH:
MOHD. MUKEEM:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of NCT of Delhi had set up Sonia Vihar Water Treatment Plant with prior permission of the Government of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the quantity of water in cusecs required daily to operate this plant at full capacity;

(c) the percentage of population of Delhi was expected to get drinking water from this plant;

(d) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh is also facing crisis of water as sufficient Ganga river water is not being released by the Government of Uttaranchal to Uttar Pradesh;

(e) if so, whether the Government intends to mediate in this regard;

(f) whether the Union Government has taken initiatives to solve the problem of drinking water with the consent of the Government of Delhi, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the time by which the water is likely to be provided by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for Sonia Vihar Water treatment plant?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has informed that Govt. of NCT of Delhi has set up Sonia Vihar Water Treatment Plant after Govt. of Uttar Pradesh agreed to reserve 300 cusecs raw water of Delhi, provided Govt. of NCT of Delhi agrees to share the cost of Tehri Dam. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi has accordingly agreed to share the cost of Tehri Dam.

(b) Sonia Vihar Water Treatment Plant requires 300 cusec of water per day to operate at full capacity.

(c) It has been estimated by DJB that 25% of the population of Delhi will benefit from the Sonia Vihar Water Treatment Plant.

(d) to (h) The Ministry of Water Resources has informed that based on the request made by Delhi Government several meetings were held by them with representatives of Delhi Government and U.P. Government where the need for water to run Sonia Vihar Plant in Delhi and the difficulty being faced by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to make releases of water was highlighted. However, the Resources to release 9 cusecs of water immediately to meet the drinking water needs immediately for the residents of Delhi during this summer.

[English]

Wheat Trade with Pakistan

256. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received suggestions from Punjab farmers and others to open wheat trade with Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c) The question does not arise.

Import of Sensitive Products

257. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is working on a sensitive list of non-agriculture products which it wants to be excluded from tariff reduction commitments at the WTO;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is trying to abide by the WTO condition of limiting the number of sensitive products;

(d) whether the value of imports of the sensitive products does not exceed 5% of total value of imported goods;

(e) whether the Government has received requests from various Ministries and Departments for keeping products of their interest out of reduction commitments; and

(f) if so, 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. ELANGO VAN): (a) to (f) India is seeking flexibility for developing countries whereby the tariff reduction formula will not apply on a particular number of sensitive products to be identified by each developing country. The nature and the extent of the flexibility are being negotiated and are yet to be finalised by WTO Members.

Identification of the sensitive products is an exercise which is undertaken through analysis of India's trade data by research institutions and in consultation with the concerned administrative Ministries.

Review of Flood Manual

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

(a) whether the Flood Manual are outdated and inadequate to extend relief and rehabilitate farmers whose crops get affected by natural calamities;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the farmers from such situations;

(c) whether the Government is considering to review the Flood Manual in accordance with the changing situations;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (e) The relief code/manual is prepared by the respective State Governments. It contain details for providing relief to the people affected by natural calamities. State Governments have been advised to update their relief codes/manuals.

The assistance to the farmers for damage to crops in the wake of natural calamities is provided as per items and norms of assistance approved by the Government of India for expenditure from Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). These norms are revised from time to time based on the recommendations of the Expert Group constituted by the Government of India consisting of representatives from State Governments.

Repair of Bridge in Pahalgam in Kashmir

259. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bridge on the route of the holy Amarnath Yatra was blown up by militants this year;

(b) if so, whether the same has since been repaired/reconstructed to facilitate pilgrim's yatra;

(c) if not, the time by when it is likely to be repaired; and

(d) the number of militant activities reported during current Amarnath Yatra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) As per the available reports, on May 24, 2005, an improvised Explosive Device (IED) blast took place under the bridge at Sadoopadaw, Police Station Pahalgam, Anantnag (Jammu and Kashmir) and due to this blast an iron bridge on Lidder river got damaged. The bridge was, however, repaired within seven days.

(d) During current Amarnath Yatra, 192 terrorist related incidents have taken place from 15 June 2005 to 15 July 2005 in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Rehabilitation of Tsunami Affected Widows

260. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has rehabilitated all the widows affected by the Tsunami in the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands;

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

(c) the names of Government and non Government organizations engaged in the service of the widows affected by the Tsunami by extending their cooperation sincerely; and

(d) the total amount granted by the Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. As informed by the States most widows has been rehabilitated.

(b) The steps taken by the Government include ex-gratia payment, compensation, free ration, cloths, household items, free education to their children, pension, vocational training and support for income generating activities.

(c) The Central Government and State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Pondicherry, Andaman and Nicobar along with non governmental organization like Prayas, Indian Council for Child Welfare and Butterflies were engaged in the service of widows.

(d) Rupees 724.22 lakh has been utilized by these states for rehabilitation of widows.

Sick/Closed Industries

261. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU:
SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY:
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:

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

(a) the number of sick/closed industries at present, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to revive the sick industries in the country particularly in West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government has made any in-depth studies regarding claims of various managements on causes of the sickness of their Industrial units;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) Labour Bureau, Shimla under Ministry of Labour & Employment collects information on closure of industrial units covered by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. As per information (provisional) available with the Labour Bureau, 158 units were closed during 2004. The State-wise details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) to (e) Besides providing a policy regime that facilitates and fosters growth and development of industries, steps taken for revival of sick industrial units, *inter-alia*, include setting up of Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) and issue of guidelines by Reserve Bank of India to banks for financial support and amalgamation of sick units with healthy units. Wherever feasible, rehabilitation schemes are sanctioned for the revival of the units registered with the BIFR which, *inter-alia*, include restructuring of the capital, induction of fresh funds by the promoters, Government assistance for public sector units, merger with other companies, relief and concessions in the form of rescheduling of dues by Financial Institutions, banks and Government and change of management.

Statement

State-wise list of the industrial units closed in 2004

Sl.No.	State	Total Cases
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
4.	Assam	—
5.	Bihar	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	—
7.	Chandigarh	—

1	2	3
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—
9.	Daman and Diu	—
10.	Goa	1
11.	Gujarat	18
12.	Haryana	4
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
15.	Jharkhand	3
16.	Karnataka	8
17.	Kerala	4
18.	Lakshdweep	—
19.	Madhya Pradesh	—
20.	Maharashtra	—
21.	Manipur	—
22.	Meghalaya	—
23.	Mizoram	—
24.	Nagaland	—
25.	NCT of Delhi	—
26.	Orissa	1
27.	Pondicherry	—
28.	Punjab	—
29.	Rajasthan	1
30.	Sikkim	—
31.	Tamil Nadu	—
32.	Tripura	101
33.	Uttar Pradesh	13
34.	Uttaranchal	—
35.	West Bengal	—
Total		158

*[Translation]***Wastage of Water due to Leakage**

262. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge quantity of drinking water is wasted due to leakage in water distribution system of Delhi Jal Board resulting in shortage of water in Delhi;

(b) if so, the estimated leakage of water alongwith its causes and action taken in this regard;

(c) the places where water leakage has been detected in the year 2005 till date;

(d) whether the Water pipelines in Delhi have exceeded their life; and

(e) if so, since when these pipelines are there and by when the Government intends to change them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The Delhi Jal Board DJB has informed that against a total production of 675 million gallons per day (mgd) of water, about 80 mgd of water seeps through the distribution system of about 9000 kms. The main points for leakages are the service connections by the consumers and unauthorised use of online boosters.

The seepage has been reported from different places all over Delhi. Regular inspections are carried out by Delhi Jal Board on daily basis to detect the plug leakages. A dedicated Leak Detection Cell functions for prevention, detection and repair to leakages.

As regards the longevity of the pipelines, it has been informed that the pipelines are 40-50 years old. The longevity of the pipelines depends upon a number of factors including preventive maintenance.

*[English]***Creation of NCR Development Authorities**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to create National Capital Region Development Authority to develop the 63373 square kilometre NCR for achieving success in Capital Master Plan, 2021 which is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details regarding its status, allocation of funds to it and its decision taking power; and

(c) the time by which the proposal of NCR Development Authority is likely to be realized?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Unused Land of DDA

264. SHRI SITA RAM YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a substantial area of land acquired in South and North Delhi for infrastructure and housing projects has been lying unused and has been encroached upon by land mafia and slum dwellers as reported in the "Times of India" dated April 19, 2005;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the action being taken to utilize the unused land remove the encroachments;

(d) whether a large number of housing societies are waiting for allotment of land for more than twenty years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and by when allotment of land to such societies by the Delhi Development Authority is likely to take place?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that against the land notified for acquisition for planned development of Delhi in the North and South Zones, DDA has got possession of 41,179.85 acres of land. Out of the area in the possession of DDA in these zones around 718 acres is encroached. As per recent surveys around 543 acres of land in these zones in vacant/unused.

(c) Action has been taken for complete videography of vacant/unused/encroached lands and for expediting the process of planning and development of this land as per the designated land use of the Master Plan.

Simultaneously regular action is also taken by DDA for removal of encroachments, keeping in view the government policies relating to JJ clusters/unauthorized colonies. During the last three years about 65 acres of land has been reclaimed in these zones.

(d) and (e) According to the list received from Registrar Co-operative Societies, 238 Societies are awaiting allotment of land. Allotment of land to Co-operative Societies is dependent on verification of membership by Registrar Co-operative Societies and availability of suitable land.

Trade Relation with Pakistan

265. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

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

(a) whether India and Pakistan has decided to set up a Joint Parliamentary Group on Economic Cooperation between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith action taken thereon;

(c) the extent to which this group will help to improve Economic Cooperation between the two countries;

(d) whether Pakistan has also decided to open a land route for trading select commodities including live animals; and

(e) if so, the details alongwith the items exported to Pakistan so far and likely to be exported?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Government of Pakistan have recently permitted import of certain select items on duty free basis, namely onions, potatoes, tomatoes, garlic, halal meat and a few categories of live animals through land routes including Wagha Border during the period of exemption of duties. So far export of these items to Pakistan has not taken place.

Escaping of Prisoners from Tihar Jail

266. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:
SHRI LONAPPAN NAMBADAN:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of prisoners escaped from Tihar Jail, Delhi during the last three years, year-wise, incident-wise;

(b) whether any inquiry has been conducted on each escape;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any action has been taken against the erring officers;

(e) if so, the details thereof and outcome of the inquiries; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to stop the recurrence in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) The number of prisoners who escaped from Tihar Jail during the last three years are as follows:

Year 2002-2003	—	NIL
Year 2003-2004	—	01
Year 2004-2005	—	Nil

On 17.02.2004 under trial prisoner Shri Singh Rana escaped from Tihar Jail. In the current year, on 6th July, 2005, thirteen (13) undertrial prisoners escaped, out of which six were subsequently arrested.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. For the incident during 2003-04, Magisterial inquiry was conducted. The inquiry report was received by Government of NCT of Delhi on 6th May, 2004. For the incident that occurred in July, 2005, the Government of NCT of Delhi had ordered a Magisterial enquiry. The enquiry report has been recently received by Government of NCT of Delhi.

(d) and (e) Disciplinary proceedings to impose appropriate penalty have been initiated against the erring officials. However, the outcome would depend on final decision by the Inquiry Officers concerned. Three police personnel have been placed under suspension.

(f) Government has approved the installation of following scientific aids to stop the recurrence in future:

- (i) Installation of Bio-metric finger print identification system.
- (ii) Installation of CCTV, X-RAY scanners and Multi Zone Door Frame Metal Detectors.
- (ii) Installation of Video Conferencing Facility between the Delhi Prison and the District Courts.

Besides, two companies of ITBP have been allocated for deployment to provide peripheral security to Tihar Jail Complex in addition to the force already deployed for this purpose.

N.C.E.R.T.

267. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government appointed an inquiry Committee in 2003-2004 to inquire into the conduct of HOD of Social Sciences in the NCERT;

(b) if so, the name of members of the committee and the terms of reference and duration of the committee alongwith the findings of the committee; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the HOD of the Social Sciences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) No, Sir. However, a Fact Finding Committee was set up in September 2003 to examine matters relating to the authorship of certain history textbooks by Prof. Arjun Dev former HOD Social Sciences and other co-authors.

(b) and (c) A Fact Finding Committee consisting of Sh. R.C. Tripathi, former Secretary General, Rajya Sabha, Dr. D.N. Tripathi, Prof. and Head (Retd.), Department of History, Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur (UP) and Prof. Ramesh Ghanta, Dean of Education, Kakatiya University, Warangal, AP was set up. The Fact Finding Committee was to enquire into the authorship of certain history textbooks by Prof. Arjun Dev and Smt. Indira Arjun Dev alongwith Sh. Namwar Singh, Girish Mishra, Jag Mohan and B. Ganguly as co-authors. The Fact Finding Committee was expected to give its report within six months. This period was extended upto 30.06.2004 by which time the Committee had 23 sitting. However, a report has not been finalized. Taking all factors into consideration it was decided with the approval of the competent authority to close the matter.

[Translation]

Violence on Indo-Nepal Border

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

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidence of violence have increased on Indo-Nepal border during last few months;

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

(c) whether the Government has identified the organisations responsible for these violent incidents;

(d) if so, the names of these organisations and their strength in India; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d) Available trends do not suggest increase in violence on Indo-Nepal border.

(e) Government have deployed Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) on the Indo-Nepal border to check the criminal activities of undesirable elements and to prevent trans-border crimes. SSB has stepped up vigilance on the border and the States bordering Nepal have also been requested to enhance surveillance in border areas.

[English]

Trade with China

269. SHRI D. VITTAL RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any memorandum of Understanding with the China Chambers of Commerce in Beijing for import and export of machinery and electronic products;

(b) if so, the expected volume of trade between these two countries; and

(c) the likely generation of the amount is likely to get from the import and export of these products?

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.

Tea Industry

270. SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI M.K. SUBBA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to tackle the problems of tea industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a special package has been prepared by the Government for Tea Industry;

(d) if so, the salient features thereof;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to implement the same;

(f) whether the Government has chalked out programme to popularise the consumption of tea in the domestic market;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the steps also taken by the Government to augment the export of tea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) and (b) Government has taken a number of measures to help the tea industry. The additional duty of excise of Re. 1 per kg on tea has been withdrawn in the Union Budget for 2005-06. Government has recently sanctioned two schemes *i.e.* subsidy for production of orthodox teas and assistance to the two tea Research and Development Institutions from the special fund created with collections of additional duty of excise on tea. A Special Tea Term Loan (STTL) for the tea sector was announced which envisages restructuring/rephasing of irregular portion of outstanding term/working capital loans in the tea sector with repayment over 5 to 7 years and moratorium of 1 year to small tea growers and bought leaf factories, which is extended on a case to case basis for large tea growers. The STTL also provides for working capital upto Rs. 2 lakhs at a rate not exceeding 9% to small growers. The other measures taken to help the tea industry include implementation of a price sharing formula between small tea growers and manufacturers of tea w.e.f. 1.4.2004, implementation of a price subsidy scheme for small tea growers for a four month period from February to May 2004, reduction in the import duty on items of machinery used to improve productivity and quality of tea, including value addition, to an all inclusive rate of 5% etc. Besides, a number of developmental schemes are also being implemented by the Tea Board during the 10th Five Year Plan for enhancing productivity, quality and marketability of tea produced in the country.

(c) to (e) The most important recommendation that emerged at the stakeholders conference on tea held on 16th and 17th September, 2004 pertained to rejuvenation and re-plantation of old tea bushes with a view to raise the productivity. Detailed costing and modalities of funding this large programme are under consideration of the Government.

(f) and (g) In order to sustain the domestic market, various promotional activities are being undertaken by the Tea Board in addition to the marketing efforts made

by the tea industry. This includes issuance of regular advertisements of generic nature in various domestic publications on health and lifestyle aspects of tea, participation in various important fairs and exhibitions all over the country.

(h) Steps taken to increase exports of tea include implementation of a medium term export strategy encouraging production of quality teas specially orthodox type of teas, participation in major trade fairs/exhibitions abroad, lending promotional support to Indian exporters in marketing Indian brands, field sampling at specialty stores and in principal markets, exchange of tea delegations, launching media campaigns to increase consumer awareness, etc. In order to maintain quality and retain the brand equity of Indian teas, Government has issued a new Tea (Distribution and Export) Control Order, 2005 on 01.04.2005.

Allotment of Land to Institutions

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

(a) the number and names of such other institutions which were given land on lease as was allotted to Indian Council of World Affairs;

(b) whether they have been lease amount regularly; and

(c) if not, the action taken by the Government against them during the period from 1996 to till date?

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

[Translation]

Opening of KVs and NVs

272. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI:
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:
SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI SURAJ SINGH:
DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:
MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI:

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

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Navodaya Vidyalayas (NVs) in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) the details list of places where KVs and NVs are likely to be set up during the next two years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any target to open Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country during the tenth five year plan;

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

(e) the number of proposals received from State Governments for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas in their respective States during the last three years and till date along with the present status thereof, State-wise;

(f) the details of KVs and NVs functioning without buildings and basic amenities as on date, State-wise; and

(g) the time by which the Government propose to construct buildings for schools which do not have their own buildings and the action plan formulated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) The state-wise details of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas are given in Statement-I and II enclosed.

(b) to (d) 50 new Kendriya Vidyalayas and 28 Navodaya Vidyalayas are proposed to be opened in the current year depending upon availability of Plan Funds.

(e) The details are at Statement-III and IV enclosed.

(f) Temporary building and basic amenities exist in all the schools. The details of schools not having permanent building are at Statement-V, V(a) and VI enclosed.

(g) Construction of school buildings is an ongoing process, which depends upon the transfer of land/ execution of lease deed, preparation and submission of preliminary drawings and estimates by the Construction Agencies and the availability of funds under 'Plan Head'.

Statement I

The Number of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the Country as on date (State-wise)

Sl.No.	State	Total No. of KVs Sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	02
2.	Andhra Pradesh	41
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13
4.	Assam	49
5.	Bihar	35
6.	Chandigarh	05
7.	Chhattisgarh	22
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01
9.	Daman and Diu	01
10.	Delhi	40
11.	Goa	05
12.	Gujarat	41
13.	Haryana	26
14.	Himachal Pradesh	20
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	36
16.	Jharkhand	25
17.	Karnataka	33
18.	Kerala	26
19.	Lakshdweep	01
20.	Madhya Pradesh	74
21.	Maharashtra	51
22.	Manipur	05
23.	Meghalaya	07
24.	Mizoram	02
25.	Nagaland	05

1	2	3
26.	Orissa	29
27.	Pondicherry	02
28.	Punjab	39
29.	Rajasthan	55
30.	Sikkim	02
31.	Tamil Nadu	31
32.	Tripura	05
33.	Uttar Pradesh	93
34.	Uttaranchal	42
35.	West Bengal	49
36.	Abroad	03
Total		916

Statement II

The Number of Navodaya Vidyalayas (NVs) in the Country as on date (State-wise)

Sl.No.	State	Total No. of NVs Sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	02
2.	Andhra Pradesh	22
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13
4.	Assam	20
5.	Bihar	37
6.	Chandigarh	01
7.	Chhattisgarh	12
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01
9.	Daman and Diu	02
10.	Delhi	02
11.	Goa	02

1	2	3	1	2	3
12.	Gujarat	20	25.	Nagaland	07
13.	Haryana	18+1*	26.	Orissa	25
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12	27.	Pondicherry	04
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	28.	Punjab	17
16.	Jharkhand	21	29.	Rajasthan	32
17.	Karnataka	27	30.	Sikkim	04
18.	Kerala	14	31.	Tripura	04
19.	Lakshdweep	01	32.	Uttar Pradesh	66+1*
20.	Madhya Pradesh	46	33.	Uttaranchal	13
21.	Maharashtra	31	34.	West Bengal	11
22.	Manipur	09	Total		525+2
23.	Meghalaya	07	*2 State level JNVs one at Sirsa (Haryana) and another at Alahabad (UP)		
24.	Mizoram	07			

Statement III

List Indicating the Names of Proposals received from State Governments during last three years for opening New Kendriya Vidyalayas (i.e. from 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05) as on 21.07.2005

State	Sl.No.	Location	Present Status
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Pedakakani (Guntur)	Proposal in prescribed proforma has not been received from D.M. Guntur.
	2.	Hanamkonda	Proposal will be finalized subject to availability of plan funds.
Arunachal Pradesh	3.	Hawai/Yingkiang	The approval of the then Chairman, KVS dated 14.10.2003 was received for opening a K.V. in Hawai (Arunachal Pradesh) which was changed as Yingkiang on 27.02.2004 on the request of the C.M. Arunachal Pradesh. However this sanction alongwith 06 others was utilized for opening new K.Vs. in the state of Bihar during August, 2004.
Assam	4.	Rangia, Distt. Kamrup	Proposal will be finalized subject to availability of plan funds.

1	2	3	4
Bihar	5.	PPCL Amjhore	The land & building and other infrastructural facilities belong to PPCL Authorities, whereas the proposal is for opening a K.V. under civil sector. The D.M. has been advised to have the clear title of aforesaid minimum requirements from PPCL for further action.
Delhi	6.	Ambedkar Nagar	Proposal in prescribed proforma has not been received from the District Administration.
Lakshadweep	7.	Andrott and Amini Islands	Proposal in prescribed proforma has not been received from the District Administration.
Haryana	8.	Kosi (Riwari)	Proposal in prescribed proforma has not been received from the District Administration.
Himachal Pradesh	9.	Una	Incomplete proposal has been received from the Distt. Magistrate.
	10.	No. 2 Shimla	Proposal in prescribed proforma has not been received from the District Administration.
Jammu and Kashmir	11.	(Annexure-II-A)	The Proposal for opening of 36 K.Vs. was received from the C.M., J.&K during the year 2002-03. Out of these 11 K.Vs. have already been opened during 2003-04 and 2004-05 with the approval of the then Chairman KVS, however in the matter of remaining 25 locations (Annexure-II-A). Detail proposals in the prescribed formats have not been received from the concerned Distt. Administration.
Jharkhand	12.	Latehar	Proposal will be finalized subject to availability of plan funds.
	13.	Garhwa	
Karnataka	14.	Koppal	Proposal in prescribed proforma did not received from the District Administration.
Madhya Pradesh	15.	Ashok Nagar	Proposal in prescribed proforma has not been received from the District Administration.
	16.		—do—
	17.	Betul	—do—
	18.	Baidhan Garha (Jabalpur)	The proposal received from the D.M. Jabalpur is under examination.
Orissa	19.	Paralekhamundi	Proposal will be finalized subject to availability of plan funds.
	20.		
	21.	No. 2 Cuttack Bhanjanagar Distt. Ganjam	

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	22.	Hanumangarh	Proposal in prescribed proforma has not been received from the District Administration.
	23.		—do—
	24.	Dunagarpur	—do—
	25.	Pali	—do—
	26.	Dausa	—do—
	27.	Nagour Khetri Nagar (Jhunjhunu)	Proposal will be finalized subject to availability of plan funds.
Tripura	28.	Dharamanag or (North Tripura)	Proposal in prescribed proforma has not been received from the District Administration.
Uttar Pradesh	29.	Urai, Distt Jalaun	Proposal in prescribed proforma has not been received from the District Administration.
	30.	Maharajanj	—do—
	31.	Ambedkamagar	—do—
	32.	Mati Akbarpur	Proposal will be finalized subject to availability of plan funds.
Uttaranchal	33.	Deghat, Distt. Almora	Proposal in prescribed proforma has not been received from the District Administration.
	34.	Chakrata, Dehradun	—do—

Statement IV

Number of Proposals received from State Government for opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas in their respective states during the last three years and till date alongwith the present status thereof (State-wise)

State	Districts from where proposals were received and status	
	Name of District	Status
1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	1. West Kameng	Sanctioned.
Assam	1. Dhubri	A proposal was received from the District Administration for opening JNV at Village Alamganj Part-9. Site has been inspected. The District Administration has been requested to provide the minimum required basic facilities. Response awaited.

1	2	3
Bihar	1. Arwal	The proposed site at Village Jhikatia in Arwal District inspected in March 2002 but found not suitable. District Administration has been requested to forward some other suitable proposal vide Regional Office letter 3.2.2005.
	2. Lakhisarai	Sanctioned.
Chhattisgarh	1. Bastar	Sanctioned.
	2. Jashpur	There was proposal from the District Administration for opening JNV at Village Kankari Site inspected in March, 2003. Site Inspection Report sent to Distt. Magistrate for signature. Response awaited from District Administration.
	3. Kawardha	Earlier a proposal was received from the District Administration for opening a JNV at Village Oriya Khurd in the District. Though the permanent site offered was found suitable since the District Administration could not provide any temporary accommodation. Despite repeated efforts District Administration response from the District Administration is still awaited.
	4. Koria (Baikunthpur)	A proposal for opening JNV at Village Pondidih has been received from the District Administration on 24.9.2003. Site has been inspected but found not suitable. Regional Office has been requested to obtain some other suitable proposal vide this office letter dated 18.3.2005.
	5. Kanker	A proposal for opening JNV at Village Pathari in Kanker District received on 10th August, 2004. The proposal is under process/awaiting for certain confirmation/commitment from the District Administration. Response awaited from District Administration.
	6. Dhamtari	Sanctioned.
Delhi	1. West Delhi	A proposal received from the Block Development Officer, West Delhi for opening a JNV at Village Bakkarwala in West Delhi. RO has been requested to inspect the Site and furnish the suitability report. Site being inspected.

1	2	3
Gujarat	1. Amreli	A proposal for opening of JNV at Village Mota Bhandaria in the District was received from the District Administration. The site was inspected. The State Government insisted the Samiti to pay market value of the land proposed for the Vidyalaya. Matter under correspondence with the District Administration.
	2. Navsari	A proposal has been received from the District Administration for opening JNV in the District. Site Inspected. However, subsequently, the land proposed has been refused by the District Administration. Matter being pursued at the level of Secretary, Education Deptt., Government of Gujarat. On examining the proposal, the District Administration has been requested to provide basic facilities. Response awaited from District Administration.
	3. Ahmedabad	Proposal received from the District Administration for opening of a JNV at Village Hathijan in the District. No temporary accommodation offered. District Administration requested to provide suitable temporary accommodation. Response awaited.
	4. Panchmahal	Sanctioned.
	5. Anand	Sanctioned.
Haryana	1. Fatehabad	Proposal approval has already been sent to Ministry of HRD.
Kerala	1. Waynad	Sanctioned.
Madhya Pradesh	1. Umariya	A proposal for opening JNV at Village Chhoti Pali has been received from the District Administration. Site was inspected in March 2003. Status of land was termed as jungle land, RO/District Administration has been requested for certain confirmation/clarification on the land and temporary accommodation. Response awaited.
	2. Shahdol	Sanctioned.
	3. Guna	Sanctioned
	4. Dindori	Sanctioned
	5. Badwani	Sanctioned

1	2	3
Maharashtra	1. Dhule	District Administration proposed a site at Village Nakane in Dhule District. Site inspected. District Administration has been requested to make provision for availability of water and arrange to repair the temporary accommodation provided at their own cost. As confirmed by the RO, the case for providing land on free of cost is pending with Government of Maharashtra. Despite protracted correspondence response is still awaited from the District Administration.
	2. Bhandara	Proposal received recently by HQrs. Under process.
Mizoram	1. Saiha	Sanctioned
	2. Champhai	Sanctioned
	3. Mamit	Sanctioned
Meghalaya	1. East Khasi Hills	Sanctioned
Nagaland	1. Kiphire	Sanctioned
	2. Zunehoboto	Proposal approval has already been sent to Ministry of HRD.
Orissa	1. Bargarh	A proposal was received from the District Administration in May, 2003 for deputing the Site Inspection Team to identify some suitable site. RO was requested for needful vide Samiti's letter dt. 16.6.2003.
	2. Jajpur	A proposal was received from the District Administration for opening of a JNV at Village Panikoili in Jajpur District. Regional Office of the Samiti has been requested to arrange to inspect the site in consultation with the District Administration and furnish the suitability report.
	3. Deogarh	District Administration proposed a site at Village Nuabaliori in February 2003 for opening a JNV. RO has been requested to inspect the site and furnish the Site inspection report vide Samiti's letter dated 10.03.2003 and reminder dt. 02.07.2003. Response awaited.

1	2	3
	5. Bhadrak	Proposal for approval has already been sent to Ministry of HRD.
	6. Jagatsinghpur	A proposal for opening JNV at Village Tirtol in the District has been rejected by the Samiti since the land offered was less than 10 acres. Subsequently, another reference was received from the State Government to reconsider the proposal. Regional Office of the Samiti has been requested to get in touch with the DM concerned and to furnish the suitability report. Response awaited.
	7. Malkangiri	Sanctioned
Sikkim	1. East Sikkim	Sanctioned
Uttaranchal	1. Pauri Garhwal	Sanctioned
	2. Bageshwar	Sanctioned
	3. Pithoragarh	Sanctioned
Uttar Pradesh	1. Hamirpur	A proposal has been received from the District Administration for opening of a JNV at Village/PO Ittayal, but not found suitable. Regional office has been requested to obtain alternate proposal vide this office letter dated 29.4.2005.
	2. Deoria	Proposal received from the State Government for opening a JNV at Village Mehra in the District has been forwarded to RO for Site inspection/further needful vide this office letter dated 31.12.2004.
	3. Rampur	District Administration proposed site at Village Khira. The Shahbad, RO has been requested to inspect the site and forward the inspections report vide our letter dated 2.5.2005.
	4. Ambedkarnagar	Sanctioned
	5. Banda	Sanctioned
West Bengal	1. Hooghly	Sanctioned
	2. Purb Midnapur	Sanctioned
	3. Nadia	Sanctioned
	4. Burdwan	Sanctioned

1	2	3
	5. Jalpaiguri	Sanctioned
	6. Bankura	Sanctioned
	7. Uttar Dinajpur	Sanctioned
	8. Birbhum	Sanctioned
	Total	55

Statement V

Status position of Kendriya Vidyalayas (Old-Opened upto 31.03.03) under construction, planning and where land is yet to be transferred (Status as on 30.06.2005)

SI.No.	Name of State	KV's Under Construction	KV's Under Planning	KV's where Land yet to be Transferred
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Bawanpally	1. Gooty	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Tawang 2. Kimin	1. Rupa	Nil
3.	Assam	1. Kokrajhar 2. Khatkhati 3. Panbari 4. Nawgaon 5. Karimganj 6. Dholchera 7. Amerigog	1. Mahanbari 2. Half Long (SSB)	Nil
4.	Bihar	1. Khagaul 2. Khagaria 3. AFS, Darbhanga	1. AFS, Bihta	1. Lakhisarai 2. Saharsa 3. Jahanabad
5.	Chhattisgarh	1. Mahendergarh 2. Raigarh 3. Jagdalpur	Nil	Nil
6.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	1. Silvassa
7.	Delhi	1. Arjungarh 2. BSF Chhawia 3. Rohini Sec-3	Nil	1. Delhi Cantt-IV
8.	Gujarat	Nil	Nil	1. Viramgaon 2. AFS Samana
9.	Haryana	1. ITBP Bhanu Camp	Nil	1. Karnal 2. No. 4 Ambala

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Jutgogh Cantt 2. Banikhet	1. Sarhan (ITBP) 2. Bhanala 3. Nadaun 4. Bakdoh	1. Mandi 2. Subathu 3. Alhital 4. Dharamshala Cantt
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. No. 1 Srinagar	1. No. 2 Akhnoor	1. No. 1 Akhnoor 2. Rajouri 3. Miran Sahib 4. No. 2 Udhampur 5. Jindrah 6. Awantipura 7. Dhamana 8. Samba
12.	Jharkhand	1. Tatanagar 2. Barkakana 3. Ranchi (Namkum) 4. Dhurva Ranchi (CRPF)	Nil	1. Old DVS Dhanbad
13.	Karnataka	1. Raichur 2. Bijapur 3. No. 2 Hubli	1. No. 2 Mangalore 2. Tumkur 3. AFS Samba	1. Project Sea Bird
14.	Kerala	1. AFS Trivandrum 2. Kalpetta	Nil	Nil
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1. OF Itarasi No.1 2. Sidhi	1. Vidisha	
16.	Maharashtra	1. Mudkhed 2. Manmad 3. Ajni (Nagpur)		Nil
17.	Manipur	Nil	1. Leimakhong	Nil
18.	Meghalaya	1. Happy Valley, Shillong 2. Umrui Cantt.	Nil	Nil
19.	Mizoram	1. Aizwal	Nil	Nil
20.	Nagaland	Nil	1. Kohima	1. Zakhama 2. Rangapahar
21.	Orissa	1. Cuttack 2. Bargarh 3. Gopalpur Cantt. 4. Keonjhar 5. Bhawanipatna	1. NAD Sunebeda	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Punjab	1. Adampur No. II 2. No. V, Bhatinda 3. Jalalabad	1. Shikarpur 2. Mullanpur	1. No. 2 Halwara 2. Baddowal Cantt 3. Nabha Cantt 4. Dappar 5. No. 4 Jalandhar Cantt 6. No. 2 Amritsar
23.	Rajasthan	1. No. 2, AFS Jabalpur 2. Baran 3. Dabla 4. Sikar 5. Bewar (Ajmer) 6. No. II Army, Jodhpur 7. Anupgarh	Nil	1. No. III, Suratgarh (AF-II)
24.	Tamil Nadu	1. Wellington 2. CISF Arakonam	Nil	Nil
25.	Tripura	1. Kailashahar 2. Panisagar	1. Bagafa	Nil
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Balliya	1. Old Cantt Allahabad 2. AFS Dadri 3. CRPF, Rampur 4. No. 3 Chakeri Kanpur	1. Aligarh 2. Gazipur 3. Chandinagar
27.	Uttaranchal	1. Joshimath 2. No. 2 Roorkee	1. Haldwani Cantt 2. ITBP, Gauchar 3. SSB Srinagar	1. No. 1 Banbasa 2. Cement Town, D. Dun
28.	West Bengal	1. IIM Joka 2. Garden Reach 3. No. 2 Kanchrapara	1. CRPF Durgapur	1. Kalimpong
		65	28	38

Grand Total (65+28+38) = 131

Statement V(a)

List of Kendriya Vidyalayas opened during 2003-04 and 2004-05 without their own building

2003-2004

1.	Roing	Arunachal Pradesh	Civil
2.	IIT, Guwahati	Assam	-do-
3.	Barpeta	-do-	-do-
4.	Dibrugah	-do-	-do-
5.	Lakhimpur	-do-	-do-
6.	Mangaldoi	-do-	-do-

7.	RRL Jorhat	Assam	Civil
8.	Buxar	Bihar	-do-
9.	Bettiah	-do-	-do-
10.	Hazipur	-do-	-do-
11.	Mashrakh	-do-	-do-
12.	Motihari	-do-	-do-
13.	Raipur No. 2	Chhattisgarh	-do-
14.	Jashpur	-do-	-do-
15.	Beladila at Dantewada	-do-	-do-
16.	Diu	Daman & Diu	-do-
17.	Sector-22, Rohini	Delhi	-do-
18.	Sector-25, Rohini	-do-	-do-
19.	Dwarka	-do-	-do-
20.	Narela	-do-	-do-
21.	Dwarka	Gujarat	-do-
22.	Jetpur	-do-	-do-
23.	No. 3, Faridabad	Haryana	-do-
24.	No. 2, Gurgaon	-do-	-do-
25.	Harsingpura (Karnal)	-do-	-do-
26.	ITBP, Rekongpeo	H.P.	-do-
27.	Anantnag	J&K	-do-
28.	Zanskar	-do-	-do-
29.	Kargil	-do-	-do-
30.	Nubra	-do-	-do-
31.	Chusul (Nyoma)	-do-	-do-
32.	Hiranagar	-do-	-do-
33.	Kathua	-do-	-do-
34.	Badarwah	-do-	-do-
35.	Chenani at Kud	-do-	-do-
36.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	-do-
37.	Kavarathi	Lakshadweep	-do-
38.	Mandla	Madhya Pradesh	-do-
39.	Lunglei	Mizoram	-do-

40.	No. 2, Bhubaneswar	Orissa	Civil
41.	BSF, Pokhran	Rajasthan	-do-
42.	Gangapur City	-do-	-do-
43.	Rameshwaram	Tamil Nadu	-do-
44.	Bhimtal	Uttaranchal	-do-
45.	Kausani	-do-	-do-
46.	Gwaldam	-do-	-do-
47.	Pauri	-do-	-do-
48.	Rajgarhi	-do-	-do-
49.	IIT, Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	-do-
50.	Raksha Vihar, Kanpur	-do-	-do-
51.	Greater Noida	-do-	-do-
52.	CRPF, Lucknow	-do-	-do-
53.	Varanasi	-do-	-do-
54.	Gorakhpur	-do-	-do-
55.	Deoria	-do-	-do-
56.	Balrampur	-do-	-do-
57.	Kurseong	West Bengal	-do-

2004-2005

58.	Maion	Arunachal Pradesh	Civil
59.	Khonsa	-do-	-do-
60.	Darbhanga	Bihar	-do-
61.	Barauni	-do-	-do-
62.	Siwan	-do-	-do-
63.	Banka	-do-	-do-
64.	Chhapara	-do-	-do-
65.	Gopal Ganj	-do-	-do-
66.	Gulmarg (Tanmarg)	J&K	-do-
67.	Bhurkunda	Jharkhand	-do-
68.	Rewa No. 2	Madhya Pradesh	-do-
69.	Sagar No. 3	-do-	-do-
70.	Shajapur	-do-	-do-
71.	Karauli	Rajasthan	-do-

72.	Madurati No. 2	Tamil Nadu	Civil
73.	Sourkhand, Tehri Garhwal	Uttaranchal	-do-
74.	ITBP, Mirthy	-do-	-do-
75.	Lohaghat, Champawat	-do-	-do-
76.	Agustmuni, Chamoli	-do-	-do-

Statement VI*List of 122 JNVs which are functioning on Temporary Buildings*

Sl.No.	State	Name of JNV	Temporary/Permanent
1	2	3	4
1.	Andman and Nicobar Island	Nicobar	Temporary
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	Temporary
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	Temporary
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	Temporary
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	Temporary
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	Temporary
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	Temporary
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	Temporary
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Siang	Temporary
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri	Temporary
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	Temporary
12.	Assam	Goalpara	Temporary
13.	Assam	Jorhat	Temporary
14.	Assam	Nalbari	Temporary
15.	Assam	Tinsukia	Temporary
16.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Temporary
17.	Bihar	Gopalganj	Temporary
18.	Bihar	Jahanabad	Temporary
19.	Bihar	Khagaria	Temporary
20.	Bihar	Kisanganj	Temporary
21.	Bihar	Madhubani	Temporary

1	2	3	4
22.	Bihar	Patna	Temporary
23.	Bihar	Saran	Temporary
24.	Bihar	Sheohar	Temporary
25.	Bihar	Siwan	Temporary
26.	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	Temporary
27.	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir (Champa)	Temporary
28.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	Temporary
29.	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	Temporary
30.	Gujarat	Mehsana	Temporary
31.	Gujarat	Panchmahal	Temporary
32.	Gujarat	Vadodra	Temporary
33.	Haryana	Ambala	Temporary
34.	Haryana	Gurgaon	Temporary
35.	Haryana	Panipat	Temporary
36.	Haryana	Yamuna Nagar	Temporary
37.	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	Temporary
38.	Himachal Pradesh	Lahul & Spiti	Temporary
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil	Temporary
40.	Jharkhand	Chatra	Temporary
41.	Jharkhand	Deoghar	Temporary
42.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	Temporary
43.	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Temporary
44.	Jharkhand	Garhwa	Temporary
45.	Jharkhand	Kodarma	Temporary
46.	Jharkhand	Palamu	Temporary
47.	Jharkhand	Pankur	Temporary
48.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	Temporary
49.	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	Temporary
50.	Karnataka	Haveri	Temporary

1	2	3	4
51.	Karnataka	Mysore	Temporary
52.	Madhya Pradesh	Badwani	Temporary
53.	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	Temporary
54.	Madhya Pradesh	Harda	Temporary
55.	Madhya Pradesh	Katni	Temporary
56.	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur Kalan	Temporary
57.	Maharashtra	Akola	Temporary
58.	Maharashtra	Parbhani	Temporary
59.	Manipur	Chandel	Temporary
60.	Manipur	East Imphal	Temporary
61.	Manipur	Tamenglong	Temporary
62.	Manipur	Thoubal	Temporary
63.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	Temporary
64.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Temporary
65.	Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills	Temporary
66.	Meghalaya	Ri-Bhoi	Temporary
67.	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	Temporary
68.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Temporary
69.	Nagaland	Mokokchung	Temporary
70.	Nagaland	Mon	Temporary
71.	Nagaland	Phek	Temporary
72.	Nagaland	Tuensang	Temporary
73.	Nagaland	Wokha	Temporary
74.	Orissa	Angul	Temporary
75.	Orissa	Boudh	Temporary
76.	Orissa	Gajapati	Temporary
77.	Orissa	Jharsuguda	Temporary
78.	Orissa	Khordha	Temporary
79.	Orissa	Malkangiri	Temporary

1	2	3	4
80.	Orissa	Nabarangpur	Temporary
81.	Orissa	Puri	Temporary
82.	Orissa	Rayagada	Temporary
83.	Orissa	Sonepur	Temporary
84.	Punjab	Faridkot	Temporary
85.	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	Temporary
86.	Punjab	Mansa	Temporary
87.	Punjab	Moga	Temporary
88.	Punjab	Roopnagar	Temporary
89.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Temporary
90.	Rajasthan	Karauli	Temporary
91.	Sikkim	North Sikkim	Temporary
92.	Sikkim	South Sikkim	Temporary
93.	Tripura	Dhalai	Temporary
94.	Uttaranchal	Bageshwar	Temporary
95.	Uttaranchal	Chamoli	Temporary
96.	Uttaranchal	Champawat	Temporary
97.	Uttaranchal	Nainital	Temporary
98.	Uttaranchal	Pitoragarh	Temporary
99.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraliya	Temporary
100.	Uttar Pradesh	Badaun	Temporary
101.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	Temporary
102.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	Temporary
103.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Temporary
104.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandoli	Temporary
105.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Temporary
106.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	Temporary
107.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	Temporary
108.	Uttar Pradesh	J.P. Nagar	Temporary

1	2	3	4
109.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Temporary
110.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	Temporary
111.	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur Khairi	Temporary
112.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Temporary
113.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgrah	Temporary
114.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Temporary
115.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Temporary
116.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	Temporary
117.	West Bengal	24 North Parganas	Temporary
118.	West Bengal	Burdwan	Temporary
119.	West Bengal	Darjeeling	Temporary
120.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Temporary
121.	West Bengal	Nadia	Temporary
122.	West Bengal	Purab Midnapur	Temporary

Registry of Flats Allotted by DDA

273. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:
SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the instances of delay in registry of flats allotted by Delhi Development Authority under Narela Housing Scheme especially E.H.S. have come to the notice of DDA;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite the registration of the said flats by the DDA?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that the registry of DDA flats is to be got done by the allottees from the office of the Sub-Registrar, Govt. of NCT of Delhi after execution of conveyance deed by DDA.

DDA has reported that no instance of delay in execution of the conveyance deed in respect of E.H.S. type flats in Narela has come to their notice. The execution of the conveyance deed of flats is done by DDA upon handing over of the possession of the flats after completion of the codal formalities by the prospective allottees.

[English]

Development of NCR

274. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently held meeting with adjoining States of Capital of further development of National Capital Region;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held and outcome thereof;

(c) whether some State Governments have also given some suggestions and demanded funds for development of the adjoining areas of the Capital;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The meeting of the National Capital Region Planning Board was held on 9.7.2005 under the Chairmanship of Union Minister for Urban Development and was attended by Chief Ministers of Haryana & Delhi; Lt. Governor Delhi, Ministers from U.P. and Rajasthan; Members of the Board and officials from Government of India and the respective States in the National Capital Region (NCR).

(b) The major decisions taken in the above meeting were approval of Regional Plan-2021 for the National Capital Region and extending assistance for conducting feasibility studies for development of new towns in the NCR. Initiating studies on water, power, migration patterns and promoting city forests in NCR were also discussed.

(c) to (e) The NCR Planning Board provides loan assistance to the State Governments and their implementing agencies in the NCR upto 75% of the estimated cost of the projects. The funds are released as per the requirement of implementing agencies. Suggestions were received in the meeting of the Board for increased financial assistance for the development of the NCR.

The details of the loan assistance to the concerned State Governments and their implementing agencies during the last three years is as under:—

(Rs. in Crore)

Sub-Region	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Total
Haryana	96.08	159.68	82.17	337.93
Uttar Pradesh	2.10	62.90	48.06	113.06
Rajasthan	—	2.50	—	2.50
NCT-Delhi	—	—	90.00	90.00
Counter-Magnet Areas	12.68	49.00	55.49	117.17
Total	110.86	274.08	275.72	660.66

Black Listed NGOs

275. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has black listed some NGOs in the country during last three years, State-wise, particularly in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and action taken to obviate such instances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The list of associations/NGOs placed in the prohibited

category from accepting any foreign contribution during the last three years, State-wise, including Orissa, is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) The associations are placed in the prohibited category for committing gross violation of provisions under the Act.

The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 empowers the Central Government to take action against any association that is found to have contravened any provision of the said Act. The penal provisions in the Act for dealing with cases of contravention of its provisions include punishment with imprisonment for a term which

may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both. Further, the Central Government may prohibit payment of currency received in contravention of the Act or seize, and confiscate, any article or currency believed to have been acquired by a person in contravention of the provisions of the Act. The Central Government is also empowered to prohibit an association from accepting any foreign contribution or place a registered association in the prior permission category.

Statement

The list of Associations/NGOs placed in the Prohibited category from accepting any foreign contribution during the last three years, State-wise including Orissa

- | | | |
|----|----------------|--|
| 1. | Delhi | Sarawasti Charitable Trust, New Delhi. |
| 2. | Haryana | Haryanvi Organisation for Progress and Ecology (HOPE), Sonapat. |
| 3. | Gujarat | Idar-E-Talimat Islamia, (Darul-Ulm Shahe-Alam), Ahmedabad. |
| 4. | Madhya Pradesh | Reach Valley View Academy, Indore. |
| 5. | Manipur | M.A. Wahab Islamic Public School, Usmanganj. |
| 6. | Orissa | (i) Society for Awareness of Human Society & Rural Advancement (SAHARA), Kalahandi.
(ii) Health Education Development Society, Bhubaneswar.
(iii) Adima Jati Seva Samiti, Kandhamal. |
| 7. | Tamil Nadu | (i) Development Organisation for Women, Dindigul.
(ii) Reach in the Nilgiris, Chennai. |
| 8. | Uttar Pradesh | Jamai Atul Falah, Bilarganj, Azamgarh. |
| 9. | West Bengal | Congregation of the Daughters of St. Anne, Jalpaigiri. |

Rehabilitation of Tribes in Andaman and Nicobar

276. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the programmes undertaken to rehabilitate the Negrito and Mongloid tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Island after the devastation caused by the Tsunami;

(b) the status of these programmes and the outcome so far; and

(c) the steps taken to ascertain the population details of these tribes?

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

Security of Metro Rails

277. DR. K. DHANARAJU:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI K.C. SINGH "BABA":

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the underground blasts in London which sent alarm signals to the International community due to increase in global terrorism;

(b) if so, the steps taken to tackle terrorism/sabotage in the country especially in Delhi and Kolkata Metro Railways;

(c) whether the Government proposes to raise a dog squad for the use in Metro Railways in the country to check movement of RDX and other raw materials for manufacturing explosives of mass destruction;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the details of the other foolproof methods devised?

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

Sir. The issue of security of Metro Rail was discussed in a high level meeting convened by the Union Home Secretary in which it was decided to prepare a comprehensive and integrated plan for the security of Delhi Metro Rail. Accordingly, a Team of Officers is in the process of finalising the security plan including provisions for rescue and evacuation with a station-wise link up with police stations, fire stations, hospitals, ambulance services, help groups; access control; checking of commuters and baggage; protection from terrorist and subversive elements etc. A squad of sniffer dogs and bomb squad has already been deployed by Delhi Police to detect RDX and other raw materials utilized for manufacturing explosives. Since the maintenance of law and order etc. is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, the security to Kolkata Metro is provided by the Government of West Bengal. The Central Government, however, supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial assistance for modernization of the State Police Forces under the Scheme of Police Modernisation, sharing of information from the Central security and intelligence agencies, issue advisories regarding stepping up vigil of vital installations etc.

G-33 Meet

278. SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI:
SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI:

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

(a) whether a conference of G-33 Ministerial group consisting of 42 developing countries held in Jakarta recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its agenda and outcome thereof;

(c) whether any consensus was evolved therein regarding the production of the domestic farm markets against an undue surge in imports of farm products from the developed nations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and follow-up action taken thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A G-33 Ministerial Meeting was held at Jakarta, Indonesia on 11-12 June

2005 to assess the progress of the agriculture negotiations in the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and to discuss inter-alia the issues of Special Products and Special Safeguard Mechanism for the developing countries. In the meeting, G-33 stressed that a meaningful and operational special and differential treatment for developing countries should be an integral part of all elements of the negotiations to ensure food security, livelihood security and address the rural development needs of their farmers.

To protect the farmers of the developing countries from surge in imports of farm products and also from price depressions resulting from such surges in imports, the G-33 Ministers sought an operationally effective Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM) for developing countries.

In the on going negotiations on agriculture in the WTO India, along with other Members of the World Trade Organisation holding similar interests and concerns, is working towards achieving these goals.

[Translation]

CBI Enquiry on Gujarat Riots

279. MOHD. MUKEEM:
SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to order a CBI inquiry into Gujarat riots;

(b) if so, the details thereof and time by which the enquiry is likely to be initiated; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) The consent of the State Government is required under section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, before a case can be entrusted to the Central Bureau of Investigation. Various petitions have been filed in the Supreme Court in matters relating to the investigation and trial of offences committed during the Gujarat riots of 2002. The Government will entrust the investigation in these cases to the CBI if the State Government of Gujarat makes a request in this regard or if the Courts so direct.

[English]

Setting up of Task Force on Basic Scientific Research

280. SHRI BALASHOWRY VILLABHANENI:
KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up a Task Force on basic Scientific Research;

(b) if so, the details of the Task Force;

(c) whether the Task Force has submitted its report to the Government;

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) A Task Force for basic scientific research in universities has been set up by the Government with the following terms of reference:

- (i) To make an assessment of the present status of scientific research & training in Universities and to determine the areas of concern.
- (ii) To suggest solutions and strategies to retrieve and enhance the excellence of Universities in the area of scientific research and training.
- (iii) To make an assessment of the resources required both in physical and financial terms to implement these solutions and its modalities.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Task Force has mainly recommended that in order to promote quality scientific research in universities, infrastructural Facilities ought to be upgraded by providing development grants for modern laboratories, physical infrastructure including uninterrupted power supply, safety requirements of international standards, high level equipment with built-in maintenance mechanism, exclusive research students' hostel and a research starter fund, need to create ten networking centres in Basic Sciences

in leading department of universities in different parts of the country to promote collaborative research, access to advanced facilities and imparting training in frontier areas, etc.

(e) The report of the Task Force has been accepted by the Government and the UGC has been directed to implement the recommendations contained therein.

Higher Education

281. SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI:
SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that India is facing a huge crisis in terms of availability of advanced education for its students;

(b) if so, concrete steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether the institutions providing higher, Technical and advanced education has become a business centre and unaffordable to the middle class or common man; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to make available higher education at affordable expenses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) According to the information furnished by the UGC, there are enough opportunities for meritorious students to pursue higher education in the country. At present, 345 institutions of higher learning are imparting higher education at UG/PG/Doctoral level. The fee in the Government Institutions is low and affordable and there is a provision of freeship and scholarship for poor and meritorious students apart from the facilities for providing educational loans.

Excesses Committed by BSF

282. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of various excesses committed by the BSF personnels posted at the Indo Bangladesh Border;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received by the Government against BSF personnels in this regard; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) Whenever any case of misconduct by BSF personnel is brought to Government's notice, strict disciplinary action is being taken after due investigation. Since 2002, 52 complaints have been received out of which 48 have been found to be far from the truth while 4 are under investigation.

Talks with Naga Leaders

283. SHRI RAJENDER KUMAR:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and outcome of peace talks recently held between Naga leaders and the Union Government to resolve the Naga insurgency problem;

(b) the reaction of the Government on the demand of greater Nagaland;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to settle the issue with neighbouring States; and

(d) by when the next round of talks is likely to be held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) A group of Ministers has held 12 rounds of discussions with NSCN (I/M) leaders on the Naga issue during February to May, 2005. The talks are inconclusive. It will not be in public interest to disclose outcome of dialogue at this stage.

(d) No date for next round of talks has been fixed yet.

Mechanism to Check NGOs Receiving Grants

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

(a) the names of States which have so far constituted the three-tier monitoring committees to strengthen the

implementation and monitoring mechanism for NGOs receiving grants from this Ministry and other Central Ministries/Departments for areas falling under this Fifth Schedule and Sixth Schedule;

(b) the State-wise total number of NGOs working in these schedule areas alongwith their details Ministry-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent the growth of fake NGOs in Schedule Areas thereof?

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

[Translation]

Pending of Constitution of Kutch Development Board

285. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the constitution of the Kutch Development Board (KDB) is pending with the Government for approval;

(b) if so, whether the Government has completed all the procedural formalities for constituting the proposed Kutch Development Board; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when the KDB is likely to come in existence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

POTA Review Committee

286. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central POTA Review Committee headed by Justice (Retd.) S.C. Jain, has submitted its report on Godhra train torching incidents in February 2002;

(b) if so, the main findings and conclusion arrived at; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The Central POTA Review Committee headed by Justice (Retd.) S.C. Jain has reviewed the cases of each accused chargesheeted under the provisions of POTA in connection with Godhra train incident and submitted its opinion on 17th May, 2005.

(b) In the opinion of the Committee, the accused persons may not be tried under POTA, 2002, but, they may be tried under other laws.

(c) The Review Committee had directed the Public Prosecutor concerned to file the appropriate application under section 321 of Cr. P.C. without any delay and place the opinion of the Review Committee before the POTA Special Court. The application has accordingly been filed before the POTA Special Court.

Violation of Rules by Societies

287. DR. RAJESH MISHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of societies which were allotted land at highly concessional rates by the Delhi Development Authority and Land Development Office in prime institutional areas of Delhi have turned into multi-storeyed commercial houses and are raking in lakhs of rupees by violating rule that not more than 25% of institutional premises should be sublet and only 15% should be used for residential premises;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government against the societies which have indulged into such practices and number of societies against whom action has been taken during the period from 1998 to 2003;

(d) whether in some cases, special permission was given by the Government after the DDA had declaimed to regularize such societies to sublet 75% of the build up space in utter violation of the rules; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and Land and Development Office have reported that no specific information is available regarding land allotted for institutional purposes having been turned into multi-storeyed commercial complexes. However, there are some instances of subletting by lessees in various institutional areas in excess of the prescribed limit. In such cases show cause notices are issued and after receipt of reply further action is taken according to the nature of violations.

(d) and (e) DDA has reported that it is not aware of any such case.

Ceasefire Agreement

288. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:
SHRI M.K. SUBBA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed a ceasefire pact with the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDBF);

(b) if so, the terms of the pact; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same to bring peace in the area?

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

(b) The Agreement interalia includes that the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDBF) will not engage themselves in any hostile or violent activity.

(c) A Joint Monitoring Group (JMG) has been constituted to oversee the implementation of the suspension of operations with NDFB. The first meeting of the JMG was held on 17.6.2005.

[Translation]

Growth Centres/Industrial Development Centres

289. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:
SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA:
SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE
PATIL:
SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:

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

(a) the details of growth centres/Industrial Development Centres functioning at present, State-wise;

(b) the number of such centres proposed to be set up during the next three years, State-wise;

(c) the fund allocated for the aforesaid purpose;

(d) whether any time bound programme has been formulated to complete these centres;

(e) if so the details thereof;

(f) the steps being taken by Government in this regard;

(g) whether any target has been fixed for such centres; and

(h) if so, target fixed during the last three years and achievement in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (c) Out of 71 Growth Centres sanctioned under the Growth Centre Scheme, 47 Growth Centres have become functional. Details of these Growth Centres is placed at enclosed Statement. There is no proposal to set up any more Growth Centres in the country. Hence, the question of allocation of funds does not arise.

(d) to (h) Growth Centres are infrastructure development projects. This involves land acquisition which is a statutory/quasi judicial and time consuming process; and land development, which includes development of plots, roads, water supply, drainage etc. These are long gestation activities. Further, the projects are implemented by State Governments and their agencies. The Central Government acts only as a facilitator. Being long gestation projects wherein the State Governments are the principal stake holders, time targets for their completion cannot be centrally dictated.

Statement

List of Functioning Growth Centres

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Growth Centre/District
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hindupur (Anantpur)
2.		Ongole (Prakasam)

1	2	3
3.		Bobbili (Vijayanagaram)
4.	Chhattisgarh	Board (Durg)
5.		Siltara (Raipur)
6.	Goa	Electronic-City (Verna-Plateau)
7.	Gujarat	Gandhidham (Kutch)
8.		Palanpur (Banaskantha)
9.		Vagra (Bharauch)
10.	Haryana	Bawal (Rewari)
11.		Saha (Ambala)
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra (Kangra)
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba (Jammu)
14.		Lassipora (Putwama)
15.	Karnataka	Dharwad (Dharwad)
16.		Raichur (Raichur)
17.		Hassan (Hassan)
18.	Kerala	Kannur-Kozhikode
19.		Alappuzha-Malappuam (Alappuzha-Malappuam)
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Ghirongi (Bhind)
21.		Chainpura (Guna)
22.		Kheda (Dhar)
23.	Maharashtra	Akola (Akola)
24.		Dhule (Dhule)
25.		Nanded (Nanded)
26.		Chandrapur (Chandrapur)
27.	Orissa	Kesinga (Kalahandi)
28.		Jharsuguda (Jharsuguda)
29.		Kalinganagar (Dubri) (Cuttack)
30.	Pondicherry	Polagam (Karaikal)

1	2	3
31.	Punjab	Bathinda (Bathinda)
32.		Pathankot (Gurdaspur)
33.	Rajasthan	Abu-Road (Sirohi)
34.		Bhilwara (Bhilwara)
35.		Khara (Bikaner)
36.		Dholpur (Dholpur)
37.		Jhalawar (Jhalawar)
38.	Tamil Nadu	Erode (Periyar)
39.		Tirunelveli-Gangai Kondan (Tirunelveli-Gangai Kond)
40.	Tripura	Bodhjangnagar (West Tripura)
41.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijauli (Jhansi)
42.		Jamaur (Shahjahanpur)
43.		Pakbara (Moradabad)
44.		Jainpur (Kanpur Dehat)
45.		Satharia (Jaunpur)
46.		Sahjanwa (Gorakhpur)
47.	West Bengal	Malda (Malda)

[English]

Price of Tea

290. SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

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

(a) whether Tea plantation in different States is facing serious problems especially due to the decline in prices;

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

(c) whether the green tea leaves are selling at meagre price in Nilgiris District of Tamil Nadu;

(d) if so, whether the Government has made any probe into such a precarious situation;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the remedial steps taken by the Government so far;

(g) whether the Government propose to come forward to fix up a floor price for green leaves; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) Domestic prices of tea have a tendency to move more or less in tandem with the international prices. In recent years, the prices of tea in the international markets have generally been depressed. One of the factors that had caused this fall in international prices was that demand had not kept pace with supply. The all India average auctions prices of tea which were about Rs. 76 per kg in 1998, started declining from November 1999 onwards. Even though during the year 2004, the average auction prices registered an increase, the prices have come down thereafter.

(c) The green leaf price which was around Rs. 7.50 per kg in the beginning of the year has declined from May 2005 onwards.

(d) and (e) Over production and resorting to coarser plucking by the small growers are the price reasons for this situation. During January to May 2005, the tea production in South India went up by about 7 million kg as compared to the previous year. The higher flow of inferior tea due to coarse plucking has depressed the prices.

(f) A number of steps have been taken by the Government and the Tea Board to help the small tea growers. These include implementation of a price sharing formula between the small tea growers and manufacturers of tea with effect from 1st April 2004 in order to ensure that the small tea growers get a reasonable share of the price obtained by the manufacturer for made tea, implementation of a price subsidy scheme for small tea growers for a four month period from February to May 2004 and implementation of a Special Tea Term Loan (STTL) which envisages restructuring/rephasing of irregular portion of outstanding term/working capital loans in the tea sector with repayment over 5 to 7 years with a moratorium of one year for small tea growers. Tea Board has also taken steps to create quality awareness among the small growers.

(g) and (h) The price of tea is determined by demand and supply position and also depends on the quality of tea, which in turn depends on the quality of green tea leaf supplied. Since the quality of tea being produced varies from place to place and season to season, it may not be feasible to fix a floor price for green leaves.

Parking Place for Commuters of Metro Rail

291. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient parking space has been provided by the Metro rail on all sections in Delhi;

(b) if not, the details thereof alongwith the criteria fixed for packing space at each Metro station;

(c) the details of Metro stations where no parking space exists;

(d) whether heritage status of some buildings and monuments have been ignored while constructing Metro Rail thereby endangering them; and

(e) if so, the action taken for making the provision of parking place and protection of heritage buildings and monuments?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir. Sufficient parking space has been provided at most of the Metro Stations on the operational lines.

(b) Parking space has been provided on all the 18 Metro stations of Shahdara-Rithala section. However, parking space has been provided at only 3 stations of the Vishwa Vidyalaya-Central Secretariat section out of total 10 stations lying thereon as land was not available at other stations.

(c) The following stations have no parking space:—

Vidhan Sabha, Civil Lines, Delhi Main, Chawri Bazar, Rajiv Chowk, New Delhi and Central Secretariat.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Out of seven stations listed at (c) above, where parking space is not available, DMRC approached NDMC for land to provide parking place at Central Secretariat.

Parking space at remaining six stations is not planned due to non-availability of land, predominance of pedestrian traffic and availability of NDMC/MCD/Railways parking spaces.

[Translation]

Vocational Education

292. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

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

(a) the number of teachers working under vocational education in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the total amount provided under this scheme during 10th Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) An amount of Rs. 350 crore has been provided under the scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education at + 2 level during the 10th Five Year Plan. However, there is no separate allocation of funds for different States/UTs.

Issuance of Fake Challan

293. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:
SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Traffic Police Commissioner has received complaints with regard to issue of fake challans on several vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details on number of complaints found right; and

(c) the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to stop such fake challans in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) Delhi Police had issued 15,31,455 notices for violation of traffic

rules during the period from 1st January to 15th July, 2005 against which 3241 complaints, both Oral and in writing, were received during the aforesaid period. On the basis of these complaints, 1634 notices have been withdrawn as after enquiry it was found that the notices had been issued erroneously as the traffic police personnel were not able to record correctly the make, colour, registration number etc. of the vehicle. Delhi Police is in the process of amending the software presently in use so as to avoid issue of such erroneous challans. The owners of 297 vehicles were advised to pay fine; revised challans were issued to 115 current owners and in 1195 cases the owners were advised to contact the State Transport Authority.

[English]

Scheme on Performance and Credit Rating of Small Scale Industries

294. SHRI SURESH KURUP:
SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL:

Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details pertaining to the 'Performance and Credit Rating of Small Scale Industries' Scheme implemented through National Small Industries Corporation;

(b) whether the Government intend to simplify the credit norms under the schemes being implemented by SSI;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether a scheme enhancing credit to small industries has come into existence; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) The "Performance and Credit Rating Scheme for Small Scale Industries" being implemented through the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), is aimed at assisting the small scale industries (SSI) in obtaining performance and credit rating through approved credit rating agencies so that they may be able to improve their internal management and access institutional credit on favourable terms. Under the Scheme,

75 per cent of the fees paid by the SSI unit to an approved rating agency is reimbursed by the Government through the NSIC. The assistance under the Scheme is subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25,000, Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000, depending on the turnover of the SSI unit. NSIC has empanelled six reputed rating agencies to carry out the rating of the SSI units under this Scheme.

(b) and (c) Some of the measures taken by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to improve credit flow to the SSI units are fixing a time frame for disposal of their loan applications by banks, raising the limit of composite loans to Rs. 100 lakh and advice to the banks not to seek collateral security for loans upto Rs. 25 lakh from SSI units with good track record. In the Annual Policy Statement for 2005-06, the RBI has declared that it would review all its existing guidelines/instructions on lending to the SSI sector with a view, inter alia, to liberalising them and urge the banks to treat these guidelines as indicative minimum and adopt more favourable policies, as appropriate.

(d) and (e) The Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Small Industries was launched in August, 2000 to enhance credit flow to small scale industries. This Scheme is implemented by the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Small Industries (CGTSI), a trust settled by the Government of India and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). The Scheme provides guarantee cover on term loans and working capital loans extended to SSI units by banks or financial institutions (which become member lending institutions of the CGTSI), without collateral security or third party guarantee. Both new and existing SSI units are eligible to avail of benefits under the Scheme. The guarantee cover provided under the Scheme is 75% of the loan amount, upto a ceiling of Rs. 25 lakh. 30,252 cases have been provided guarantee cover aggregating to Rs. 617.63 crore under this Scheme since its inception upto 30 June, 2005.

Unspent Amount under SJSRY

295. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge amount sanctioned under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana is lying unspent with the various State Governments particularly the Karnataka Government;

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

(c) the manner in which the Union Government is monitoring the implementation of the said Scheme and proper utilization of funds released for the same; and

(d) the action taken against the State Government where funds are lying unutilised, diverted, misused etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) As reported by the States/UTs through Quarterly Progress Report, received upto 30.6.2005, an amount of Rs. 245.88 crore (including both Central and State share) is lying unspent with the States/UT Governments under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana since its inception. State of Kamataka has unspent balance of Rs. 813.29 lakhs as reported upto 30.6.2005. The details of unspent funds, State-wise, is given in the

Statement. This unspent balance is due to huge amount of funds transferred from the old UPA Schemes as opening balance for SJSRY, non-utilization of funds due to lack of flexibility in the scheme guidelines, component wise release/monitoring of funds, non-cooperation of banks under self-employment component etc.

(c) and (d) The States/Union Territory Governments are instructed from time to time to make vigorous efforts to maximize the achievements with reference to the utilization of the available funds to also contribute and utilize the matching State share and to timely furnish the requisite utilization certificates and Quarterly Progress Reports so that allocated funds are fully released/utilized. The State/Union Territory Governments are persuaded from time to time for effective implementation of the scheme and close monitoring is done at the Central level through periodical review meetings/field visits and Quarterly Progress Reports.

Statement

Unspent Fund available with State/UTs reported upto 30.6.2005

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Central Share	State Share	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1171.87	2390.73	3562.60
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	142.46	42.42	184.88
3.	Assam	757.61	270.72	1028.33
4.	Bihar	1413.10	318.32	1731.42
5.	Chhattisgarh	369.74	91.66	461.40
6.	Goa	72.21	42.80	115.01
7.	Gujarat	2054.89	239.43	2294.32
8.	Haryana	520.42	173.46	693.88
9.	Himachal Pradesh	42.89	14.20	57.09
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	107.91	296.20	404.11
11.	Jharkhand	268.74	0.00	268.74
12.	Karnataka	508.33	304.96	813.29
13.	Kerala	782.39	447.32	1229.71
14.	Madhya Pradesh	557.24	224.42	781.66

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Maharashtra	1325.71	1407.14	2732.85
16.	Manipur	232.69	6.42	239.12
17.	Meghalaya	106.65	92.19	198.84
18.	Mizoram	632.21	0.00	632.21
19.	Nagaland	13.32	107.50	120.82
20.	Orissa	-96.46	-46.74	-143.20
21.	Punjab	-252.76	-56.64	-309.40
22.	Rajasthan	597.74	641.79	1239.53
23.	Sikkim	59.29	-42.19	17.10
24.	Tamil Nadu	800.54	273.57	1074.11
25.	Tripura	262.30	107.74	370.04
26.	Uttaranchal	211.09	15.17	226.26
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1240.44	647.68	1888.12
28.	West Bengal	274.23	359.17	633.40
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	55.12	0.00	55.12
30.	Chandigarh	608.54	0.00	608.54
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	63.55	0.00	63.55
32.	Daman and Diu	201.18	0.00	201.18
33.	Delhi	308.15	113.18	421.33
34.	Pondicherry	600.42	91.64	692.06
Total		16013.76	8574.26	24588.02

*Negative amount is due to excess expenditure on account of the interests earned from the unspent funds from old UPA Schemes.

Spices Trade

296. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the hardships of pepper and cardamom farmers;

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

(c) whether Indian Pepper and Cardamom are high in quality;

(d) the action taken by the Government to capture world market for these Spices;

(e) whether the previous Government had given some incentives for natural Rubber growers;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith export of Natural Rubber during the last five years;

(g) whether there is the hindrance for this Government to give subsidy or other support for export of spices including Pepper, Cardamom and Vanilla; and

(h) if not, the initiatives taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) Government has received representations about the hardships being faced by pepper and cardamom growers on account of a decline in prices of these commodities.

(b) In order to arrest the decline in prices of pepper and cardamom, Government has taken following steps:—

- Issue of advance licenses for import of duty free pepper has been suspended, except for light pepper.
- Sale of processed pepper products in the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) by 100% Export Oriented Units (EOUs) has been banned.
- In order to reduce cost of cultivation and curing of cardamom, Government has approved two new schemes viz. 'Improved Cardamom Curing Devices for Small Cardamom' and 'Rain Water Harvesting for Irrigation in Small Cardamom and Vanilla'.
- Spices Board is promoting the recently launched 'Flavourit' brand in order to increase demand of selected grades of cardamom and pepper.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In order to capture the world market for spices, Government, in addition to implementing export oriented plan schemes, has also taken following steps:

- Government provides support for promoting value added export of pepper and cardamom.
- The 'Flavourit' brand has been introduced to capture the premium segment of consumers in export markets.
- Government is supporting research to develop new end uses and validation of the nutraceutical and curative properties of spices, including pepper and cardamom.

(e) The incentives provided to natural rubber growers, as a part of the 9th Five Year Plan schemes and continued in the 10th Plan, include providing assistance for re-planting; new planting; enhancement of productivity

and generation of quality planting material. Rubber Board also promoted the formation and strengthening of village level organisations to provide better services to growers. Technical and financial support have also been extended to selected Rubber Producers' Societies to function as centres for community processing, marketing and technology transfer.

(f) Export of natural rubber for the last five years is given below:—

Year	Quantity exported (MTs)
2000-01	13,356
2001-02	6,995
2002-03	55,311
2003-04	75,905
2004-05	46,169

(g) and (h) There is a hindrance for direct export subsidy inasmuch as WTO agreements prohibit export subsidies other than those which have been scheduled by Members under its relevant provisions. Any export subsidy must be designed to offset costs of international transport and freight and/or costs of marketing. Such a WTO compatible subsidy scheme is not under operation at present.

[*Translation*]

Misutilisation of Funds of Doner

297. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION please to state:

(a) whether the Government agree that despite having an Act of Parliament in 1972 and spending crores of rupees since 2000 for the development of North Eastern Region there has been no balanced development in the region;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and action taken in this regard;

(c) the total number of complaints of misuse of funds have been received by the Government; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure the full utilisation of the funds allocated for the projects?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) No Sir. It is not correct to say that there has been no balanced development in the NE Region since 1972. The process of balanced development is a continuous one. Ever since its inception, NEC has been creating socio-economic infrastructure etc. to catalyse balanced development of North Eastern Region. To further enable NEC to achieve its objectives, it has been assigned the role of Regional Planning Body through the amendment of NEC Act 1971. The NEC has also been restructured recently.

(c) No complaint of misuse of NEC funds has been received by the Government.

(d) NEC Secretariat monitors the progress of implementation of projects funded by NEC and the utilization of funds sanctioned and released for such projects on a regular basis.

Housing Problem in Delhi

298. SHRI SURAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has been able to solve efficiently the housing problem in Delhi in view of Delhi's increasing population;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the measures taken to fulfil the requirement;

(c) the number of houses constructed and allotted by DDA during the last three years;

(d) the number of houses to be constructed by DDA in the next two years and the measures taken in the light of above;

(e) the number of those houses which was allotted by DDA but have not yet been occupied or the number of cases lying pending due to disputes and DDA's policy regarding those flats;

(f) whether DDA is coming out with some housing scheme in near future; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Delhi

Development Authority (DDA) has reported that it has made extensive efforts to provide housing by way of built up flats of various categories under different schemes, allotment of land to Cooperative Housing Societies, allotment of plotted land under the Rohini Residential Scheme, 1981, development of Resettlement Colonies, rehabilitation/relocation of Slum & JJ clusters, allotment of alternate residential plots in lieu of land acquisition, etc. At present, there is a backlog of 14,039 flats under various housing schemes, which is expected to be cleared by the end of 2005.

Similarly, DDA has allotted 53,551 plots out of a total of 82384 registrants under Rohini Residential Scheme, 1981. At present, there is a backlog of 27043 plots under the scheme, which is expected to be cleared by the end of 2006.

(c) During the years from 2002-03 to 2004-05, 17,093 houses of various categories, (HIG, MIG, LIG and Janta/EWS) have been constructed by DDA. During the same period, 39,184 houses of the above categories have been allotted.

(d) 22,244 flats are under construction/planned to be constructed in the next two years. In addition, DDA has plans to construct multi-storeyed single room tenements for relocation/resettlement of eligible JJ dwellers.

(e) DDA has reported that the flats are vacant in respect of cases where mutations and court cases are pending or where codal formalities are not completed.

(f) and (g) The DDA has reported that new Housing Scheme is launched as and when flats become available after new constructions or due to cancellations/surrender of allotments and subject to provision of basic amenities.

[English]

Revamping Working of Universities

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to revamp the working of the universities in the country;

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

(c) whether the administrative set up in the Universities is also proposed to be restructured alongwith the change in the fee structure-proposed; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken/proposed to be taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Indian Corruption Study, 2005

300. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has studied 'India Corruption Study-2005' released by Transparency International recently;

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

(c) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Transparency International India in alliance with Centre for Media Studies has conducted a survey of eleven public services in twenty major states. The study focuses only on the corruption experience by the 'Common Man' in getting services from various service providers *i.e.* Government departments. The study has highlighted seven key factors responsible for corruption in the system. These include—

- Lack of transparency and accountability in the system,
- Lack of an effective corruption reporting mechanisms,
- Lack of honesty in officials in the Government,
- Acceptance of Bribe as a way of life, custom and culture,
- Ineffective judiciary,
- Poor economic policies, and
- Inadequate training and orientation of Government officials.

(c) The Government is fully alive to the need to eradicate corruption and effectively implement its policy of 'Zero Tolerance' to corruption. The Department of Personnel and Training have reported that all available inputs including findings of such surveys are taken into account in formulating appropriate policies/strategies to combat corruption.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Technical Institutes

301. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3863 dated April 19, 2005 and state:

(a) whether the information on setting up of technical institutions with Indo-German cooperation has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay therein; and

(d) the time by which the requisite information is likely to be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Technical institutes set up in the country so far with Indo-German collaboration are (1) IIT, Madras (Tamil Nadu) under the Department of Secondary & Higher Education. (2) Five Centres for Electronics Test Engineering one each at Kolkata (West Bengal), Bangalore (Karnataka), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Pune (Maharashtra) and Noida (Uttar Pradesh) under the Department of Electronics. (3) Four tool room programmes under the Indo-German Tool Room Programme one each at Ahmedabad (Gujarat), Aurangabad (Maharashtra), Indore (Madhya Pradesh) and Ludhiana (Punjab) under the Ministry of Small Scale Industry. (4) Foreman Training Institute, Bangalore (Karnataka) and (5) National Instructional Media Institute, Chennai (Tamil Nadu) under Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour & Employment.

At present there is no proposal to set up more institutes with Indo-German Collaboration.

*[English]***C.N.R. Rao Committee Report**

302. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received report from C.N.R. Rao Committee set up to work out the modalities for reintroduction of the University Grants Commission's Research Scientists Scheme;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) whether the Government has accepted all of the recommendations; and

(d) 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) The recommendations of the Committee are as under:

- (i) Scientists working under the Research Scientists Scheme of the University Grants Commission will continue to work under this programme as earlier.
- (ii) Supernumerary positions may be created to absorb the scientists wherever possible. Those absorbed by various institutions will no longer be the part of this Scheme.
- (iii) As far as possible, scientists under this programme should get accommodated in central institutions such as central universities, IITs, NITs etc.
- (iv) The rules of superannuation for scientists will be of the institutions where they get absorbed. While there will no difficulty in opting for the rules of the central institutions for superannuation for those absorbed in central institutions, those in state universities and elsewhere will be governed by the rules of those institutions.

Those who do not get absorbed, will continue to be governed by the rules of the existing scheme in regard to the age of superannuation.

(v) Suitable schemes may be employed to review the cases of scientists in 'A' and 'B' categories, who do not get absorbed anywhere, for the purpose of giving promotions to deserving persons.

(vi) The Committee will look into alternative methods of attracting talented professionals to educational institutions.

(vii) Further recruitment under the Research Scientists Scheme should be discontinued forthwith.

(c) On the basis of the recommendations of the CNR Rao Committee a Task Force was constituted under Prof. M.M. Sharma, Emeritus Professor, Institute of Chemical Technology University of Mumbai. The Task Force has submitted a report on alternative methods of attracting talented professionals to educational institutions in basic scientific research, and the UGC has been directed to operationalise the Task Forces Report. The other recommendations of the CNR Rao Committee are under consideration of the Government.

(d) The Task Force has mainly recommended that in order to promote quality scientific research in universities, infrastructural facilities ought to be upgraded by providing development grants for modern laboratories, physical infrastructure including uninterrupted power supply, water, safety, requirements of international standards, high level equipment with built-in maintenance mechanism, exclusive research students' hostel and a research starter fund, need to create ten networking centres in Basic Sciences in leading departments of universities in different parts of the country to promote collaborative research, access to advanced facilities and imparting training in frontier areas, etc.

WTO Conference

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

(a) the details of the issues intended to be discussed at the forthcoming Hong Kong Ministerial Conference of WTO;

(b) whether the main agenda for such conference is related to agriculture produce; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to protect the interests of our agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) The sixth Ministerial Conference of the WTO proposed to be held in Hong Kong would, among other things, review the progress of ongoing negotiations launched under the Doha Work Programme. The Doha Work Programme covers mainly negotiations in Agriculture, Services, Non Agricultural Market Access (NAMA), Trade Facilitation and Development Issues. More significantly, many Members would like to establish the modalities for Agriculture and NAMA by Hong Kong Ministerial Conference.

(c) India has made concerted efforts to develop common positions and strategies with like-minded developing countries, including in the G-20 Alliance on Agriculture and the G-33 Alliance on Special Products. These efforts have served to ensure, inter alia, that the elements and principles incorporated in the agreed Framework on Agriculture of 1 August 2004 lead to substantial reductions in trade-distorting domestic support provided to their farm sector largely by the developed countries, a credible end date for elimination of their export subsidies, and substantial market access improvements for products of export interest to developing countries. Any additional commitments, particularly in market access, by developing countries like India, should serve to safeguard their food and livelihood security concerns and rural development needs. Government is determined to ensure that our concerns continue to be adequately addressed as these negotiations proceed.

Allocation of Funds under N.L.M.

304. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to States and Union Territories under the National Literacy Mission (NLM) scheme, State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the total amount spent by the State Governments;

(c) whether the Government has introduced any new scheme in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Under the schemes of National Literacy Mission (NLM), funds are not released to State

Governments and Union Territory Administrations, but directly to District and State level registered societies. Amount released to these societies during 2004-05 is given in the Statement enclosed. Information regarding expenditure incurred by them against the above released amount is being collected.

(c) and (d) No new scheme has been introduced by Government. However, the National Literacy Mission Authority has decided in April, 2005 to launch Special Literacy Drive, to be funded from existing schemes, in 150 districts of the country, having lowest literacy rates as per Census 2001.

Statement

Total Grants released under the Schemes of NLM during 2004-05

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sl.No.	State/UT	2004-05
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1124.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	147.97
3.	Assam	184.23
4.	Bihar	1168.67
5.	Chhattisgarh	546.24
6.	Goa	16.08
7.	Gujarat	742.57
8.	Haryana	446.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40.65
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	153.09
11.	Jharkhand	220.84
12.	Karnataka	2774.54
13.	Kerala	742.16
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3199.81
15.	Maharashtra	591.14
16.	Manipur	172.88
17.	Meghalaya	194.11

1	2	3
18.	Mizoram	15.00
19.	Nagaland	152.68
20.	Orissa	791.77
21.	Punjab	48.02
22.	Rajasthan	2332.96
23.	Sikkim	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	1846.28
25.	Tripura	344.68
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2335.75
27.	Uttaranchal	287.49
28.	West Bengal	1753.03
29.	Chandigarh	149.06
30.	Delhi	127.03
31.	Pondicherry	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00
33.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
35.	Lakshdweep	11.74
Total		22661.50

Thesis on-Line

305. KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has decided to create an electronic Indian Thesis Database;

(b) if so, whether the Ph.D. Research Scholars in the country would now be permitted to submit their thesis on-line;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the main advantages of the proposed new system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Complaints Pending with NHRC

306. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:
DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints lying pending for disposal with National Human Rights Commission in the various States, State-wise, particularly in Punjab during the last three years, till-date; and

(b) the effective steps taken/being taken by the Government for expeditious disposal of pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The total number of complaints lying pending for disposal with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in the various States including Punjab for the period 2002-2003 to 2004-2005 and upto 19.7.2005 is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) The NHRC is making all efforts to dispose off the pending cases expeditiously. The Commission has disposed off as many as 85661 cases during the year 2004-2005.

Statement

Statement showing total number of complaints pending for disposal with National Human Rights Commission during the years 2003, 2004 and 2005

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006 (as on 19.7.2005)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	883	1165	1200	1228
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41	51	39	40

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	230	326	332	340
4.	Bihar	4098	5420	4881	4760
5.	Goa	27	37	32	29
6.	Gujarat	652	867	804	787
7.	Haryana	1770	2267	1684	1666
8.	Himachal Pradesh	113	143	119	111
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	303	512	516	452
10.	Karnataka	548	689	663	685
11.	Kerala	258	289	292	278
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1585	1742	1196	1154
13.	Maharashtra	1788	2253	1886	1780
14.	Manipur	47	90	109	107
15.	Meghalaya	22	30	35	36
16.	Mizoram	8	18	17	17
17.	Nagaland	10	29	30	26
18.	Orissa	639	956	813	807
19.	Punjab	977	1447	1388	1307
20.	Rajasthan	1732	2868	1629	1470
21.	Sikkim	6	7	4	6
22.	Tamil Nadu	1037	1317	1285	1244
23.	Tripura	36	57	58	58
24.	Uttar Pradesh	20801	29871	22512	19628
25.	West Bengal	643	854	881	831
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	10	12	10
27.	Chandigarh	54	79	65	71
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	9	6	6
29.	Daman and Diu	2	3	4	4
30.	Delhi	2770	4163	4367	4072
31.	Lakshdweep	4	3	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Pondicherry	23	33	24	26
33.	Chhattisgarh	241	298	238	225
34.	Jharkhand	825	1518	1359	1308
35.	Uttaranchal	798	1333	998	911
Total		42981	60754	49479	45479

Export of Mangoes

307. SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the export of mangoes during the last two years and thereafter, county-wise;

(b) the foreign exchange earned during the above period;

(c) whether any long term contract has been signed with China for export of different varieties of mangoes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the share of each State producing mangoes in the export;

(f) the action taken to popularize mangoes abroad; and

(g) the manner in which the Government propose to help State Governments to plant more mango trees of the varieties liked by the importing countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) The quantity of mango exported to major importing countries is given below—

(Quantity in metric tons)

Country	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05*
Bangladesh	13392.85	23797.13	32128.67
Bahrain	966.89	635.85	769.51
U.K.	1227.57	1511.63	1099.55
Kuwait	807.41	438.30	222.56
Malaysia	372.63	294.23	145
Netherlands	1089.13	855.94	489.70
Nepal	426.19	2930.11	3269.43
Oman	512.13	550.73	143.40
Saudi Arabia	2085.02	3845.72	1653.34
UAE	14033.56	21056.16	6555.32

Source: APEDA *provisional figures for April-December 2004

(b) The foreign exchange earned during the two years is given below:

Year	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05*
Amount (Rupees in lakhs)	8419.44	11051.93	7493.42

Source: DGCI&S

*Provisional figures for April-December, 2004.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) State-wise figures of the export of mangoes are not maintained.

(f) Indian mango is being popularized abroad through promotion campaigns, participation in exhibitions, organization of buyer-seller meets and pursuing various countries to open up their markets.

(g) Based upon the international demand of Indian varieties of mangoes Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) is advising State Governments and growers for planting the commercially acceptable international varieties.

Travel Concession to Senior Citizens and Students

308. DR. P.P. KOYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any travel concession is being provided to senior citizens, person with disability and students in Lakshdweep as it exists in several States and UTs;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented in Lakshdweep?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) 50% concession in the ship fare in deck-class of all the ships run by the Lakshdweep Administration is being provided to the persons having disability.

(b) and (c) The operation of ships in the Lakshdweep sector is highly subsidized with 85-90% subsidy component. The people of Lakshdweep are, therefore, already enjoying about 85-90% travel concession in ship fare in the Lakshdweep sector.

Visit of Delegation to Pakistan

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

(a) whether a delegation of FICCI has recently visited Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the purpose of their visit;

(c) whether the FICCI delegation has submitted any report to the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) At the invitation of Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FPCCI), a 104-member business delegation organized by Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) visited Pakistan during the month of May 2005. The purpose of the visit was to explore mutual business opportunities and build economic and trade alliances.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The two apex bodies, FICCI & FPCCI, formed a Business to Business Joint Study Group. The Group has identified 10 areas of focus, namely, (1) agriculture and agro-processing, (2) services, (3) petrochemicals and chemicals, (4) infrastructure, (5) textiles and garments, (6) engineering, (7) gems and jewelry and lifestyle, (8) large-scale industries (9) investment, and (10) technology transfer.

[*Translation*]

Functioning of Coaching Centres

310. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of existence of such Coaching Centres in Delhi and other big cities of the country which are taking heavy amount from the students for getting them through Medical/Engineering and other All India level Entrance Examinations;

(b) if so, the details of such coaching centres;

(c) whether these centres played any role in leakage of question papers of all India level Examinations last years; and

(d) the action taken against such coaching centres, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Government are aware of existence of Coaching Centres in Delhi and other big cities of the country. However, no centralised data-base is maintained of such Coaching Centres.

(c) and (d) According to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), there has been an instance where some coaching institutes procured All India Pre-Medical Test (AIPMT) (Preliminary) Exam, 2004 question paper from a CBSE employee in return for money. The CBSE has reported that the police have filed charge sheets in the courts relating to leakage of question papers in the AIPMT (Prelim) Exam, 2004.

[English]

Primitive Tribes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

311. SHRI TAPIR GAO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primitive tribes living in Andaman and Nicobar Island as per the latest census; and

(b) the steps taken for the development of the great Andamanese, Onge, Jarawa, Sentese and Shompens tribes in the field of health, hygiene, education, housing and bring these five tribes in mainstream of human civilization?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) The Census figures of 2001 for Primitive Tribes have not yet been published. As per 1991 Census, the population of 5 Primitive Tribes of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, namely Great Andamanese, Jarawas, Onge, Sentese & Shompens is 32, 89, 101, 24 and 131 respectively.

(b) The Sentese tribe continues to profess hostility towards all the outsiders and remain isolated on a

separate island since time immemorial. The Jarawas & Shompens are nomadic hunters and gatherers. The areas inhabited by them have been declared as Tribal Reserve. Since, they are nomadic, no permanent housing at one place has been felt necessary for them as yet. The health care facility for the Jarawas has been provided in the Primary Health Centers at Kadamtala, Tusnabad and Port Blair. Health care facility for Shompens has been provided at Primary Health Centre, Campbell Bay. The Great Andamanese and Onges have been settled at Strait Islands and Dugong Creek in Little Andaman and have been provided with the free houses, free medical converge, primary school, electricity, free ration, drinking water etc.

[Translation]

Review of Centrally Sponsored Scheme

312. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE:
SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has reviewed the Centrally sponsored schemes being implemented for development of agro and rural industries;

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

(c) whether there is any co-ordination with the State Governments for implementation of these schemes;

(d) if so, State-wise details of funds allocated and target set and achieved for setting up of agro and rural industries in the country, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken to achieve the set target and to encourage agro and rural industry sector?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The only Centrally sponsored scheme implemented by the Government in the Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries, namely, Scheme for Co-operativisation in the Coir Sector, has been reviewed. The review suggested changes in the scheme in respect of raw husk procurement defibering, coir yarn production and marketing.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The State-wise details of funds released under the above mentioned Scheme are as under:

(Rs. lakh)

Sl.No.	State	Total Outlay	Govt. of India subsidy	Subsidy released
1.	Kerala	Rs. 2676.00	Rs. 535.00	Rs. 535.00
2.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 1491.00	Rs. 84.24	Rs. 84.24
3.	Karnataka	Rs. 465.48	Rs. 82.90	Rs. 82.90
4.	Orissa	Rs. 417.00	Rs. 83.40	Rs. 83.40
5.	West Bengal	Rs. 12.00	Rs. 02.50	Rs. 02.50

The State-wise details of targets set and achieved as under:

Sl.No.	State	Physical targets	Achievement
1.	Kerala	(i) 58 De-fibering Units (ii) 125 Spinning Units	(i) 45 De-fibering Units (ii) 89 Spinning Units
2.	Tamil Nadu	(i) 10 Fibre Extraction and automatic yarn spinning units (ii) 6 Semi automatic loom (iii) 5 Automatic yarn spinning units	(i) 7 Fibre Extraction and automatic yarn spinning units (ii) 1 Semi automatic loom (iii) 5 Automatic yarn spinning units
3.	West Bengal	1 Spinning Unit consisting of 50 motorised ratts	1 Spinning Unit consisting of 50 motorised ratts
4.	Orissa	Modernisation and expansion of one rubberized coir manufacturing unit	The project is under implementation
5.	Karnataka	Setting up of 31 new primary cooperative societies, modernization and expansion of existing cooperative societies	16 new primary cooperative societies have been set up.

Allotment of Land by DDA

313. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority had leased out land to some private schools on cheaper rates on the condition of reserving 25 per cent seats for poor students of the area but these schools are now flouting the said conditions;

(b) if so, the total number of the schools to which DDA has leased outland till March 31, 2005 and the name-wise details thereof;

(c) whether the DDA has taken any action against the schools which have flouted the conditions of lease; and

(d) if so, the number of such schools identified and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) DDA allots land to societies at the zonal variant rates as approved by the Government from time to time for the purpose of running schools. The allotment conditions include a provision for reserving a prescribed percentage of seats for poor students free of cost.

(b) DDA has reported that it has allotted land to approximately 675 schools till 31 March, 2005.

(c) and (d) As per the list supplied by the Department of Education, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) to DDA, about 93 schools allotted land by DDA are reportedly not complying with the freeship condition. Show Cause Notices have been issued by DDA to these schools giving opportunity to comply with the freeship condition or face cancellation of allotment/lease deed.

[English]

Meeting of NEC in Shillong

314. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the recent North Eastern Council meeting held at Shillong in June this year vital security related issues pertaining to the North Eastern Region were discussed;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith specific proposal made by Assam Chief Minister in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereon?

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

(b) and (c) In the meeting of the NEC held at Shillong on 22nd June 2005 the Chief Minister of Assam suggested that the role of NEC in dealing with security related issues should be finalized. He also mentioned that it was necessary to focus attention on issues like support to subversive activities of underground organizations by our neighbouring countries, smuggling and other anti-social activities in border areas and other cross-border problems. He further wanted that the role of NEC in these external and internal security aspects should be clarified.

(d) Security situation in the North Eastern region is under constant review by the Governments and all necessary measures have been taken to deal with the situation.

People Living in Jhuggi-Jhompris in Delhi

315. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has assessed the number of persons residing in Jhuggi-Jhompris in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to construct four-storeyed housing complexes in their areas for habitants;

(c) if so, the areas identified and the approximate amount to be spent on these housing complexes; and

(d) the cost of per housing unit to be recovered from the allottees?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir. However, Slum & JJ Department (MCD) had estimated about 6 lakh jhuggi families in Delhi having population of about 30 lakh people.

(b) to (d) Government has accorded in-principle approval to DDA to take up a pilot project for construction of multi-storeyed tenements for relocation of slum dwellers at Tehkhand using land as resource. An area of 18 hectares of land has been identified for the purpose which will provide 3200 EWS tenements (approx. 25 sq. mtr. each in multi-storeyed complex) for slum relocation.

The cost details have not been finalized.

Construction of Community Centres/Barat Ghars

316. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals for the construction of Community Centres/Barat Ghars in Delhi pending with the Union Government, location-wise;

(b) the reasons for pendency of these proposals;

(c) whether land/buildings for the construction of Community Centres/Barat Ghars in Delhi has been allotted;

(d) if so, the details thereof, location-wise and the amount allocated for the same; and

(e) the time by which the construction work is likely to be started at these Community Centres/Barat Ghars?

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

Atrocities on Christians

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

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the Union Government with regard to atrocities committed on Christians in various States during the last three years and till date;

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

(c) the number of persons arrested and punished;

(d) the number of cases filed in the courts; and

(e) the effective measures being taken or proposed to be taken to control such type of crimes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) Complaints regarding alleged harassment and atrocities against minorities including Christians are received from time to time and the same are taken up with the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations for appropriate action.

As per available information the details of incidents involving Christians during the last three years (2002, 2003 and 2004) and current year 2005 (Jan. to May) are as under:

Year	No. of Incidents	No. of persons killed	No. of persons injured
2002	72	4	54
2003	32	4	19
2004	27	4	43
2005 (Jan to May) Tentative	21	1	20

Under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and registration of cases, investigation and prosecution are the primary concern of the State Governments. Hence, details in respect of, number of persons arrested and punished and number of cases filed in the courts etc. are not Centrally maintained by the Government of India and are not readily available.

Apart from the various Constitutional and legal provisions as well as various institutional mechanisms established for protection of the rights of the minorities in the country, the Union Government has also taken a variety of administrative measures and promotional efforts in this regard. These include constant review of the communal situation in the country, maintaining a continuous watch over the activities of organizations having a bearing on peace and communal harmony, sending alert messages, sharing of information, sending Central Para-Military forces to the States on the specific request of the concerned State Government(s), assistance in the modernization of the State Police Forces etc. The Union Government has also issued to all the States/Union Territories comprehensive guidelines to promote communal harmony. These guidelines contain steps to be taken with regard to prevention of communal riots, provision for relief/rehabilitation to the victims, effective utilization of Peace Committee mechanisms in defusing communal tension, restoration of normalcy in the affected areas etc. The promotional efforts include providing grants for organizations engaged in activities promoting communal harmony, annual Communal Harmony Awards and Kabir Puraskar and observance of Quami Ekta Week, etc.

Security to VIP

318. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of the concrete steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide proper/adequate safety and security to MPs/VIPs in the country in general and Delhi in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Security is provided to VIPs either on the basis of the position being held like Union Ministers and Judges of Supreme Court, High Court, etc. or it is provided on the basis of threat from terrorist, militants, organized criminal Mafia as assessed, by the Central Security Agencies. A periodical review of security of the VIPs including MPs is also conducted by the Government of India and security of threatened individuals is increased or decreased

depending on the current level of threat. Intelligence inputs regarding security including that of MPs are regularly shared with the State/UT Governments. Delhi Police provides area security in the high security zone where most of the ViPs/MPs are staying in addition to, individual categorized security to threatened persons.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of Land by DDA

319. SHRI SITARAM SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority is allotting land for the construction of office buildings and other buildings for the various welfare and cultural organisations;

(b) if so, the details of the organisations which have been allotted land during the last three years;

(c) the number of organisations in waiting list, till date;

(d) whether the Union Government is ensuring to monitor the fact that the land so allotted is used for the same purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) allots land to various categories of institutions including social or charitable organizations and local bodies for various purposes that include construction of office buildings and other buildings in order to carry out their activities.

(b) The details of allotments made under various categories as reported by DDA are indicated in the Statement enclosed.

(c) DDA has reported that 229 applications in religious category, 301 in school category and 23 in socio-cultural category are pending with it at present. Sites for other categories namely hospitals, clubs, higher/professional educational institutes and community hall (residual sites after allotting to local bodies) are to be disposed of through auction only.

(d) and (e) DDA has reported that as and when any violation of allotment terms is noticed, appropriate action is taken as per terms and conditions of allotment/lease deed.

Statement

Allotment of Land by DDA

Purpose	2002	2003	2004	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Community Halls	29	03	—	32
Religious sites	06	—	—	06
Hospitals	—	—	—	00
Institute	19	—	—	19
Club	—	—	—	00
Govt. Colleges	—	—	—	00
Govt. Schools	23	—	—	23
Govt. Sr. Sec. & Primary Schools	06	—	04	10
Pvt. Sr. Sec. Schools	13	12	—	25

1	2	3	4	5
Pvt. Nursery Schools	42	27	—	69
Campus/Residential Plots (Govt./Other Central Govt. allotments	01	—	—	01
MCD allotments	23	—	09	32
Hospital/State/Central/DTTDC/ DHS/Social Welfare/Law Deptt.	22	—	04	26
DTC Bus Terminal	02	—	—	02
Police Station	07	01	01	09
MTNL	05	—	—	05
D.M.S.	12	—	—	12
Mother Dairy	28	—	—	28
BSES/Transco	07	—	64	71
Govt. Undertaking/DAMB	02	01	—	03
ESI Dispensary	—	—	—	00
DMRC	02	11	—	13
Total	249	55	82	386

[English]

Foot-Path Worker in Chandigarh

320. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 3785 in Lok Sabha on 19th April, 2005 and state:

(a) whether the matter relating to foot-path workers and such practice being in vogue even in the most advanced countries was brought to the notice of the High Court;

(b) whether the said order of the High Court covered the case of foot-path workers working on road side for decades to eke out a living;

(c) whether the Administration went in appeal to the Supreme Court against the said order; and

(d) the details of pressure and the quarters for which such pressure emanated to not check encroachment on Government land?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There is always resistance or opposition to vacation of encroachments on Government land and requests and interventions come from various sources.

Illegal Commercial use of Residential Properties

321. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 2863 dated August 17, 2004 and state:

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has reported that it has taken up a survey in respect of residential properties being used for commercial activities. It has also reported that action has been initiated against 655 properties during the calendar year 2004.

Death due to Heat Wave

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

- (a) the number of persons died due to heat wave in the country during 2005, State-wise; and
- (b) the details of the compensation paid to the kith and kin of those who died due to heat wave, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) As per the information received from the State Governments/Union Territories, 340 persons are reported to have died due to heat wave in the year 2005. The States which have reported deaths due to heat wave are Andhra Pradesh (98), Orissa (197), West Bengal (25) Rajasthan (14) and Punjab (6).

(b) There is no provision in the Schemes of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and Natural Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) to provide for financial assistance to the families of persons who have died due to heat wave.

The State Governments may provide assistance in such cases if there is a provision in their respective Relief Codes/Manuals. The State Government of West Bengal and Orissa are reported to have provided compensation to the next of kith and kin of those who died due to heat wave @ Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively.

G-8 Meet

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

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

- (a) whether G-8 in their recent meeting has decided to abolish Agriculture export subsidy;
- (b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. G-8 in its annual summit held from 6-8 July 2005 has made a statement to eliminate all forms of export subsidies by a credible end date.

In the on going negotiations on agriculture in the World Trade Organisation (WTO) India, along with other Members of the World Trade Organisation holding similar interests and concerns have demanded that all forms of export subsidies must be eliminated and all forms of trade-distorting support provided by developed countries to their agriculture sector must be eliminated/substantially reduced consistent with the mandate agreed to the Doha Ministerial Meeting of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in November 2001 and the Framework Agreement of July 2004.

Shortage of Girls Hostels

324. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a shortage of girls hostels in Delhi;
- (b) if so, whether the Government is aware that girls belonging to other States and working/studying in Delhi are forced to stay as paying guests or in private hostels endangering their safety;
- (c) if so, whether there is any proposal to construct more girls hostels in Delhi;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) While there is no authentic survey of shortage of hostel accommodation for girls in Delhi, a number of girls are reportedly using private accommodation facilities.

(c) and (d) As per the information given by the Department of Women & Child Development, under the Scheme of Assistance for Construction/Expansion of Hostel Building for Working Women being implemented by that Department financial assistance towards the construction of 19 hostel buildings in Delhi for a capacity of 2586 hostellers has so far been extended since inception of the scheme in 1972-73.

Six Colleges under the Delhi University have hostels for girls students. There are three proposals for hostels with the UGC from the Colleges of the University of Delhi namely the Mata Sundri College for Women, the Maitreyi College and the Dayal Singh College (Day).

(e) Does not arise.

Activities of Militants

325. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL:
SHRI KIREN RIJJU:
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:
SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:
SHRI HEMLAL MURMU:
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:
MOHD. SHAHID:
SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL:
SHRI MUNSHI RAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the activities of militants and infiltration in the country have increased in the recent past;

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

(c) whether the Government has strengthened its security agencies to face the challenges of militancy;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the terrorist incidents held during 2005, till date, State-wise;

(f) the number of persons injured/killed and militants killed/arrested in such incidents during the said period;

(g) the name of the outfits involved in such incidents; and

(h) the action plan formulated by the Government to crush the evil design of militant outfits in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Recent available inputs indicate that the level of violence has gone down in Jammu and Kashmir and in naxalite affected states. Number of violent incidents remains more or less the same in the case of North-Eastern States during the period from 1st January to 30th June, 2005 as compared to the corresponding period of 2004.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has schemes such as Modernization of State Police forces to strengthen State Police forces including Special Branches in terms of modern weaponry and communication equipment and also the programme of modernization of CPMFs. In addition, the Ministry of Home Affairs also has Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Schemes for J&K, North-Eastern States and Naxalite affected States.

(e) to (g) The information is given in the Statement enclosed.

(h) The strategy of the Government is to deal with the menace of terrorism in a holistic manner in political, development and security fronts. In order to curb terrorist activities, the Government has pursued a multi-pronged approach which includes strengthening the border management to check infiltration, galvanizing the intelligence machinery, improved technology, weaponry and equipment for security forces both at the Centre and in the States, neutralizing plans of terrorist groups/anti-national elements by well coordinated intelligence based operations.

Statement

The available information about terrorist violence in J&K, North-Eastern States, Delhi and UP and naxalite affected States during the current year upto 30.06.2005 is as under:—

Jammu and Kashmir

Number of terrorist incidents	Number of persons killed	Terrorists killed*	Terrorists arrested
981	360	463	170

Naxalite affected States

Name of the State	Number of Terrorists incidents	Number of persons killed*	Terrorists killed	Terrorists arrested
Andhra Pradesh	344	125	77	228
Jharkhand	153	38	5	93
Chhattisgarh	196	29	4	129
Bihar	112	34	6	139
Maharashtra	45	17	—	12
Orissa	26	4	2	71
Uttar Pradesh	3	—	3	46
Madhya Pradesh	15	1	—	6
West Bengal	4	1	—	45
Karnataka	5	2	4	9

North Eastern States

Name of the State	Number of Terrorists incidents	Number of persons killed*	Terrorists killed	Terrorists arrested
Assam	190	48	48	116
Meghalaya	20	1	10	44
Tripura	70	17	14	48
Arunachal Pradesh	12	—	7	28
Nagaland	103	18	46	22
Mizoram	3	2	—	13
Manipur	162	78	67	209

Delhi

Number of terrorist incidents	Number of persons killed*	Terrorists killed	Terrorists arrested
1 (twin bomb blasts in Cinema Halls on may 22, 2005)	1 (Civilian)	—	8 (directly related to the incidents)

*Persons killed include civilians and/security force personnel

Uttar Pradesh

Number of terrorist incidents	Number of persons killed	Terrorists killed	Terrorists arrested
1 (Ayodhya on 5.7.05)	1 (Civilian)	5	3#

#As per available information.

Terrorist outfits such as LeT, JEM, HM, Al Badar, HuM, etc. are mainly responsible for terrorist incidents in J&K. Investigations so far made reveal involvement of LeT in the terrorist attack in Ayodhya on 5.7.2005 and of BKI in the twin bomb blasts on 22.5.2005 in Delhi. Terrorist outfits such as ULFA, NDFB, ATTF, etc. are mainly responsible for terrorist violence in the North-Eastern States.

[*Translation*]

Free Text Books to Students

326. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to review the distribution of free text books to all the students from class 1 to 8 irrespective of category under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) The Government of India's guidelines on free text books provided under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan continue to be as follows:

- (i) To all girls/Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Children at primary and upper primary level within an upper ceiling of Rs. 150/- per child.
- (ii) State Governments to continue to fund free text books being provided from the State budgets.
- (iii) In case any State Government is partially subsidizing the cost of text books being supplied to children in elementary classes, then assistance under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan would be restricted to that portion of the cost of the books which is being borne by the children.

[*English*]

Involvement of Pak Minister in Terrorist Activities

327. SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hurriyat President had accused a Pakistani Minister of visiting terrorist camps in Pakistan occupied Kashmir and his involvement in terrorist related activities against India;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Hurriyat chief had announced about continuation of violence after returning from Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the strategy proposed to be adopted by the Government to check such violence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Mirwaiz Umar Farooq, Chairman, All Party Hurriyat Conference (APHC) led the delegation to PoK/Pakistan. He did not accuse any Pak Minister of visiting terrorist camps in Pakistan occupied Kashmir and his involvement in terrorist related activities against India. However, Yasin Malik, leader of Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) alleged that Sheikh Rashid, Pak Federal Minister for Information, had assisted Kashmiri militants.

(c) No Sir, the Government is not aware of any such announcement.

(d) The Government, jointly with the State Government, has adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross-border terrorism particularly in Jammu and Kashmir, which includes, inter-alia, strengthening border management and multi-tiered and multi modal deployment along International Border/LOC and near the ever changing infiltration routes, construction of border fencing, improved technology, weapons and equipments for security forces, improved intelligence and operational coordination and synergising intelligence flow to check infiltration, pro-active action against the terrorists within the State etc. The counter-infiltration efforts are reviewed periodically at various levels in the State Government (including the two Unified Headquarters headed by the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir) and in the Central Government.

Production of Commercial Vehicles

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

(a) the names of the automobile companies launched the production of commercial vehicles in the country;

(b) the type of vehicles they are manufacturing;

(c) the annual production of these vehicles during the last five years;

(d) the total amount of investment made by these companies;

(e) whether production of these vehicles have an impact on economy; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) The names of the automobile companies that launched the production of commercial vehicles in the country are (1) Ashok Leyland Ltd., (2) Bajaj Tempo Ltd., (3) Eicher Motors Ltd., (4) Hindustan Motors Ltd., (5) Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., (6) Swaraj Mazda Ltd., (7) Tata Motors Ltd., (8) Tata Trucks India Ltd. and (9) Volvo India Pvt. Ltd.

(b) The type of vehicles they are manufacturing:

— Medium & Heavy Commercial Vehicles

* Passenger Carrier

* Goods Carrier

— Light Commercial Vehicles

* Passenger Carrier

* Goods Carrier

(c) The annual production of these vehicles during the last five years is given below:

Manufacturers	Production of Commercial Vehicles (in numbers)				
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ashok Leyland Ltd.	33,803	31,823	33,646	49,150	54,519
Bajaj Tempo Ltd.	3,266	2,792	5,806	7,977	6,591
Eicher Motors Ltd.	8,517	9,639	12,796	16,008	23,014
Hindustan Motors Ltd.	136	2,442	1,993	608	456

1	2	3	4	5	6
Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd.	6,107	18,795	24,548	30,584	42,091
Swaraj Mazda Ltd.	5,231	6,360	8,201	10,255	12,455
Tata Motors Ltd.	95,019	90,516	116,145	159,981	209,909
Tata Trucks India Ltd.	0	141	138	136	165
Volvo India Pvt. Ltd.	0	0	424	369	843
Total	152,079	162,508	203,697	275,040	350,033

Source: Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers

(d) The total amount of investment made by these companies is given below:

Manufacturers	Investment (Rs. in crores) Upto 2002-03
Ashok Leyland Ltd.	1,812
Bajaj Tempo Ltd.*	555
Eicher Motors Ltd.	94
Hindustan Motors Ltd.*	745
Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.*	2,489
Swaraj Mazda Ltd.	37
Tata Motors Ltd.*	1,196
Tatra Trucks India Ltd.	20
Volvo India Pvt. Ltd.	N.A.
Total	6,948

*includes other products also apart from commercial vehicles

Source: Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The total turnover of these companies in 2002-03 was Rs. 21,692 crores. Moreover, each commercial vehicle manufactured provides an employment of a total of 13 persons. Growth in production generates additional employment every year.

[*Translation*]

Construction of Dwelling Units for Pooors

329. SHRI MUNSHI RAM:
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:
SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:
MOHD. SHAHID:

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

(a) whether there is slackness on the part of the State Governments in the implementation of the Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana for construction of dwelling units for the poor as reported in the 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated June 07, 2005;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the details of the instructions given by the Union Government to the State Governments to expedite the implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) is a demand driven scheme and funds are released to the States/UTs subject to their submitting project proposals, complete in all respects in accordance with the scheme guidelines including depositing the State Share @ 50% of the project cost. Some States have performed better while some of the States have not taken

full advantage of the scheme. A statement indicating State-wise physical and financial performance under the scheme is given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) The State Governments are requested from time to time to take advantage of the scheme and to implement the scheme effectively.

Statement

State-wise Cumulative details of VAMBAY Schemes from 2001-02 to 2005-06 with Physical Progress as on 15.6.2005

Sl.No.	State/UT	Consultative Central Allocations (Rs. Lakhs)	GOI subsidy released (Rs. in Lakhs)	No. of Dwelling Units Covered	No. of Toilet seats Covered	Physical Progress (as on 15.6.2005)			
						DUs compld/in		TSs compld/in	
						DUs completed	DUs in progress	TSs completed	TSs in progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10646.000	17069.250	73808	392	26533	11009	56	92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	66.240	18.000	80	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1030.800	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	4704.520	10.000	50	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1335.990	964.400	4360	462	2472	1788	0	0
6.	Goa	202.150	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	6084.960	3924.200	20562	3466	20294	0	1012	448
8.	Haryana	1780.920	652.600	3263	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	285.320	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1376.440	329.630	1389	85	273	360	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	1567.830	718.800	3504	90	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	3142.240	8113.020	29252	7910	24048	1241	3810	1620
13.	Kerala	2911.740	4156.850	20784	0	7011	5128	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3610.670	1816.850	7581	250	1993	1024	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	18998.550	21722.675	74302	25931	18769	3234	7761	1068
16.	Manipur	200.330	199.795	888	0	48	840	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	205.980	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	203.520	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	107.590	214.550	926	31	806	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	1982.980	124.000	620	0	190	308	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Punjab	3350.490	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	5777.410	1906.580	8467	0	3440	1038	0	0
23.	Sikkim	22.220	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	7712.470	10962.730	79591	23930	39628	2062	14864	16
25.	Tripura	158.520	374.628	1665	0	1179	486	0	0
26.	Uttaranchal	681.880	401.350	1979	100	157	44	0	10
27.	Uttar Pradesh	12959.670	5438.456	24926	155	8116	3078	0	0
28.	West Bengal	11639.440	2559.130	10446	1377	5319	1614	777	73
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	90.730	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	377.700	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7.560	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	24.680	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	5762.650	50.000	167	0	167	0	0	0
34.	Pondicherry	377.250	234.300	1196	120	170	0	40	0
35.	Lakshadweep	6.570	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		109394.010	81961.993	369806	64299	0	0	0	0
Funds released under various sub components <i>i.e.</i> demonstration projects, MIS, dissemination of information, training of staff etc.			868.600	1165	0	0	0	0	0
Funds released under VAMBAY for Misc.			5.47	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total			82836.063	370971	64299	160613	33254	28320	3327

[English]

Growth Rate of SSIs

330. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate registered during first half of the current year in the small scale (SS) industries;

(b) whether the SS sector has registered any decline during this period;

(c) if so, the reasons for the same;

(d) the number of item included in the SS sector and number of items proposed to be included;

(e) the efforts being made by the Union Government to strengthen SS sector; and

(f) the success achieved by virtue of these efforts?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) There is generally a time lag of six to nine months in the availability of data on small scale industries (SSI). The estimated rate of growth of SSI during the first half of the current financial year, *i.e.*, 2005-06 is not available. However, the estimated growth rate of 8.89 per cent for the SSI sector in the first three quarters of 2004-05 (April-December, 2004) is higher than that of 7.57 per cent during the corresponding quarters of 2003-04.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Currently, there are 506 items reserved for exclusive manufacture by the small scale industries (SSI). There is no proposal at present for including any new item for exclusive manufacture by the SSI.

(e) and (f) The promotion and development of SSI is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The Central Government, however, implements a number of schemes/programmes to complement their efforts by way of providing credit, infrastructural, technological and marketing support to the SSI.

As a result of these efforts, the SSI sector has continued to contribute significantly to the growth of the gross domestic product, industrial production, employment generation and exports and has acquired a prominent place in the economy of the country.

National Eligibility Test

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

(a) whether National Eligibility Test (NET) conducted by the University Grants Commission for lecturership in Indian Universities is also being conducted in the Indian Missions abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of countries where the aforesaid examination is proposed to commence in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), at present there is no proposal before the UGC to conduct National Eligibility Test (NET) in India Mission abroad.

Disparities in Academic Standards of Universities

332. PROF. M. RAMADASS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the growing disparities in academic standards of various universities in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove or reduce these disparities;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Knowledge Commission;

(d) if so, the salient features and objectives thereof; and

(e) the manner by which such Commission would help in reducing disparities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) assesses and accredits institutions of higher learning, including universities in terms of their quality of higher education and grades them on a 9 point scale. Quality reports highlighting the strengths and weaknesses of institutions are used to improve them.

(c) to (e) The Planning Commission has notified a National Knowledge Commission. The major Terms of Reference of the Commission have been notified to:

(i) Build excellence in the educational system to meet the knowledge challenges of the 21st century and increase India's competitive advantage in fields of knowledge.

(ii) Promote creation of knowledge in S&T laboratories.

- (iii) Improve the management of institutions engaged in intellectual property rights.
- (iv) Promote knowledge applications in agriculture and industry.
- (v) Promote the use of knowledge capabilities in making Government an effective, transparent and accountable service provider to the citizen and promote widespread sharing of knowledge to maximize public benefit.

The Knowledge Commission will address its Terms of Reference through Working Groups to be constituted by various Ministries of the Govt. of India.

Water Distribution Projects of Delhi Jal Board

333. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN"
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether large number of Delhi Jal Board's water distribution projects are under construction;
- (b) if so, the names of such projects and the construction work of these projects started alongwith the

total amount spent thereon till March, 2005;

(c) whether some projects which were scheduled to be completed before March, 2005 are still incomplete;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/to be taken by the Government for the timely completion of each project?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Delhi Jal Board has informed that at present 14 water distribution projects are under implementation. The details of the projects are given in the Statement enclosed.

The completion of some projects has been delayed due to various reasons e.g. abnormal rise in the price of the material, executing agency leaving the work incomplete, delay in shifting of High Tension (HT) line, crossing of railway line and delay in permission for road cutting etc.

(e) For timely completion of the project, the DJB has taken appropriate steps like regular monitoring of the projects, undertaking works at the risk and cost of defaulting agencies, pursuing with concerned departments/agencies for timely clearances etc.

Statement

Water Distribution Projects of Delhi Jal Board

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Date of Start	Expenditure till March, 2005 (Rupees)
1	2	3	4
1.	Laying feeder mains for filling reservoirs in South Delhi	3.9.2003	3371.50 lakhs
2.	Construction of six additional UGR/booster Pumping Station in Trans Yamuna Area	14.10.2003	760.95 lakhs (for civil works only)
3.	Construction of five additional UGR/booster Pumping Station in South Delhi Area	10.10.2003	503.43 lakhs (for civil works only)
4.	Supply of 600-700-900 PSC pipes at Matviya Nagar	18.02.1998	105.00 lakhs

1	2	3	4
5.	Construction of 5.3 ML capacity UGR & BPS at Ujwa, Village Najafgarh	14.08.2003	105.98 lakhs
6.	Construction of 4.2 ML capacity UGR & BPS at P-Block, Mohan Garden	16.08.2003	146.61 lakhs
7.	Providing/Laying/Joining (P/L/J) 900-600-500-400-350-200 MM DI MS/W/S main for built up area in the command of reservoir CT-2 phase-I Dwarka (Balance work at the risk & cost of M/S Lanco Infratech Ltd.)	12.01.2005	Nil
8.	Providing/Laying/Joining (P/L/J) 900-600-500-400-350 mm dia DI/MS W/S main for built up area in the command CT-2 phase-II Dwarka (Balance work at the risk & cost of M/s Lanco Infratech Ltd.)	12.01.2005	Nil
9.	Laying jointing of 700-900 mm dia PSc/HS W/Main at Malviya Nagar	27.05.2005	23.02 lakhs
10.	Construction of 12.6 ML capacity UGR & DPS at C-D park Jahangirpuri	04.05.2003	109.68 lakhs
11.	Construction of 10 ML capacity UGR & DPS near Transport Authority, Burari	05.12.2002	262.00 lakhs
12.	P/L/J 900/800 Dia Ms lines and Coated water line from GT Road Alipur to Bawana W.T.P.	20.08.2004	1091 lakhs
13.	P/L/J/ 508 mm dia MS pipeline from Patel Road DPS to Baljit Nagar UGR & BPS	20.04.2004	105 lakhs
14.	P/L/J CI/HS Peripheral water main for reservoir CT-1 Dwarka Phase-I (Balance Work)	30.10.2004	18.36 lakhs

Duty Entitlement Pass Book Scheme

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

(a) whether the ongoing tax proceedings and recovery drive against exporters on profits from the duty entitlement pass book scheme is to be kept in abeyance since 1997;

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

(c) whether the exporters will be at unrest over the denial of exemption under section 80 HHC of the income tax; and

(d) if so, the benefits likely to be accrued to the exporters by keeping ongoing tax proceedings in abeyance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The assessment and recovery proceedings relating to assessments reopened with regard to claiming of deductions u/s 80 HHC have been kept in abeyance upto 31.8.2005.

[Translation]

Misuse of Trade Policy

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

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes in operation to promote domestic and foreign trade in the country;

(b) whether some of these schemes are being misused;

(c) if so, the number of cases of misuse of schemes reported during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) 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) A statement is enclosed.

(b) to (d) Yes Sir. Some instances of misuse of various exports promotion schemes have come to notice. The office of Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) comes to know about such cases through enforcement/ investigating agencies. Action is taken against such exporters for violation of FT (D&R) Act, 1992 by DGFT and its regional offices. Similarly, action under Customs Act is taken by DRI/CBI. The number of cases of misuse of the schemes can be quantified only after investigation has been completed.

Statement

Details of Schemes in operation:-

I. Deputy Exemption and Remission Schemes

1. Advance Licence Scheme to allow duty free import of inputs, which are physically

incorporated in the export product (making normal allowance for wastage) with a specific export obligation in terms of value and quantity.

2. Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme to allow import of capital goods for pre-production, production and post production (including CKD/SKD thereof as well as computer software systems) at 5% customs duty subject to an export obligation equivalent to 8 times of duty saved on capital goods imported under the Scheme to be fulfilled over a period of 8 years reckoned from the date of issuance of licence. Relaxation in export obligation has been allowed for specific categories such as Units pertaining to Agro, SSI, BIFR etc.
3. Duty Free Replenishment Certificate is issued for import of inputs used in the manufacture of goods without payment of basic custom duty after completion of exports.
4. Duty Entitlement Passbook Scheme to neutralize the incidence of customs duty on the import content of the export product and the exporter is entitled for a duty credit as a specified percentage of FOB value of exports, made in freely convertible currency.
5. Schemes related to Gems & Jewellery Sector such as Replenishment Licence, Advance Licence, Diamond Imprest Licence etc.
6. Deemed Export Duty Drawback and Terminal Excise Duty Refund Scheme for those transactions in which the goods supplied to specific categories of beneficiary, do not leave the country and the payment for such supplies is received either in Indian Rupees or in Free Foreign Exchange.
- II. Special Economic Zone is a specifically delineated duty free enclave and are deemed to be foreign territory for the purposes of Trade Operations and duties and tariffs wherein these units can import/procure from the DTA all types of goods and services without payment of duty.

- III. Export Oriented Unit Scheme, Electronics Hardware Technology Park Scheme, Software Technology Park Scheme or Bio-Technology Park Scheme to operate under duty free regime for import/procurement of all types of goods including capital goods without payment of duty for manufacture of goods for export.
- IV. Free Trade and Warehousing Zone Scheme to create trade related infrastructure to facilitate the import and export of goods and services with freedom to carry out trade transaction in free currency.
- V. Served from India Scheme to allow duty free import of capital goods including spares, office equipment and professional equipment, office furniture and consumables related to the main line of business against exports of services.
- VI. Target Plus Scheme for the status certificate holder to allow duty free credit based on incremental exports to import any inputs, capital goods including spares, office equipment, professional equipment and office furniture.
- VII. Visesh Krishi Upaj Yojana Scheme to allow duty free import of inputs or goods including capital goods (as notified) against export of certain agricultural and their value added products.
- VIII. Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development of Exports to encourage the State Governments to participate in promoting exports from their respective states for developing infrastructure etc.
- IX. The market Access Initiative Scheme to provide financial assistance for a whole range of activities as 'a Medium Term Export Promotion efforts with a sharp focus on a country and product.
- X. The Marketing Development Assistance Scheme to provide financial assistance for a range of export promotion activities such as participation in Trade Fairs and Buyer Seller needs abroad or in India, Export Promotion Seminars etc.
- XI. Other Schemes to promote activities such as Brand Promotion and Quality Improvement etc.

All these schemes can be accessed from the web-site www.nic.in/eximpol.

Flood

336. SHRI MUNSHI RAM:
SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:
MOHD. SAHID:
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:
SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH (MOHANLAL GANJ):
SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU
YADAV:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI:
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:
SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:
KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made in regard to the loss of life and property suffered on account of recent floods in the country;

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

(c) whether Central Team have visited the flood affected States;

(d) if so, the details of the report submitted by such Central Teams, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the assistance provided by the Government so far on the basis of the report of the such teams, State-wise?

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

per the information received from the State Governments, based on their preliminary assessments, the State-wise details of loss of lives and damage to property due to floods during current southwest monsoon-2005, are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) to (e) As per the existing Scheme of Financing Relief Expenditure, the State Governments are primarily responsible for undertaking relief and rehabilitation measures in the areas affected by natural calamities, including floods. The distribution of relief on ground is the responsibility of the concerned State. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial and logistic support, wherever necessary.

The assistance for relief and rehabilitation in the wake of natural calamities is given to the States in two ways:—

(i) A Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) has been constituted for each State which is contributed by the Government of India and the State Governments in ratio of 3:1. The

State Governments are required to meet relief expenditure from the CRF, (ii) In case the calamity is of a severe nature and the funds available in the State's CRF account are not sufficient, additional assistance is provided to the States out of the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF), after following the established procedure.

This Ministry has received Memoranda only from the State Governments of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland seeking financial assistance from NCCF. Inter-Ministerial Central Teams have visited these three States for an on the spot assessment of the damage and requirements of funds. On the receipt of the reports of the Central Teams, these reports would be processed in accordance with the laid down procedure and financial assistance will be extended to these States from NCCF, if so required.

The concerned State Governments have undertaken necessary relief operations in the floods affected areas out of the funds available in the corpus of the CRF.

Statement

Damage due to Heavy Rains and Floods etc. during Southwest Monsoon 2005

(Provisional, As on 23.07.2005)

Sl.No.	State	Total No. of Districts	No. of Districts Affected	No. of Talukas Affected	No. of Villages Affected	Population Affected (lakhs)	Human Lives Lost (No.)	Live stock Lost (No.)	Cropped areas affected (Lakh hect.)	No. of Houses Damaged
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Assam	27	14	NR	438	2.30	13	Nil	0.22	97
2.	Andhra Pradesh	23	9	NR	NR	NR	17	NR	0.02	8,706
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	10	34	766	0.88	6	582	0.12	3,204
4.	Bihar	38	3	3	60	0.93	Nil	Nil	0.005	16
5.	Goa	2	NR	NR	NR	NR	1	6	Nil	92
6.	Gujarat	25	20	117	10,000	19.51	213	7,563	3.66	161628
7.	Haryana	20	9	NR	86	0.01	9	39	0.13	227
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12	7	46	195	2.83	8	3,078	0.16	2,854
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
10.	Karnataka	27	NR	NR	NR	1.88	75	115	0.04	2,838

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Kerala	14	10	21	56	0.38	60	402	0.008	5,654
12.	Madhya Pradesh	48	9	NR	3,104	18.18	63	63,593	NR	88,613
13.	Maharashtra	35	4	25	NR	NR	23	400	NR	NR
14.	Meghalaya	7	2	2	25	0.07	1	NR	NR	NR
15.	Nagaland	11	1	NR	NR	NR	15	NR	NR	214
16.	Orissa	30	5	9	359	3.65	1	Nil	0.20	NR
17.	Punjab	17	7	NR	197	NR	23	107	1.63	192
18.	Rajasthan	27	NR	NR	NR	NR	44	NR	NR	NR
19.	Sikkim	4	3	NR	NR	NR	NR	6	NR	4
20.	Tamil Nadu	30	NR	NR	NR	NR	17	43	NR	80
21.	Uttar Pradesh	70	13	20	452	2.77	29	46	0.84	8,489
22.	Uttaranchal	13	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
23.	West Bengal	19	5	NR	3	0.01	10	NR	NR	120
Total		529	131	277	15741	53.4	628	75980	7.033	283028

Note: NR-Not reported

[English]

Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act

337. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:
SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was set up to review the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference thereof and the circumstances leading to its constitution;

(c) whether the main Committee has since submitted its report;

(d) if so, the main observation and recommendations thereof; and

(e) the action so far taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) The Committee to review the provisions of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 was headed by Justice Shri B.P. Jeevan Reddy. The other Members were:

- (1) Dr. S.B. Nakade, former Voice-Chancellor and Jurist;
- (2) Shri P.P. Shrivastav, former Special Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs;
- (3) Lt. Gen (Retd.) V.R. Raghavan, former Director General Military Operation;
- (4) Shri Sanjoy Hazarika, journalist

The terms of reference of the Committee were as follows:

- (i) To amend the provisions of the Act to bring them in consonance with the obligations of the Government towards protection of Human Rights; or

- (ii) To replace the Act by a more humane Act, or
- (iii) To recommend such other legislative measure as may be found, appropriate.

Committee was set up following demands made by the general public and the civil groups for the review of the provisions of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The recommendations of the Committee are being considered by different Ministries concerned with the subject.

Economic Zone for IT in Mangalore

338. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for Product Specific Special Economic Zone for IT in Mangalore is pending with the Government;

(b) if so, since when it is lying pending;

(c) the total cost of the project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (d) A proposal recently received from the Government of Karnataka for setting up of a Special Economic Zone for Information Technology sector at Mangalore, Dakshina Kannada District promoted by Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board at an estimated cost of Rs. 49.34 crores is under consideration of the Government. A final decision on the proposal is expected shortly.

[Translation]

Law on Compulsory Registration of Marriage

339. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that as per the survey conducted by the National Commission for

Women, group marriages of girls in the age group of 12 to 14 are being organized openly in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to enact a law to make marriage registration compulsory keeping in view the large number of child marriages;

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

(e) the time by which a new legislation is likely to be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Women has not conducted any survey on child marriage. However, the National Commission for Women sends its teams to the States which has high incidences of child marriages during the festival season of Akshaya Teej to campaign for prevention of child marriages in the States. It has been observed that a large number of child marriages take place on the occasion of Akshaya Teej involving children below the legal age of marriage of 18 years. The reports prepared on the observation are sent to State Governments for taking suitable action to prevent child marriages in their States.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

[English]

Rehabilitation of Tsunami Hit Areas

340. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments/UTs have not yet implemented Tsunami package;

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

(c) the total package released and spent so far wise;

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(d) the details of projects undertaken, State-wise;

(e) the action proposed to be taken against the defaulting States; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for speedy implementation of Tsunami Relief Package in affected States/UTs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (f) The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and the Union Territories of Pondicherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are implementing the special package of Rs. 3644.05 crore named as "Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package for Tsunami affected areas" to provide assistance for immediate relief and response, revival of fishery and agriculture sectors, construction of temporary (intermediate) shelters, immediate repair/restoration of infrastructure,

besides special relief to orphans, unmarried girls above 18 years of age, widows and disabled persons. The details of the package, affected State/Union Territory-wise, are given in the Statement enclosed.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh reported that Rs. 80.80 crore is being spent. The Government of Kerala reported that Rs. 81.78 crore has been sanctioned by them of which Rs. 58.14 crore has been spent. The Government of Tamil Nadu reported that Rs. 1071.89 crore was sanctioned by them out of which Rs. 827.98 crore has been released. The Union Territories of Pondicherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands reported that Rs. 60.47 crore and Rs. 184.38 crore respectively have been spent by them so far. To ensure speedy implementation of the package, the affected States/Union Territories have put into place appropriate implementation, monitoring and review mechanisms.

Statement

Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package for the Tsunami affected States/Union Territories

A. Main land:

State	From CRF/NCCF	Other Ministries	Fishing Sector		Fishing Harbour grant	Housing	Total
			Subsidy	Loan			
Andhra Pradesh	19.53	13.00	27.66	7.51	—	2.30	70.00
Kerala	84.10	23.21	44.85	34.13	13.07	50.00	249.36
Tamil Nadu	617.20	62.50	441.08	566.47	9.94	650.00	2347.19
Sub Total	720.83	98.71	513.59	608.11	23.01	720.30	2686.55
Pondicherry	39.78	2.5	32.01	31.13	0.20	50.00	155.62
Grand Total	760.61	101.21	545.60	639.24	23.21	752.30	2822.17

Note: Includes additional, Rs. 91.13 crore has been approved under fishery sector. (Rs. 84.54 crore—Tamil Nadu, Rs. 3.4 crore—Kerala, Rs. 1.01 crore to Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 2.16 crore to Pondicherry)

CRF=Calamity Relief Fund. NCCF=National Calamity Contingency Fund.

B. Andaman and Nicobar Islands:

(Rs. in crore)

Assistance covered	Amount	Remarks
1	2	3
(A) Assistance as per CRF/NCCF norms (e) thereon:	313.19	This includes 15.37 crore from ARWSP out of the budget of Department of Drinking Water Supply

	1	2	3
(B) Assistance covered under norms with relaxation of scale		215.65	This includes 7,500 MT foodgrains (rice) under SGRY, valued at Rs. 7.50 crore
I Assistance covered under norms with a special package			
(i) Revival of economic activity			
(a) Fishermen		15.01	
(b) Agriculture		239.54	
(ii) Rehabilitation of orphans, widows, disabled, unmarried girls		8.60	
(iii) Immediate restoration of administration and infrastructure activity		29.89	
Grand Total		821.88	

ARWSP = Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
 SGRY = Sampooran Grameen Rozgar Yojana

C. Total Package (A+B): Rs. 3644.05 crore.

Insurance Cover to Coffee Growers

341. SHRI D. VITTAL RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any insurance scheme for the coffee growers in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) and (b) The Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. has introduced a Coffee Rainfall Index and Area Yield (CRIAY) Insurance for coffee growers on a pilot scale in Hassan, Chikmagalur and Coorg districts of Karnataka during 2005. The insurance policy compensates the insured against the likelihood of diminished coffee output/yield resulting from (a) shortfall in the actual rainfall index and (b) yield loss due to other non-preventable natural factor, subject to maximum of the sum insured specified in the schedule to the policy. Currently growers can insure for a maximum sum of Rs. 35,000 per hectare in the case of Arabia and

Rs. 25,000 per hectare in the case of rebusta. The premium rate on an average for the blended product is about 4-5% but varies substantially depending on type of coffee, location, historical rainfall data, past yield data, sum insured, trigger levels chosen and the acreage under cultivation.

Imparting of Training for SSIs

342. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provide funds to the Institutes imparting training in the field of small scale industries;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has sought World Bank assistance to supplement the funding to impart training in the field of small scale industries; and

(d) 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) Under the Entrepreneurship Development Institutions (EDI) Scheme, 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. State-wise details of financial assistance provided to institutions since the inception of the scheme upto 31.3.2005 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Financial assistance provided to EDIs upto 31.3.2005

Sl.No.	Name of Institution	State	Amount (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Institute of Entrepreneurship Development, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	50.00
2.	Rural Development and Self-Employed Training Institute, Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	22.50
3.	Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Kamataka, Dharwad	Karnataka	50.00
4.	Centre for Entrepreneurship Development Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	95.00
5.	Maharashtra Centre for Entrepreneurship Development, Aurangabad	Maharashtra	65.00
6.	Institute of Entrepreneurship Development, Cochin	Orissa	90.00
7.	Kerala Institute for Entrepreneurship Development, Cochin	Kerala	90.00
8.	Centre for Entrepreneurship Development, Madurai	Tamil Nadu	50.00
9.	Entrepreneurship Development Institute, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	100.00
10.	Tiruchirappalli, Regional Engineering College—Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Park, Tiruchirappalli	Tamil Nadu	90.33
11.	Entrepreneurship & Management Development Institute, Jaipur	Rajasthan	50.00
12.	Centre for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management, Ajmer	Rajasthan	100.00
13.	Centre for Entrepreneurship Development, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	25.00

1	2	3	4
14.	Entrepreneurship Development Institute, of India, Ahmedabad	Gujarat	98.00
15.	Centre for Entrepreneurship Development, Gandhinagar	Gujarat	50.00
16.	Entrepreneurship Development Institute, Ranchi	Jharkhand	100.00
17.	Enterprise Development Institute, Kolkata	West Bengal	50.00
18.	Institute of Entrepreneurship Development, Parwanoo	Himachal Pradesh	50.00
19.	Centre for Entrepreneurship Development, Gurgaon	Haryana	50.00
20.	Entrepreneurship Development Institute, Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	40.00
21.	Institute of Entrepreneurship Development, Patna	Bihar	62.00
22.	Tripura State Entrepreneurship Development Centre, Agartala	Tripura	26.10

[Translation]

Dialogue with ULFA

343. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have had a dialogue with the Secessionists Organisation, ULFA which is active in Assam, for bringing peace in the area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the decision taken as a result of the above dialogue; and

(d) the present status of the above peace dialogue?

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

Government has received appeals for peace talks with United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA).

(b) These indicate the willingness of ULFA to hold talks with the Government of India without pre-conditions, and also specifically referred to their 'core demand' of sovereignty.

(c) and (d) In reply, it was reiterated that the Government of India had consistently expressed its willingness to talk to all groups, which were prepared to abjure the path of violence.

[English]

FDI in Elementary Education

344. SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has opened flood gates for possible foreign direct investment (FDI) in elementary education;

(b) if so, any concrete policy in this regard has been framed; and

(c) if so, the extent by which Government anticipates improvement in primary education through foreign direct investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) Foreign Direct Investment in Education, covering all sectors including Elementary Education, is allowed under the automatic route without any sectoral cap since February 2000 vide Order No. 7(4)/2000-IP dated 11th February, 2000 issued by the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion. A sectoral policy on foreign investment in elementary education is being evolved.

Amount under PM's Rojgar Yojana for Delhi and West Bengal

345. SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount released by Government to various States under PM's Rojgar Yojana during each of the last two years, till date, State-wise;

(b) the details of amount spent under the scheme in the above States during this period, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has set up any monitoring cell to check the fund and for proper implementation of the scheme in all the States;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is a fact that the educated unemployed youths are not being benefited by this scheme; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of amount released for entrepreneurial development training, contingencies, etc., during the last two years, i.e. 2003-04 and 2004-05 and utilized during 2003-04 under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) are given in the enclosed Statement. The utilization after the stipulated cut off date for completion of disbursement. In addition, the Central funds for subsidy to be released individual applicants under the PMRY are routed through the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) which, in turn, passes them on to the implementing banks for crediting the amounts to the loan accounts of these beneficiaries.

(c) and (d) The monitoring mechanism for PMRY consists of District PMRY Committees under the chairmanship of the District Collectors and State PMRY Committees under the chairmanship of the respective Chief Secretaries. These Committees review the utilization of funds and the progress of implementation of the Scheme at the District/State level.

(e) No, Sir. Loans have been disbursed for 2.18 lakh self-employment ventures against the target of 2.20 lakh during 2003-04 and for 1.82 lakh (provisional) self-employment ventures against the target of 2.50 lakh during 2004-05. The full figures for 2004-05 are yet to be received from the RBI.

(f) Does not arise, in view of (e) above.

Statement

State-wise details of funds allocated and utilised for entrepreneurial development, training, contingencies etc., under PMRY

(Amount Rs. Lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2003-04		2004-05	
		Funds released	Funds utilised	Funds released	Funds utilised*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	191.44	NR	293.34	
2.	Assam	58.97	67.13	100.71	

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.47	4.08	5.39	
4.	Bihar	101.54	NR	19.87	
5.	Chhattisgarh	36.08	26.34	50.84	
6.	Delhi	0.00	NR	0.00	
7.	Goa	0.00	NR	0.00	
8.	Gujarat	20.27	40.06	53.07	
9.	Haryana	68.99	45.15	74.20	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	19.48	13.34	5.12	
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	13.16	NR	0.00	
12.	Jharkhand	0.00	8.45	34.56	
13.	Karnataka	148.93	105.36	173.19	
14.	Kerala	112.21	130.20	175.75	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	149.32	152.58	265.38	
16.	Maharashtra	191.31	78.09	173.92	
17.	Manipur	5.57	NR	4.55	
18.	Meghalaya	7.10	5.43	8.29	
19.	Mizoram	3.61	2.00	3.24	
20.	Nagaland	1.00	7.76	17.12	
21.	Orissa	91.34	95.89	147.50	
22.	Punjab	78.18	NR	81.45	
23.	Rajasthan	106.01	87.71	104.30	
24.	Tamil Nadu	147.94	104.50	136.75	
25.	Tripura	18.23	21.96	21.24	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	402.53	433.40	644.91	
27.	Uttaranchal	25.83	7.32	92.76	
28.	West Bengal	0.00	21.67	19.12	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	1.06	NR	2.51	
30.	Chandigarh	0.47	NR	1.02	
31.	Daman and Diu	0.04	NR	0.03	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.15	NR	0.20	
33.	Lakshadweep	0.12	NR	0.14	
34.	Pondicherry	5.37	NR	4.74	
35.	Sikkim	0.48	NR	0.25	
Total		2010.20	1458.42	2715.43	

NR: Note reported.

Note: States showing higher utilization than the releases during 2003-04 had sufficient funds from the releases made during the previous years.

*The utilization of funds released for the year 2004-05 will be available after the cut-off date stipulated for the completion of disbursement.

[*Translation*]

Entrepreneurship Development among Youth

346. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated any scheme to develop entrepreneurship among youths enabling them to set up small scale industries by them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the targets were fixed under this scheme for last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any hindrance has been noticed in the implementation of this scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to rectify them?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Union Government has formulated a Scheme, namely, Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), for self-employment of educated youth by assisting them in setting up small industrial and service enterprises, each costing upto Rs. 2 lakh. This is a credit linked subsidy Scheme which is implemented by the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments through their District Industries Centres (DICs) and banks, in both rural and urban areas of the country. Under the Scheme, loans from banks constitute 80 per cent of the project and the remaining 20 per cent is provided by way of subsidy from the Central Government and margin money contribution of the beneficiary.

(c) and (d) Targets of 2.20 lakh, 2.20 lakh and 2.50 lakh projects have been fixed under this Scheme for last three years, *i.e.* 2002-03, and 2003-04 and 2004-05 respectively.

(e) and (f) The hindrances faced in implementation of the Scheme include under financing of projects and insistence on collateral security by banks, delay/difficulty

in the applicants obtaining necessary approval/clearance for undertaking the activity, allotment of sheds, power connection, water supply from the State/UT agencies concerned, low recovery of loans affecting further lending by the banks, etc.

The remedial steps taken include restructuring the training curricula under the Scheme with emphasis on setting up viable units, reiteration of instructions of the Reserve Bank of India not to under finance the projects and not insist on collateral security and to dispose of the applications received within the stipulated time limits/as per the prescribed quarterly schedules, improving recovery of loans through joint efforts of banks and State/UT DIC officials, urging the State/UTs to expedite local clearances, etc.

[*English*]

Deployment of CRPF

347. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where the Central Para Military Forces have been deployed during the last three years, year-wise and force-wise;

(b) the amount charged by the Centre from these States towards the cost of para military forces, year-wise and force-wise;

(c) whether some States have requested the Centre to withdraw the claim of re-imbusement of the cost of deployment of these forces; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) During the last three years Central Paramilitary Forces have been mainly deployed in Jammu and Kashmir, North Eastern States and Naxalite Affected States. The deployment charges are recovered from various States except the exempted category States on the rates fixed by the Government from time to time. The force-wise outstanding amount during the last three years is as under:

Force	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
BSF	15.25	19.51	15.27
CRPF	461.27	367.37	456.39
ITBP	0.38	1.59	4.15
CISF	69.72	36.55	34.56
SSB	0.04	0.14	1.38

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The request of the States are taken into account while formulating the policy regarding the realisation of deployment charges from the States.

[*Translation*]

Scheme to Promote Exporting Firms

348. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH
DEO:

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

(a) name of scheme run by the Government to promote the exporting firms in the country;

(b) the funds allocated under these schemes during the last three years and thereafter, Scheme-wise State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has done any review of these schemes;

(d) if so, the time of the review and the results thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government based on these results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) The Marketing Development Assistance Scheme (MDA) and the Market Access Initiative Scheme (MAI) are in operation for promotion of exports. Under these Schemes, grants are released to product-specific Export Promotion Councils, Individual exporters and other Trade Bodies for their export

promotional activities abroad and not State-wise. Allocation of funds under these Schemes during last three years and thereafter is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Scheme	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
MDA	45.00	52.00	55.00	55.00
MAI	42.00	44.00	102.24	40.00

Besides the above, a number of export promotion schemes are operated through the medium of Foreign Trade Policy 2004-09. These include Advance Licensing Scheme which provides for duty free inputs for export production, Duty Entitlement Pass Book Scheme intended to neutralise incidence of customs duty suffered on deemed import content of an export product, Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme providing import of machinery and equipment for export production at a concessional rate of customs duty, Reward Scheme in the form of Target Plus Scheme intended to accelerate growth in exports and reward high performing Star Export House, Visesh Krishi Upaj Yojana to promote export of Fruits, Flowers, Vegetables, Minor Forest Product, Dairy, Poultry and their value added products, Served From India Scheme intended to promote service exports and deemed export drawback scheme intended to neutralize the incidence of excise duty suffered on deemed exports. The details of these schemes are available in the Book titled "Foreign Trade Policy 2004-09" and procedural aspects are reflected in the Book titled "Handbook of Procedures (Vol. I) 2004-09". No specific funds are allocated for all the above schemes (excluding duty drawback for deemed exports) as the schemes are operated in the form of either scrips or licences and no cash reimbursement is involved. However, there is a cash reimbursement involved in respect of Duty Drawback Scheme for deemed exports operated by the Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT). The fund allocation to operate deemed export duty drawback scheme for last three years is given below:—

Year	Rs. in crore
2002-03	353.00
2003-04	418.51
2004-05	405.77

(c) to (e) The review of the Schemes is done from time to time. Recently, to make MDA Scheme more export-friendly, direct participation in the trade fairs/exhibitions abroad has been allowed and their eligibility limit to claim MDA grant has also been enhanced upto Rs. 10.00 crores.

The schemes operated through the medium of Foreign Trade Policy are reviewed annually based on inputs received from various trade and industry associations. The thrust of such reviews is on simplification of procedures with a view to making these schemes more effective and easier to take advantage of.

[English]

Import of Spurious Suitings

349. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether imports of spurious worsted suiting from China is threat to our suiting industry as reported in *Business Line* dated 30.06.2005;

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

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (c) Government received a number of representations from trade regarding mis-declaration of fibre blend, grade and composition of woolen textile and woolen blended fabrics. In response Government issued Notification No. 26/2004-09 dated 22.2.2005 which made it mandatory for all imports of woolen textiles and woolen blended fabrics to display markings or selvedge description indicating the composition of fibre blends. All imports will have to be accompanied by a pre-shipment inspection certificate from a textile testing laboratory accredited by the National Accreditation Agency of the country of origin. Imports will also be accompanied by a certification of origin from the brand owners certifying the genuineness of the product and markings as also the authority to use the brand name.

Setting up of Special Economic Zones

350. SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

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

(a) the number of Special Economic Zones at present, State-wise;

(b) the purpose and objects of these Zones;

(c) the places where SEZs are likely to be set up, State-wise;

(d) whether some States have sent their proposals for declaration of certain areas as SEZs in their States;

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

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(g) the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) 11 Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are in operation at present at Kandla and Surat (Gujarat), Santa Cruz (Maharashtra), Cochin (Kerala), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), Falta and Salt Lake—Manikancham (West Bengal), Noida (U.P.), Indore (Madhya Pradesh) and Jaipur (Rajasthan).

(b) The purpose and objectives of SEZs include promotion of exports of goods, and services, generation of additional economic activity, promotion of investments from domestic and foreign resources, creation of employment opportunities and development of infrastructure facilities.

(c) Approval has so far been given for setting up 42 new Special Economic Zones at Navi Mumbai, Kopta (Maharashtra), Mundra, Positra, Dahej, Hazira, Ichhapur (Surat) (Gujarat), Hassan, Baikampady, (Karnataka), Moradabad, Bhadohi, Kanpur, Greater Noida, Noida (U.P.), Kakinada, Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Kolkata, Kulpi (West Bengal), Vallarpadam, Kakkancherry, Kalamassery (Kerala), Nanguneri, Ennore, Mahindra City (near Chennai), Sriperumbudur (Tamil Nadu), Paradeep, Gopalpur (Orissa), Gurgaon (Haryana), Sedarapet-Karasur (Pondicherry), Adityapur, Ranchi (Jharkhand) and Chandigarh.

(d) to (g) Proposals recently received through the State Governments/Union Territory for setting up SEZs at Mangalore, Bangalore, Hassan, (Karnataka), Shastri Park (New Delhi), Ghaziabad (U.P.), Mohali, Amritsar (Punjab), Ahmedabad (Gujarat), Nagpur (Maharashtra), Trivandrum

(Kerala) and Gurgaon (Haryana) are under the consideration of the Government and final decisions are expected shortly.

Procurement and Export of Iron Ore

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

(a) the total quantum of iron ore procured from Orissa mines for export purpose during each of the last three years;

(b) whether there has been a sharp decline in the procurement/export of Iron ore from the State during the said period;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to increase the export of Iron ore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) Iron ore is procured for export purposes by several agencies, namely, mine-owners, MMTC Ltd., and traders. Iron ore procured from Orissa mines is exported through Paradip, Haldia and Visakhapatnam ports. Iron ore procured from neighbouring States like Bihar and Jharkhand is also exported through these ports. Since the iron ore procured from the above States are not heaped separately at the ports, they lose identity about their origin. However, details of iron ore procured and exported from the States of Orissa, Bihar and Jharkhand through the ports of Paradip, Haldia and Visakhapatnam ports during the last three years are as under:

Port	(Quantity: lakh tonnes)		
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 (Prov.)
Paradip	41.33	54.78	90.50
Haldia	26.94	37.41	49.66
Visakhapatnam	—	12.04	14.84
Total	68.27	104.23	155.00

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Sexual Abuse of Children

352. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:
SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a study conducted by a charitable Organisation in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and now in Chennai on sexual abuse of school children suggesting that India might have the highest child sexual abuse (CSA) rate as published in the *Hindi* dated July 4, 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to undertake a survey to gauge the extent and magnitude of sexual exploitation of children in the country;

(d) if so, whether no comprehensive law on CSA prevails in India;

(e) if so, whether the Government has any proposal to bring such a legislation; and

(f) other measures taken/to be taken by the Government to tackle the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) A news appeared in Delhi Edition of The Hindu on 4th July 2005 stating that a study on sexual abuse of school children in Chennai was being undertaken by Tulir, a charitable organization with a grant from Save the Children, Sweden. Any act committed for sexual gratification by an older or powerful person vis-a-vis a child is considered as 'child sexual abuse'. It was stated further that studies in Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata suggested prevalence rates between 46 and 71 percent, suggesting India might have the highest child sexual abuse rate in the world. The results of the study being conducted in Chennai are expected to throw some light on the issue in the region and help create awareness and to design effective prevention strategy.

(c) The Department of Women and Child Development has taken the initiative to conduct a national level study on child abuse, including sexual abuse, in 15 States through non-Government organizations.

(d) Child sexual abuse is being currently covered under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act (ITPA).

(e) The Department of Women and Child Development is in the process of preparing draft legislation of Offences against Children.

(f) Apart from preparing draft legislation of offences against children the following are the Government interventions to address the issue pertaining to child sexual abuse:

- (i) Existing legislations of IPC and ITPA partly cover the child sexual abuse like rape, trafficking for prostitution etc.
- (ii) The Government is implementing a Plan of Action for combating trafficking in women and children.
- (iii) A Central Advisory Committee for combating trafficking in women and children also advise Government on the issue.
- (iv) Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Bill 2005 has been introduced recently in the Parliament to establish a National Commission for Protection of Child Rights to deal with all issues pertaining to children.
- (v) A National Plan of Action for Children has been finalized which include strategies to be undertaken or achieving objectives to improve the situation of children in the country.

Challan of Vehicles

353. SHRI RAJENDER KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vehicles challenged for violation of traffic rules in Delhi during last three years, year-wise, till date;

(b) the total amount collected by way of challan by Delhi Traffic Police during the such period, year-wise; till date;

(c) whether any quota has been fixed for the personnel for challenging the vehicles;

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

(e) if not, the reasons as to why the Delhi Traffic Policy personnel are not showing interest in regulating the traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) The requisite information is given below:

Year	Total No. of Vehicles challenged	Total amount collected by way of Challan (in Rs.)
2002	35,41,229	46,42,84,015
2003	33,92,309	41,94,92,932
2004	39,65,845	43,08,60,166
2005 (upto 15th July)	20,56,833	23,53,26,350

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Delhi Traffic Police personnel have been making sincere efforts to ensure safe and smooth flow of traffic.

Restoration of Duty Shop by US

354. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether US has opened a new front with developing countries including India to shift focus on trade negotiations at WTO from agriculture and services to secure tariff cuts to industrial goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any four member US team has impressed upon Government to scale down bound rates for providing long term comfort to US companies;

(d) if so, the response of the Indian Government thereto;

(e) whether it is a fact that US has restored duty shop for Indian Agro-Chemical and Pharma items;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) the impact thereof on price and availability of their products; and

(h) the benefits likely to be derived therefrom?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) India and the US have been discussing the issues relating to the ongoing WTO negotiations in various fora. The US has been requesting India to bind its tariffs at a lower level. They have been informed that binding of tariffs is under negotiation in the WTO.

(e) to (h) The US President signed a Proclamation on 29 June 2005 which, inter-alia, terminated the suspension of India's duty free treatment for certain agro-chemical and pharmaceutical items. These items, which fall under around 750 tariff lines, were suspended for US GSP (Generalised System of Preferences) treatment for India effective from April 1992 on account of alleged inadequate protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs). The Presidential Proclamation noted that the US President had determined to terminate the suspension after having determined that India has made progress in providing adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights.

Existing trade in these items are estimated at more than US \$ 370 million and the MFN tariffs that are otherwise applicable on these items go up to 6.5%. Grant of duty free treatment to India will therefore have a beneficial impact on our exports of these items.

Amendment in Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986

355. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to amend Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up Group of Ministers to study the proposed amendments;

(d) if so, the amendments suggested by the Group of Ministers;

(e) whether the Ministry of Tourism has opposed the changes as reported in the *Hindu* dated June 26, 2005;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) The proposed amendments are as under:

- (i) Amendment of the definition of "child" provided in Section 2(aa) to raise the age of child from sixteen years to eighteen years.
- (ii) Omission of the terms 'minor' and 'major' wherever they occur in the Act.
- (iii) Amendment of section 3 so as to enhance the punishment for a person who keeps or manages or acts or assists in keeping in management of a brothel.
- (iv) Insertion of a new section 3A to provide punishment for a person who visits or found in brothel for the purpose of sexual exploitation.
- (v) Insertion of new section 5A to define the offence of "Trafficking in Persons" on the lines of International Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons. Section 5B has been inserted to provide punishment for the said offence.
- (vi) Amendment of section 6 with a view to enhance the punishment provided for the offence of detaining a person in a premise where prostitution is carried on.
- (vii) Omission of section 8 which provide punishment for seducing or soliciting for the purpose of prostitution.

- (viii) Amendment of section 10A to enhance the term of detention in a corrective institution from 5 years to 7 years.
- (ix) Amendment of section 13(2) to give the powers of Special Police Officer under this Act to the Sub-Inspector in the place of Inspector of Police.
- (x) Insertion of a new section 13A to constitute a Central Authority by the Central Government for the purpose of effectively preventing and combating the offence of trafficking in persons. The appointment of the chairperson and members of the said Central Authority shall be made by the Central Government as per the prescribed rules.
- (xi) Inserting of a new section 13B that empowers the State Government to constitute a State Authority for the purpose of effectively preventing and combating the offence of trafficking in persons. The appointment of the chairperson and members of the said Authority shall be made by the respective State Government as per the prescribed rules.
- (xii) Omission of section 20 that relates to the removal of a prostitute from any place.
- (xiii) Amendment of section 22 to make provision for *in camera* proceedings to protect the privacy and dignity of the victims.
- (xiv) Amendment of the Schedule to the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 to make applicable the provisions of confiscation of the property of the persons involved in the offence of trafficking in persons. From the said Schedule, the entry relating to section 8 of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act is being omitted as a consequential nature.
- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) The Group of Ministers has not yet submitted the report on the proposed amendments.
- (e) Ministry to Tourism has supported the proposal.
- (f) and (g) Questions does not arise.

Militancy in Manipur

356. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any message from the Government of Manipur to end the blockade imposed by the All Naga Students Association, Manipur from June 20, 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to resolve the Naga issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Government is aware of the economic blockade imposed by the All Naga Students Association, Manipur (ANSAM) from June 20, 2005. Government is in constant touch with the Government of Manipur. The situation is being closely monitored and all possible assistance being rendered to the State.

(c) A group of Ministers had held 12 rounds of discussions between February and May, 2005 with NSCN(I/M) leaders on the Naga issue. The talks are inconclusive. It will not be in public interest to disclose details at this stage.

Import of Furniture

357. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the liberalised import policy has adversely affected the traditional furniture industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of furniture imported from various countries during each of the last five years, country-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received any representations from the various States Associations especially the Association of Bareilly District in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government to protect the interest of furniture industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) to (e) India has been following a policy of removal of restrictions in keeping with its policy of economic liberalization and also its international commitments. Accordingly import of furniture has been

made free on 31.3.2000. However, import into of furniture is subject to the provisions of Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 2003. The quantum of furniture imported from various countries during each of the last five years are available in the publication entitled 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India Vol-II (Imports)' brought out by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Kolkata, copies of which are available in the Parliament library. The Government has received representations from various State Associations, especially from the Association of Bareilly District on import of furniture. Imports are closely monitored and the Government is determined to ensure through the use of tariff and other mechanism that imports do not cause any serious detriment or injury to the domestic industry. Customs duty leviable on import of furniture is 15% with applicable CVD (additional duty of customs). Education cess of customs at 2% of total duty is also leviable.

Intellectual Property Rights

358. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether US has restored free access to goods from India, citing improved intellectual property rights;

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

(c) the list of the duty free items or the value of the access that has been made available to Indian goods; and

(d) the extent to which this decision of US will be further improving the US-Indo trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The United States through a Presidential Proclamation, on June 29, 2005 has restored duty free access to certain Indian products mostly in the agro-chemicals and pharmaceuticals sector under the US Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

(c) and (d) The restoration of GSP benefits have been made in tariff lines falling mainly under Chapters 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38 of the Harmonized System Code. The existing trade in these items is estimated at more than US \$ 370 million, which is expected to increase because of the duty-free access for the relevant products.

Seizure of Arms at Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust

359. PROF. M. RAMADASS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a arms haul at the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust near Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken up the management of coastal security in the Western Zone by evolving a common defence mechanism at the national level; and

(d) if so, the details of such management package?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) As reported by Government of Maharashtra, on 21.05.2005, Crime Branch of Mumbai Police seized 34 foreign made revolvers, 3 pistols, 1 silencer and 1283 live cartridges at the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust.

(c) and (d) Government have approved a scheme to strengthen the infrastructure available with the coastal States and Union Territories including those in the Western Zone for patrolling and surveillance of the coastal areas. The scheme envisages central assistance for setting up police stations, check posts and out-posts in the coastal areas equipped with vehicles, vessels and trained manpower etc. Government have also approved a scheme for strengthening joint coastal patrolling off the coast of Gujarat and Maharashtra by creating additional infrastructure for Coast Guard.

[Translation]

Allotment of Houses to Handicapped Persons

360. SHRI SURAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority give priority to the physically and mentally handicapped in the allotment of houses;

(b) if so, the criteria fixed and details of allotment;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that the applications submitted for the allotment of houses by the handicapped upto 2000 have been rejected;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government proposes to reconsider the dropped proposals regarding the priority or reservation to be given by DDA in the allotment of houses to the handicapped;

(g) if so, the time by which and the manner in which it is likely to be reconsidered; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that there is a provision for 1% reservation for physically handicapped persons in the allotment of DDA flats under various housing schemes launched by it.

(d) to (h) The applications submitted by handicapped persons for allotment of houses under schemes of DDA are included in the draw of lots against 1% reservation and successful applicants are considered for allotment of houses. If the number of handicapped persons are more than 1%, the rest of such applicants are considered for draw of lots along with the general category applicants. The unsuccessful applicants are given refund to the registration amount.

[English]

Setting up of Single Asian Trading Block

361. SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plan to set up Single Asian Trading Block on the lines of the European Union;

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

(c) the names of the countries likely to participate therein?

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

ELANGOVA): (a) to (c) The Government of India has signed South Asia Free Trade Area (SAFTA) Agreement comprising SAARC members, Framework Agreement with Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA), Framework Agreement for Bay of Bengal Initiative Multisectoral Technical & Economic Cooperation Free Trade Agreement (BIMSTEC FTA), Bilateral CECA with Singapore and Bilateral Free Trade Agreements with Nepal, Bhutan and Sri Lanka. There are also ongoing negotiations for bilateral CECA with Thailand and Sri Lanka. However, at present there is no plan of the Government of India to set up Single Asian Trading Block on the lines of the European Union.

Diseases among Tribals in Kerala

362. SHRI LONAPPAN NAMBADAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that increasing number of tribal people are suffering from diseases like cancer etc. in tribal areas in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken in this regard?

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

[Translation]

Progress of Rajasthan

363. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Government of Rajasthan in the field of Urban employment and poverty alleviation during the last three years;

(b) whether the Union Government is satisfied with this progress; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation is implementing an employment oriented urban poverty alleviation programme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) on all

India basis w.e.f. 1.12.1997 to ameliorate the living conditions of the urban poor. Under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana, the progress/achievements made by the Government of Rajasthan during the last three years is given as under:—

Year	Central allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Central fund released (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of micro enterprises set up	No. of urban poor imparted skill training	No. of Mandays of work generated (in Lakhs)
2002-03	349.20	402.53	7579	1408	3.82
2003-04	347.59	122.96	4008	1696	1.69
2004-05	340.19	256.29	4083	1957	0.26

(b) and (c) As is evident from the details given in (a) above, the performance of Rajasthan during the last two years has not been satisfactory. The Central funds, tentatively allocated to Rajasthan during last two years, could not be released entirely, as Utilization Certificates for the earlier releases were not fully received. The State Government has been reminded time to time to effectively implement and report progress of the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana.

[English]

Study Group to Boost Export

364. KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted some study groups and special study groups for further boosting the country's exports;

(b) if so, the details including the composition thereof; and

(c) the other measures taken or proposed to be taken for raising our country's share of world trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) and (b) In order to achieve the objective of boosting India's exports, in the recent meeting

of the Board of Trade held on 17th June 2005, it was decided to constitute five Working Groups and four Study Groups to examine, inter alia, Export Promotion Schemes, Trade Facilitation, SEZs and EOUs, specific sectors having export potential, impact of RTAs/FTAs on Indian industry, etc. The Working Groups/Study Groups are to consist of industrialists and members from the exporting community/EPCs with the provision for co-opting outside experts by the convenors.

(c) A number of key strategies have been adopted in the Foreign Trade Policy (2004-09) and its annual supplement of April 2005 to achieve the objective of enhancing India's share in world trade. These include simplification of procedures, reduction of transaction costs, development of world class infrastructure, neutralisation of incidence of duties on inputs used for exports, special focus on areas having export and employment potential, etc.

Using of National Flag

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

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has withdrawn the restriction on use of the National Flag by the public as a portion of costumes as appeared in *The Hindu* dated July 7, 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to prevent misuse of National Flag?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Insult or disrespect to the National Flag is an offence punishable under the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971. The Act, inter-alia, provides that whoever in any public place or in any other place within public view burns, mutilates, defaces, defiles, disfigures, destroys, tramples upon or otherwise shows disrespect to or brings into contempt (whether by words, either spoken or written, or by acts) the Indian National Flag shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

[Translation]

**Inclusion of Certain Colonies into
Unauthorized Colonies**

366. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2859 dated March 22, 2005 and state:

(a) whether Shanti Vihar and Durga Vihar colonies of Nazafgarh have been included into those unauthorised colonies in which the basic facilities are to be provided to the residents by Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the time by which the streets and drainage are likely to be provided in these colonies; and

(e) the details of the agencies responsible to provide street lights, drinking water and sewer lines and the guidelines being issued by the Government to provide these facilities in the said colonies?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) has reported that Durga Vihar figures in the list of unauthorized colonies that are considered for

provision of basic facilities. Construction of road and drains in Phase-I, II, III have been done and Phase-IV has been started.

Delhi Jal Board has reported that due to non-availability of water sources, water supply services could not be extended in this area so far.

Shanti Vihar colony does not figure in the aforesaid list of unauthorized colonies and, therefore, development works could not be carried out there.

(d) It is an on-going activity and, therefore, no time frame can be given at this stage.

(e) Hon'ble Delhi High Court vide order dated 19.8.1994 had permitted supply of electricity and water in the unauthorized colonies. The court further allowed construction of roads and drainage in unauthorized colonies located on private land vide order dated 17.8.1998. These facilities are provided by Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Delhi Jal Board, DISCOMS, etc.

[English]

Representation received by UT Administration

367. DR. P.P. KOYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of Lakshadweep have any grievance against the functioning of the UT administration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of representations regarding various types of grievances received by the UT administrations during the last three years, year-wise, till date;

(d) the existing mechanism to address public grievances in the UT; and

(e) the details of the responses given by the administration against each representation/grievance addressed by the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) The people of Lakshadweep, in general, do not have any grievance against the functioning of the Union Territory Administration. However, if any complaint is

received from a member of public, appropriate action is taken by the concerned authority to redress the grievance.

(c) The information is being compiled.

(d) The Administrator, Union Territory of Lakshadweep conducts public hearing on all working days from 1200 to 1300 hours for redressal of grievances. Besides, any person having any complaint/grievance against any particular Department of the Union Territory Administration can meet the Departmental Head or Secretary concerned on all working days during the office hours.

(e) Representations/complaints received by the Union Territory Administration are normally attended to promptly by the appropriate authority and necessary action taken to redress the grievances.

14 Years Life Term

368. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make the 14-years "life term" actually last a life term; and

(b) if so, the status of the proposal?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Intake of Students in Technical Institutions

369. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the students admitted in AICTE recognised technical institutes during the last three years against the proposed admissions during the respective year;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the lack of quality education and reduced seats during the last few years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether AICTE has curtailed the sanctioned strength in the technical institutes;

(e) the number of Technical Institute affected thereby; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to provide good and quality education in all such institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) The sanctioned intake in AICTE approved technical institutes during the years 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 was 498560, 530850 and 623829 respectively. The data regarding students admitted in these institutes is not maintained centrally.

(b) and (c) The reduction of seats has been effected only for the academic year 2005-06. The seats were reduced keeping in view the most critical deficiency *i.e.* extent of shortage of faculty. The reduction was subject to restoration on recruitment of the requisite faculty. The seats of those institutes which have complied have since been restored.

(d) and (e) Seats have been reduced in a total of 742 technical institutes.

(f) Changes have been incorporated in the existing approval process with a view inter-alia to introduce parameters having a bearing on quality of technical education. AICTE is focusing on quality improvements in technical education to make engineering graduates globally competitive and acceptable. Some of the main initiatives include Modernization and Removal of Obsolescence, Research Promotion Scheme, National facilities in Engineering and Technology with Industrial Collaboration, Industry Institute Partnership, Entrepreneurship Development Programme, AICTE EDUSAT Scheme, Emeritus Fellowship, Visiting Professorship, Staff Development Programme, Quality Improvement Programme and facilities like Digital Library in Engineering Science & Technology, etc.

Creation of Employment Opportunities

370. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the various State Governments particularly from the Government of Chhat.igarh for creating employment opportunities in Urban areas under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana during the current year;

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

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No such proposal under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana has been received from any State Government including the State of Chhattisgarh in the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation during the current year (2005-06).

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

ICSSR and ICHR

371. SHRI TAPIR GAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Member Secretary in Indian Council to Historical Research (ICHR) is lying vacant for last several months;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether the ICSSR pays special attention to North Eastern States; and

(d) if so, the details about the development works taken up by the ICSSR and ICHR in North Eastern States during last two years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the Memorandum of Association and the Rules of the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR), New Delhi, Member Secretary of the Council is appointed by the Council after seeking the approval of the Central Government. Since the tenure of the then Council was expiring on 25.03.2005, the Chairman of the Council felt that it would be more appropriate to obtain concurrence of the new Council for the appointment of a regular Member Secretary.

(c) As per the information provided by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), the Council has been providing support for undertaking research and other academic activities in social sciences in the North-Eastern Region.

(d) The ICSSR has spent Rs. 175 lakh and Rs. 177 lakh for the activities in the North-Eastern Region during the financial years 2003-2004 and 2004-2005, respectively. For the current financial year, the ICSSR propose to spend Rs. 175 lakh for academic and research activities in the North-Eastern Region. The ICHR have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 20.52 lakh and Rs. 34.00 lakh on North Eastern Region during the financial year 2003-2004 and 2004-2005, respectively. During the current financial year, the ICHR have so far spent Rs. 6.58 lakh on North-Eastern Region.

[Translation]

Constitution of Telegana State

372. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the people of Telegana region to create as separate Telegana State out of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to bring such Bill in the current Parliament Session to constitute the Telegana State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken in this regard?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under the consideration of the Government. As of now, no decision to bring such a bill has been taken.

(c) Does not arise.

Licences to Hotels

373. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terms and conditions which the land was leased out by NDMC to some five star hotels are not being honoured by these hotel companies;

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

(c) the total number of hotels to which NDMC has leased out land and issued licence to run hotel on the revenue sharing basis till 31.3.2005;

(d) the total outstanding revenue of NDMC on these private hotel companies as on 31.3.2005 on account of revenue sharing; and

(e) the measures being adopted by the Government to recover the outstanding revenue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The terms and conditions of land leased out by New Delhi Municipal Council to three hotels are not being honoured.

(c) Three.

(d) Rs. 217.8 crores.

(e) In one case, recovery action initiated. The hotel is paying Rs. 1 crore per month as per direction of the Court. Matter still subjudice. In the second case, licence has been cancelled, but eviction proceedings have been stayed by the court. In the third case, recovery notice already issued.

[English]

Impact of VAT on Cost of Tea

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

(a) whether Assam Chambers of Commerce and Industry has submitted a memorandum to the Government with regard to the impact of imposition of VAT on cost of Indian tea and its exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the precise apprehensions of the Indian Tea producers and exporters; and

(d) the decisions taken by the Government to protect the interests of Indian Industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Recommendation of B. Mungekar Committee

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

(a) whether the committee headed by Bhalchandra Mungekar regarding fee cuts has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the committee; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The CABE Committee on Financing of Higher and Technical Education under the chairmanship of Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar, Member Planning Commission has submitted its report and the same was discussed in the meeting of the CABE held on 14-15 July, 2005 at New Delhi. The main recommendations are with regard to sustained state funding of Higher and Technical Education, launching of a programme for restoring basic minimum facilities in all Colleges and Universities, enhancement of the allocation for research, strengthening of the scholarships scheme, evolution of a system of proper mix of block grant, matching grant and development grant, setting up of a body financing higher education for coordinating the student loan scheme of several banks as also to provide soft loan and scholarship by itself, restrictions in starting of self-financing courses, stronger and effective linkages with industry, regulating entry of foreign universities and building up a strong data base on higher education. The report is under consideration.

Speed Breaker

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

(a) whether the MCD and NDMC had carried out comprehensive surveys to identify illegal speed breakers in the city as directed by Delhi High Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by MCD and NDMC to remove these illegal speed breakers;

(c) whether speed breakers have come up in large numbers in complete disregard to the norms prescribed

for the purpose causing accidents and damage to the small vehicles; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to publicise the prescribed norms regarding speed breakers so that people do not construct them on their own?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the New Delhi Municipal Council, it has carried out survey of all speed breakers in its area and referred to Delhi Traffic Police for confirmation whether they conform to the guidelines prescribed by the Indian Road Congress as per the direction of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi dated 4th May, 2005 in Civil Writ Petition No. 5141-42 of 2005 titled as Harsh Aggarwal and Another versus Commissioner of Police and Ors. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that as per the Hon'ble High Court's Order it has circulated the list of authorized and legal speed breakers to all its field staff. Illegal and unauthorised speed breakers not conforming to Indian Road Congress guidelines are removed from time to time.

(c) The speed breakers in Delhi are by and large in conformity with the norms prescribed by the Indian Road Congress.

(d) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has already published it.

Setting up of Cyclone Shelter in Orissa

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

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to set up some cyclone shelters in Orissa;

(b) if so, the number of cyclone shelters set up so far; and

(c) the details of the preparedness made to provide shelter to the coastal people in the event of any such natural calamity?

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

(b) After the super-cyclone in 1999, the Government of Orissa had taken up construction of 97 multi-purpose

cyclone shelters of which 95 multi-purpose cyclone shelters have been completed. In addition, the State Government has also constructed 5738 Primary School and 1137 High School buildings in the cyclone affected areas which can also provide shelter to vulnerable population at the time of disasters. The Indian Red Cross Society has constructed 29 multi-purpose cyclone shelters and 10 school-cum-shelters.

(c) The multi-purpose cyclone shelters and school-cum-shelters are equipped to provide shelter to the affected people in the event of any natural calamity. 5,86,296 houses under Indira Awas Yojana have been completed in the cyclone affected areas in Orissa. Pre-cyclone/flood arrangement meetings at the State level and District Natural Calamity Committee meetings at District level are held to review preparatory measures before the flood/cyclone season.

Promotion of Education for Girls

378. SHRI HITEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes and programmes formulated and implemented for promotion of education of poor girls' in the country particularly in West Bengal, Delhi and North-Eastern States during the last three years till date; and

(b) the total fund granted for the above schemes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) No schemes and programmes have been formulated and implemented exclusively for the promotion of poor girls' education. However, among others, the following schemes have been formulated and are implemented by this Ministry to promote girls' education:

(i) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya.

(ii) National Programme on Education for Girls at Elementary Level.

(iii) Mahila Samkhyas Scheme.

(iv) Access with Equity for Strengthening of Boarding and Hostel Facilities for Girl Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools.

Information is not maintained centrally on the funds spent under these schemes exclusively on poor girls.

[*Translation*]

Opening of Anganwadi

379. SHRI MUNSHI RAM:
SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:
SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:
SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has received proposal from various State Governments regarding opening up of more Anganwadi Kendras in their States;

(b) if so, the number of proposals received, State-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) the details of funds allocated by the Government during 2004-05 and proposed for 2005-06, State-wise; and

(e) the time by when the Anganwadi Kendra will start functioning?

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

(b) State-wise number of additional Anganwadi Centres required by State Governments is given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(c) The proposals are under active consideration of the Government.

(d) State-wise details of funds released the ICDS Scheme (General), World Bank assisted ICDS Project and training programme UDISHA during 2004-05 and 2005-06 (upto 20.7.2005) are given in the Statement-II, Statement-III and Statement-IV respectively.

(e) It takes about one year for an Anganwadi Centre to become functional after its sanction by the Government of India.

Statement I

Statement indicating State-wise requirement of additional AWCs

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Number of additional Centres Anganwadi required by the State Governments
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9562
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	959
3.	Assam	6659
4.	Bihar	22066
5.	Jharkhand	6683
6.	Goa	Nil
7.	Gujarat	3523
8.	Haryana	2987
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10894
10.	Jammu and Kashmir*	6817
11.	Karnataka	11313
12.	Kerala	Nil
13.	Madhya Pradesh	9537
14.	Chhattisgarh	9497
15.	Maharashtra	12864
16.	Manipur	Nil
17.	Meghalaya	961
18.	Mizoram	231
19.	Nagaland	265
20.	Orissa	3279
21.	Punjab	2691

1	2	3
22.	Rajasthan	11041
23.	Sikkim	488
24.	Tamil Nadu	3049
25.	Tripura	2220
26.	Uttar Pradesh	31498
27.	Uttaranchal	1134
28.	West Bengal	17729
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	94
30.	Chandigarh	29
31.	Delhi	Nil
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	77
33.	Daman and Diu	10
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil
35.	Pondicherry	11
Total		1,88,168

Statement II

State-wise details of funds released under Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (General) during 2004-05 and 2005-06

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2004-05	2005-06 (upto 20.07.05)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7277.34	4742.69
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1697.61	672.91
3.	Assam	15799.37	4133.26
4.	Bihar	9408.47	2000.00
5.	Goa	286.33	188.03
6.	Gujarat	12405.58	5612.45
7.	Haryana	4674.34	2290.42

1	2	3	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2617.26	1308.88
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3457.78	1989.19
10.	Karnataka	11023.50	5653.46
11.	Kerala	5546.74	2856.56
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6263.10	3500.00
13.	Maharashtra	11930.96	6998.06
14.	Manipur	2054.55	728.11
15.	Meghalaya	1450.81	469.33
16.	Mizoram	781.68	297.88
17.	Nagaland	1358.50	687.89
18.	Orissa	9968.40	6016.69
19.	Punjab	3904.27	2605.61
20.	Rajasthan	7849.67	4320.72
21.	Sikkim	332.88	143.38
22.	Tamil Nadu	12303.16	7712.94
23.	Tripura	1414.45	722.01
24.	Uttar Pradesh	15100.87	13821.57
25.	West Bengal	12633.07	7500.00
26.	Chhattisgarh	3275.49	1678.43
27.	Jharkhand	3824.62	2188.45
28.	Uttaranchal	1723.77	1402.44
29.	Delhi	1118.36	614.09
30.	Pondicherry	218.89	173.68
31.	Andaman and Nicobar	185.39	148.00
32.	Chandigarh	155.26	107.70
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48.27	35.00
34.	Daman and Diu	38.98	37.88
35.	Lakshadweep	25.15	24.05
Total		172154.87	93381.76

Statement III

State-wise details of funds released under World Bank Assisted ICDS Projects during the year 2004-05 and 2005-06 (upto 20.7.05)

Sl.No.	State	(Rs. in lakh)	
		Year	
		2004-05	2005-06
1.	Uttar Pradesh	7066.50	0.00
2.	Rajasthan	4013.50	0.00
3.	Maharashtra	2103.75	1500.00
4.	Kerala	2448.00	500.00
5.	Tamil Nadu	1567.75	0.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	6835.75	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	2845.75	0.00
8.	Bihar	4103.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	3684.00	0.00
10.	Orissa	1500.00	0.00
11.	Uttaranchal	600.00	0.00
12.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00
13.	West Bengal	0.00	391.5625
14.	Karnataka	0.00	26.25
15.	Haryana	0.00	65.0625
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00
17.	Punjab	0.00	0.00
18.	Pondicherry	17.00	0.00
19.	Andhra Pradesh	5490.11	2000.00
20.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	15.00
21.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	189.75
Total		42275.05	4887.625

Statement IV

State-wise details of funds released under World Bank Assisted ICDS Training Programme—Project Udisha during the year 2004-05 and 2005-06 (upto 20.07.05)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	(Rs. Lakh)	
		2004-05	2005-06
		1	2
1.	Andhra Pradesh	504.02	400.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	200.00	100.00
4.	Bihar	100.00	200.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	290.72	0.00
6.	Goa	8.19	4.00
7.	Gujarat	60.00	50.00
8.	Haryana	107.93	50.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	70.00	15.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	10.00
11.	Jharkhand	211.04	0.00
12.	Karnataka	230.00	100.00
13.	Kerala	408.42	150.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	658.76	100.00
15.	Maharashtra	789.48	0.00
16.	Manipur	11.10	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	17.00	1.00
18.	Mizoram	14.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	25.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	214.53	50.00
21.	Punjab	52.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	655.39	50.00

1	2	3	4
25.	Tripura	37.87	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1397.00	0.00
27.	Uttaranchal	135.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	436.52	350.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.00	20.00
30.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	1.60
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	20.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	1.00	0.00
Sub-Total		6657.97	1651.60

[English]

Centrally Sponsored Schemes under HRD

380. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes functioning under Human Resource Development in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of assistance provided under each scheme during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise particularly to Karnataka;

(c) whether the respective State Governments have utilized the amount sanctioned under various schemes;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and action taken in this regard; and

(e) the details regarding setting up new institutes and upgradation of the existing education/technical institutes for the development of human resource?

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.

[Translation]

D.P.E.P.

381. SHRI SITARAM SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has evaluated District Primary Education Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated, released and spent on this programme during each of the last three years and till date, State-wise;

(d) the total amount of funds utilized on appointment of teachers under the District Primary Education Programme, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government is contemplating to allocate more funds under this programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (f) The D.P.E.P. is periodically reviewed by the Government of India and the external funding agencies through a mechanism of Joint Review Missions. The latest review was conducted in May, 2005. These reviews have brought out that the programme has resulted in significant increase in enrolment, improvement in learning levels and increased community involvement.

The details of funds allocated, released and spent on this programme during each of the last three years and till date is given in the Statement-I enclosed State-wise. The total expenditure on appointment of teachers under the District Primary Education Programme, State-wise is given in the Statement-II enclosed.

Ongoing DPEP programmes will complete their project outlays as per their projects periods.

Statement I

The Government of India release made and expenditure incurred under the District Primary Education Programme during the last three years, State-wise

(Rupees in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06
		Fund Released (GOI Share)	Expenditure*	Fund Released (GOI Share)	Expenditure*	Fund Released (GOI Share)	Expenditure*	Fund Released (GOI Share)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	239.00	170.39	119.60	125.59	94.69	130.02	9.94
2.	Uttaranchal	20.00	17.93	11.52	20.54	13.10	17.75	1.37
3.	Bihar	64.00	40.53	128.33	48.37	37.00	81.32	28.00
4.	Jharkhand	41.00	50.26	71.50	71.84	77.51	100.10	61.45
5.	Andhra Pradesh	165.00	101.65	90.00	108.40	155.00	204.29	10.00
6.	Rajasthan	113.00	135.09	185.00	187.51	105.00	143.48	15.00
7.	West Bengal	78.50	66.37	81.40	58.53	62.91	51.18	37.90
8.	Orissa	73.00	25.63	61.38	37.49	29.91	42.62	9.91
9.	Gujarat	46.68	13.88	28.88	25.19	22.97	23.92	7.95
Total		840.18	621.73	777.61	683.46	597.91	794.68	181.52

*Expenditure against fund availability due to opening balance at beginning of the year, Government of India share and State share releases.

Statement II

The total expenditure on appointment of teachers under District Primary Education Programme—State-wise

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1.	Uttar Pradesh	117.22	67.41	87.83
2.	Uttaranchal	1.70	2.60	2.86
3.	Bihar	2.81	5.19	12.31
4.	Jharkhand	2.04	2.73	3.33
5.	Andhra Pradesh	29.26	32.76	36.62
6.	Rajasthan	Nil	45.36	31.99

*[English]***Indo-Singapore Trade Agreement**

382. PROF. M. RAMADASS:
 SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
 SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI:
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
 SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
 SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
 SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has entered into a comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement with Singapore as mentioned in the *Hindu* dated 30 June, 2005;

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

(c) the extent to which both the countries are likely to be benefited by this agreement;

(d) the number of countries with whom such negotiations are going on at present; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to negotiate Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and Regional Trade Agreement (RTA) with other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) between India and Singapore has been signed on 29th June 2005 in New Delhi by the Prime Ministers of the two countries.

The CECA is structured as an integrated package of several agreements concerning Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, Investments and Economic Cooperation and a revised Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement.

The CECA, which comes into effect from 1st August 2005, is expected to benefit both the countries in the form of increased bilateral trade, investment and economic cooperation as a whole.

(d) and (e) Negotiations for reestablishment of an FTA are going on with a number of countries which include (i)

Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multisectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) comprising Bangladesh, Bhutan, Indian, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand; (ii) ASEAN; and (iii) Thailand under the respective Framework Agreements signed on 8th February 2004, 8th October, 2003 and 9th October 2003 respectively. Negotiations with Sri Lanka and Mauritius are also at different stages for similar arrangements with Sri Lanka and Mauritius are also at different stages for similar arrangements. With Sri Lanka, India already has a FTA but the proposal is to have a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement. Negotiations for operationalisation of the South Asia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) signed at the last SAARC Summit are also going on. Negotiations are also going on with Chile to have a Preferential Trade Agreement under the Framework Agreement signed at the last SAARC Summit are also going on. Negotiations are also going on with Chile to have a Preferential Trade Agreement and there Framework Agreement signed on January 20, 2005. Besides these, feasibility studies of having Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement/ Free Trade Agreement/Preferential Trade Agreement with a number of other countries are at different stages of examination.

*[Translation]***Regularisation of Unauthorized Colonies**

383. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":
 SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
 SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is considering to regularise 1432 colonies identified as unauthorized colonies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the actual number of such colonies;

(c) whether any decision has been taken regarding regularisation of these colonies;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reasons for delay in making announcement regarding regularisation of the said colonies; and

(f) the future plan of the Union Government to check the upsurge in encroachments?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Government had prepared guidelines for regularization of unauthorized colonies which were in existence as on 31.3.1993 and filed the same in Delhi High Court in February 2001 in CWP No. 4771/1993-Common Cause (Regd.) Society Versus Union of India & Others. The guidelines were revised in February 2004. The Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTC) has again requested for revision of certain provisions of the revised guidelines.

In the meantime, in pursuance of Delhi High Court order dated 29.9.2004 in CWP No. 8487/2003, GNCTD had invited applications from the unauthorized colonies seeking regularization upto 31.1.2005. GNCTD has reported that 1432 applications have been received and examination of the same has been initiated.

(f) The Government has been, from time to time, impressing upon land owning agencies to take strict measures to keep their lands free from encroachments. DDA has reported that in order to protect DDA land it has started videography of the vacant lands, and a system of regular and periodic physical inspection has been instituted.

[English]

Small and Medium Enterprises Development Bill

384. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a snap poll conducted by CII has revealed that the proposal Small and Medium Enterprises Development Bill, 2005 has omitted 'tiny sector' and needs reviewing;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard;

(c) the details of other suggestions CII has made for incorporation in the proposed bill;

(d) if so, whether Government has considered and agreed to implement their suggestions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) to (e) The Small and Medium Enterprises Development Bill, 2005 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 12.5.2005. It has been referred to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry for consideration. The memorandum of the CII, containing its suggestions on the Bill, was submitted to the Standing Committee and a copy thereof has been received by the Government from the Secretariat of the Committee for comments. The comments of the Government have been sent to the Committee's Secretariat.

Vigilance Enquiry of DDA Officers

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

(a) whether a large number of senior officers of Delhi Development Authority are facing vigilance enquiry for corruption charges against them;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the details of charges levelled against them;

(c) whether the Delhi Development Authority has recommended closure of a number of corruption cases against its senior officers pending with the vigilance department as the cases are of administrative nature as reported in the Hindu dated June 17, 2005;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that at present vigilance inquiries have been taken up against 65 officials of the level of Deputy Director (or equivalent) and above, on various charges relating to acts of omission and commission, lapses/negligence leading to loss to the authority, violation of conduct rules, procedural lapses etc. One case specifically relates to corruption where the charges relate to acquisition of assets disproportionate to the known sources of income.

(c) No, Sir. DDA has reported that they have already issued a rebuttal to the news items published in *The Hindu*.

(d) and (e) In view of above reply, question does not arise.

Rubber as Agricultural Product

386. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to re-categorise rubber as an agricultural product;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (c) The Government have already filed its negotiating proposals with WTO for including rubber in the rationalization of product coverage in the Agreement on Agriculture. The negotiations are scheduled to conclude by 31st December, 2006.

[Translation]

Water Harvesting

387. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of buildings in which water harvesting is being done after water harvesting has been made compulsory in buildings constructed on plots 100 yards or more by amending integrated building bye-laws through notification dated 28th July, 2001;

(b) the measures taken by Central Public Works Department to ensure water harvesting and recycling of waste water in buildings constructed or under construction after the said date; and

(c) the results of implementation of artificial recharge schemes in various states under 'Ground Water Studies' conducted by the Central Ground Water Board and total capacity created for ground water harvesting?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has reported enforcement of provisions regarding Rain Water harvesting while sanctioning building plans for private buildings in 396 cases and while granting Completion Certificate for private buildings in 171 cases from April 2001 to May 2005. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has reported that 13777 building plans have been sanctioned by it in respect of plots measuring 100 sq. mtrs. or above with the provision of Water harvesting after issue of the notification dated 28.07.2001.

(b) CPWD has reported that there are 87 buildings in which Rain Water harvesting has been done or is in progress after notification dated 28.07.2001. Provision of Rain Water Harvesting and/or waste water recycling has been kept in all the buildings proposed to be taken up in the future wherever it is required or it is technically feasible.

(c) The Central Ground Water Board has reported that under the Central Sector Scheme of Rain water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge implemented during the 9th Plan, a total of 165 projects were taken up in various States. The impact assessment studies carried out in the various parts of the country have yielded positive results.

[English]

Indian Council for Historical Research

388. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a Review Committee to inquire into the affairs of ICHR;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any report on the withdrawal of "Towards Freedom" Project has been submitted to the Government;

(d) if so, whether such a project of national importance was withdrawn, thereby humiliating scholars of repute in the country;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) the present status of the project; and

(g) the action taken by the Council to retrieve the missing files of the project "Towards Freedom"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has constituted a one-man Review Committee of Shri D. Bandyopadhyay, Executive Chairperson, Council for Social Development, New Delhi and the former Secretary to the Government of India to review the working of Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR), New Delhi, to hold enquiry into the affairs thereof and to report thereon.

(c) to (e) The one-man Review Committee in its interim report on the "Towards Freedom" Project has stated that attempts were made to scuttle the project through stoppage of funds and interruption in the publication of the volumes.

(f) The Council has informed that the project has been revived.

(g) The Council has requested the Ministry of Human Resource Development to retrieve the file.

World Trade Policy

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

(a) the details of the World Trade Policy at present in operation;

(b) whether the Union Government has made any changes in the World Trade Policy;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the extent to which these changes have been implemented; and

(e) the manner in which these changes will be beneficial?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (e) Government has announced the Foreign Trade Policy, 2004-09 on 31st August 2004 with the objectives of doubling our percentage share of global merchandise trade within the next five years and to act

as an effective instrument of economic growth by giving a thrust to employment generation. Review of the Foreign Trade Policy is an ongoing process and the consequential changes made thereto are effective from the date such changes are notified. The Annual Supplement to the Foreign Trade Policy was announced on 8th April 2005. It incorporates additional policy initiatives and further simplification of procedures, thereby facilitating and enhancing India's international trade.

[*Translation*]

Withdrawal of Books

390. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently withdrawn some books from the courses of N.C.E.R.T./National Open University;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any representations to withdraw the said books; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) Keeping in view the issues of communalization and inadequacy in history textbooks a panel of three eminent historians was constituted in June 2004, to undertake a quick review of the NCERT's History textbook. On the basis of the report of the said panel of historians NCERT withdrew the following text books:—

- (i) Unit II: *People and Society in the Ancient Period* (pp 49-140) of the Social Science Textbook for Class VI, *India and the World*.
- (ii) Unit II: *People and Society in the Medieval Period* (pp 55-170) of the Social Science Textbook for Class VII, *India and the World*.
- (iii) Unit I: *People and Society in the Modern Period* (pp 1-121) of the Social Science Textbook for Class VIII, *India and the World*.

- (iv) Unit I: *India in the Twentieth Century World* (pp 1-68) of the Social Science Textbook for Class IX, *Contemporary India*.
- (v) Unit I: *Heritage of India* (pp 1-37) of the Social Science Textbook for Class X, *Contemporary India*.
- (vi) *Ancient India*, A History textbook for Class XI, first published in October 2002.
- (vii) *Medieval India*, A History textbook for Class XI, first published in April 2003.
- (viii) *Modern India*, A History textbook for Class XII, first published in April 2003.
- (ix) *Contemporary World History*, A History textbook for Class XII, first published in May 2003.

For the Indira Gandhi National Open University no such action is deemed necessary.

Scheme for Promotion of Cottage Industries

391. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:
DR. P.P. KOYA:
SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:

Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allotted any fund for the development of traditional industries like cottage, coir etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, year-wise, State-wise;

(c) the details of targets fixed for coir development by the Coir Board during above period;

(d) the extent to which the Coir Board have achieved the targets;

(e) whether the potential of coir industry has been assessed in Lakshadweep Islands; and

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

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

(b) The details of the funds allotted to the Coir Board for development of coil industry during the last three years are as under:—

			(Rs. crore)
2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	
18.00	18.00	18.00	

These funds are not allocated State-wise.

(c) and (d) The details of targets and achievements during the last three years are as follows:

Item	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Production (coir fibre) (MT)	3,90,000	3,53,700	4,10,000	3,64,000	4,00,000	3,85,000
Additional employment generation (number of persons)	13,000	13,000	20,000	30,660	20,000	18,500
Exports (Rs. crore)	400.00	352.71	400.00	407.50	450.00	473.40

(e) and (f) A survey of potential of the coir industry in Lakshadweep Islands was conducted during 2004. On the basis of this, an action plan was prepared and

forwarded to the Lakshadweep Island Administration, for its consideration. The response of the Island Administration is awaited.

*[English]***Trade with Australia**

392. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to establish long-term economic cooperation with Australia;

(b) if so, the areas identified therefor; and

(c) the details of talks held between both the countries thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) to (c) There already exists a Trade Agreement between India and Australia, which was signed in August 1976 in Canberra. Under this Agreement, a Joint Trade Committee was set up for review of bilateral trade and economic relations, which later merged into Joint Ministerial Commission (JMC) in 1989. So far, nine meetings of the India Australia JMC have been held. Its 9th meeting was held on 18-19th May 2005 in Sydney, Australia. The identified areas of bilateral cooperation include, inter alia, education, telecommunication, tourism, information technology, sports, agriculture and textiles.

Procurement of Mine Protected Vehicles

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

(a) the total number of Para-Military personnel killed in land mine blasts in J&K during the last three years, year-wise, till date;

(b) whether militants and naxal outfits have been successfully targeting troops by using land mines and improvised explosive devices; and

(c) if so, the time by which the mine protected vehicles for central forces would be procured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The number of Security personnel killed in land mine blasts in the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years is given below:—

Year	Security Personnel killed in Landmine blasts
2002	5
2003	2
2004	Nil
2005 (Till July 15)	1

(b) To inflict maximum damage on security personnel, the militants and naxal outfits are concentrating on landmines and improvised explosive devices.

(c) Two Mine Protected Vehicles have been made available to Central Police Forces during 2004-05. Orders for 120 more such vehicles have been placed for supply during the current financial year, for use by Central as well as State Police Forces.

Land Mafia in UT, Chandigarh

394. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chandigarh Administration had recently publicized its decision to expose and come down heavily on "Land Mafia working in the Union territory";

(b) if so, details of action taken in the matter, if any;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the then Deputy Commissioner had instituted an inquiry recently into "illegal sale" of land in the periphery of Chandigarh city;

(e) if so, whether the inquiry proceedings were dropped midway;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the interim evidence that came before the Inquiry Officer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (g) Vacating encroachments and removing violations of the Periphery Act are continuous activities. In the recent past 19 FIRs have been registered against various persons as a result of enquiries and investigations.

*[Translation]***Utilization of Funds**

395. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated for the development of cities in Rajasthan during the last three years, district-wise;

(b) whether the allocated funds have been fully utilized by the State Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Town-wise details of funds allocated/sanctioned and expenditure reported for development of cities in Rajasthan during the last three years under the following Centrally sponsored schemes of this Ministry are enclosed:—

I. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) is given in the Statement-I enclosed.

II. Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) is given in the Statement-II enclosed.

It would be observed therefrom that the funds have not been fully utilized.

Rs. 14.53 crore has also been sanctioned in January 2005 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Solid Waste Management and Drainage in selected Air-field towns for implementation in Jodhpur. The work has started recently and hence, the funds have not been fully utilised.

The Ministry, Town & Country Planning Organisation (TCPO) and Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) have been reminding the States through letters, review meetings and visits by officers of the Ministry to submit utilisation certificates for the grant released alongwith physical and financial progress reports on regular basis.

Statement I***Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT)***

List of towns covered, Central assistance released and expenditure reported during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 for Rajasthan State

(Rupees in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of Towns	Central Assistance Released			Expenditure Reported during last 3 years	
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Salumber	21.80	0.00	0.00	21.80	19.29
2.	Hanumangarh	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	108.00
3.	Rawatbhata	45.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	0.00
4.	Tonk	45.00	0.00	4.05	49.05	0.00
5.	Pokaran	24.00	0.00	0.00	24.00	28.69
6.	Amet	24.00	0.00	0.00	24.00	9.00
7.	Bhilwara	22.99	82.01	0.00	105.00	0.00
8.	Balotra	0.00	60.00	0.00	60.00	99.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Anupgarh	0.00	45.00	0.00	45.00	53.00
10.	Phalodi	0.00	45.00	0.00	45.00	0.00
11.	Sardulshahar	0.00	24.00	24.00	48.00	20.07
12.	Sujangarh	0.00	75.00	0.00	75.00	0.00
13.	Sangaria	0.00	45.00	0.00	45.00	3.81
14.	Pilibanga	0.00	45.00	0.00	45.00	0.00
15.	Didwana	0.00	0.00	60.00	60.00	35.77
16.	Suratgarh	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00	62.06
17.	Rawatsar	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00	0.00
18.	Bhadra	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00	0.00
19.	Mandalgarh	0.00	0.00	24.00	24.00	0.00
20.	Keshoraipatna	0.00	0.00	24.00	24.00	0.00
21.	Bari Sadari	0.00	0.00	24.00	24.00	0.00
22.	Nohar	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00	0.00
23.	Kishangarh	0.00	0.00	52.00	52.00	0.00
24.	Merta City	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00	0.00
25.	Sanchore	0.00	0.00	24.00	24.00	0.00
26.	Kusalgarh	0.00	0.00	24.00	24.00	0.00
27.	Lakhari	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00	0.00
28.	Jharwad	0.00	0.00	33.62	33.62	0.00
29.	Chirawa	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00	0.00
30.	Sojat City	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00	0.00
31.	Kuchera	0.00	0.00	24.00	24.00	0.00
32.	Sribijaynagar	0.00	0.00	24.00	24.00	0.00
Total		282.79	421.07	701.67	1405.47	439.53

Statement II

STATE: RAJASTHAN

*Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme***A. Projects Sanctioned**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned Date Mon/Yr.	Project Cost	Central share	Funds Released By G.O.I.	Expenditure up to March, 2003
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Todabhia	Karauli	May, 2002	119.09	59.55	568.48	88.66
2.	Jahajpur	Bhilwara	July, 2002	131.86	65.93	(2002-2003)	81.15
3.	Gulabpura	Bhilwara	August, 2002	120.20	60.10	1012.85	97.92
4.	Partapur	Banswara	Sept., 2002	100.94	50.47	(2003-2004)	112.22
5.	Bandi-Kui	Dausa	Oct., 2002	234.17	117.09	1545.97	237.20
6.	Chhabra	Baran	November, 2002	109.42	54.71	(2004-2005)	50.65
7.	Deshnok	Bikaner	Decemebr, 2002	121.31	60.66		122.00
8.	Sheoganj	Sirohi	January, 2003	182.31	91.16		20.01
9.	Mount Abu	Sirohi	January, 2003	102.27	51.14		139.04
10.	Bisau	Jhunjhunu	March, 2003	119.56	59.78		0.00
11.	Nainwa	Bundi	December, 2003	213.49	106.75		4.33
12.	Baggar	Jhunjhunu	January, 2004	130.00	65.00		20.97
13.	Kushalgarh	Bhilwara	January, 2004	121.17	60.59		0.00
14.	Mandalgarh	Bhilwara	January, 2004	25.94	12.97		12.11
15.	Rishabdeo	Udaipur	January, 2004	228.00	114.00		0.00
16.	Khanpur	Jhalawar	January, 2004	580.21	290.11		0.39
17.	Mangrol	Baran	January, 2004	560.72	280.36		0.00
18.	Chippabarod	Baran	January, 2004	139.24	69.62		24.11
19.	Kumher	Bharatpur	January, 2004	591.64	295.82		0.00
20.	Kolvi Rajendrapur	Jhalawar	February, 2004	119.85	59.93		0.58
21.	Sathalikheri	Kota	January, 2005	454.32	227.16		0.00
22.	Pirawa	Jhalawar	January, 2005	439.93	219.97		1.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Manoharthana	Jhalawar	January, 2005	314.78	157.39		0.00
24.	Aklera	Jhalawar	January, 2005	565.97	282.99		0.00
25.	Suket	Kota	January, 2005	617.00	308.50		0.00
26.	Udppura	Kota	January, 2005	334.00	167.00		0.00
27.	Pindwara	Sirohi	January, 2005	111.17	55.59		0.00
28.	Bhawari	Sirohi	January, 2005	66.71	33.36		0.00
29.	Ratan Nagar	Churu	January, 2005	170.76	85.38		0.00
30.	Mandal	Bhilwara	February, 2005	193.00	96.50		0.00
31.	Pushkar	Ajmer	March, 2005	333.14	166.57		0.00
Total				7652.17	3826.09	3127.3	1012.57
						(funds released in lumpsum)	

[English]

C.A.B.E. Recommendations

396. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:
KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether Central Advisory Board of Education has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the recommendations;

(c) whether it has recommended 25% seats in private schools to be reserved for poor children and allocation of 6% of GDP for education;

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

(e) whether Central Advisory Board of Education has also recommended autonomy to higher education institutions; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government to this recommendation and also against other recommendations, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (f) The CABE Committee on "Free and Compulsory Education Bill and other issues related to Elementary Education" and "Autonomy of Higher Education Institutions" set up consequent to the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education have submitted their recommendations. The Committee on 'Free and Compulsory Education Bill and other issues related to Elementary Education' have submitted draft of the essential provisions of 'Free and Compulsory Education Bill', for the consideration of the CABE and the Government. The draft essential provisions of the Bill inter-alia recommended by the committee mention of prescribing mandatory admissions to at least 25% of total children admitted to Class-I to be from weaker sections of the society, selected randomly by the state schools of specified category and unaided schools. The Committee on "Autonomy of Higher Education Institutions" has made 61 recommendations having academic, administrative and financial implications while mentioning that the specific recommendations issues relating to two sets of institutions, namely, premier educational institutions like IITs, IIMs, old and established Central and State Universities on one hand and universities and colleges in the private sector that are in their formative years on the other hand will have to be significantly different. The recommendations of these committees were considered in the meeting of

the CABE held on 14-15 July, 2005. The Government will identify action points emerging from all these reports and take appropriate decisions as per the laid down procedures.

Representation from Kashmiri Pundits

397. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation from the associations of Kashmiri Pandits have been received by the Government regarding pilgrimage to Sharda Mata located in PoK;

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the time by which permission is likely to be given to Kashmiri Pundits?

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

(b) and (c) The visit of pilgrims between India and Pakistan is covered under the bilateral 'Protocol on Visits to Religious Shrines-1974'. The Protocol lists the names of shrines in both the countries for the visit of pilgrims and the 'Sharda Mata Temple' is not included in the list presently. During the talks between Prime Minister and President of Pakistan held on April 16-18, 2005, it was agreed to pursue further measures to enhance interaction and cooperation across the LoC including agreed meeting points for divided families, trade, pilgrimages and cultural interaction. It has been the endeavour of the Government to expand the scope of the Protocol to enhance people to people contact between the two countries. It is not possible to give any time-frame in the matter.

Setting up of Democratic Institutions

398. DR. P.P. KOYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been pursuing a policy of strengthening democracy in the country by setting up democratic institutions wherever they are weak or inadequate;

(b) if so, the time frame for setting up a legislature in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep and other UTs on the pattern existing in Delhi and Pondicherry;

(c) if not, any pattern is being thought about to empower the Islanders for framing legislation as is being done by States/UTs with legislatures; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d) There are several factors such as size of the population, financial viability etc. which have to be considered before a decision is taken about the establishment of a Legislative Assembly. However, in all the Union Territories, Panchayati Raj institutions have been established to involve the people in the development programmes at the grassroot level.

Free Internet Facility to Colleges and Universities

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

(a) the number of colleges/schools in which the internet facility is presently provided in the country particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the University Grants Commission provide free internet facility to the colleges and universities in all parts of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the benefits accrued to the colleges/universities by this; and

(d) if not, the time by which this facility is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the UGC has provided Internet facilities to 2493 colleges in the country out of which 165 colleges are from Tamil Nadu. However, in respect of Schools, no centralized information is maintained.

Free Internet connectivity is provided to those Universities which are eligible for assistance from the Commission under the UGC Act. Internet enables students to access relevant information. Networking the Universities will enhance virtual academic infrastructure to the extent of creating the culture of e-learning and usage of e-subscription of journals. The Network of colleges would

help the colleges to have an access to multimedia material in teaching and learning from India and abroad.

Introduction of Metro Rail in big Cities

400. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to start metro railways in big cities on the model of one set up in Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of cities in the country where the metro rail services are likely to be introduced;

(c) the schedules for starting metro operations in these places; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to decongest the metropolitan and other big cities?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) While there is no proposal of the Central Government itself, the respective State Governments have submitted proposals for the expansion of or setting up new rail based Mass Rapid Transit Systems in the cities of Mumbai, Kolkata, Bangalore, Hyderabad and National Capital Region.

(c) Schedules for starting operations would form part of detailed reports to be prepared by the State Governments.

(d) The Central Government provides financial assistance for traffic and transportation studies in various cities which would help the respective State Government to identify measures for decongesting such cities. The Central Government has also extended financial support for a rail based mass transit system in Delhi.

Import/Export of Agro Products

401. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:
SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:
SHRI SITARAM SINGH:

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

(a) number of the agro products allowed for import during the last three years;

(b) the number of the agro products permitted for export and foreign exchange earned during the above period;

(c) whether the export earning from some agro products have been reduced during the said period;

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

(e) the steps taken to push up export of agro products/coffee; and

(f) the number of export sector working in the country at present, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) The import of agri products is permitted as per categorization in chapters 6 to 24 of Schedule 1 (Imports) to the ITC (HS) Classification of Export and Import Items, 2004-09. Tariff lines pertaining to different agri products fall in the following categories:—

Free	Restricted	Prohibited	STEs
1014	49	20	22

STE's: State Trading Enterprises

(b) Agri products are freely exportable except as specified in chapters 6 to 24 of Schedule 2 of ITC (HS) Classification of Export and Import Items, 2004-09.

The volume of agro products (excluding marine products tea, coffee, castor oil, shellac, and cotton including waste) exported during the last three years in dollar terms are given below:

Year	Value in US\$ (Million)
2002-03	4589.18
2003-04	5177.81
2004-05	5766.48

(c) and (d) Some of the major agri products whose export values have declined in the last three years are given below:—

Items	Value in US\$ Million		
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Sugar & Molasses	374.44	265.10	33.19
Wheat	363.16	510.29	322.29
Oil meals	306.92	710.61	690.13
Fruits & vegetables	224.95	389.32	361.68
Processed food	359.25	389.00	344.24

Broadly, export earnings are driven by prevailing market conditions including supply and demand factors.

(e) To boost export of agro products including coffee, Government provides a variety of incentives in the form of financial and other assistance through Commodity Boards/Authorities and Export Promotion Councils for infrastructure development, modern packaging units, quality control, research and market development.

The medium term export strategy being implemented by the Coffee Board focuses on the shifting of product mix in favour of arabica and to ensure a competitive landed price for Indian coffee by reducing the growing cost. It also attempts to maintain consistency in the quality of exported coffee and improve awareness about Indian coffee in target markets.

(f) State-wise data is not maintained.

[Translation]

Non-Deployment of PMF

402. SHRI SITARAM SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Para-Military Forces are being deployed for the purpose for which these have been created, trained and equipped;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure appropriate use of para-military forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) The Central Para Military Forces are deployed for the purpose for which these Forces have been created. However, in order to meet emergent requirements, sometimes forces are moved from their primary role to other tasks like Counter Insurgency (CI) duties, Disaster Management etc. The Government have earmarked Disaster Management battalions and approved augmentation of CRPF in a phased manner for CI duties so that there are less occasions to resort to such measures in future.

[English]

Concession in Industrial Tariffs by European Union

403. PROF. M. RAMADASS:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

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

(a) whether European Union have sought more concessions in industrial tariffs from India in the area of agriculture/non-agriculture goods as mentioned in the 'Hindu' dated June 26, 2005;

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

(c) whether any discussion has been held with European Commission officials in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the discussion and areas identified for closer economic ties by both sides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOAN): (a) to (d) India and the European Commission (EC) along with other World Trade Organisation (WTO) Members have been discussing reductions in industrial tariffs in the area of agriculture/ non agricultural goods under the Doha Round negotiations. On industrial goods EC has supported the simple Swiss formula which seeks deeper tariff cuts. Discussions with the EC officials take place during the negotiations in WTO and include issues such as the reduction formula. The negotiations are expected to continue upto and during the Hong Kong Ministerial in December, 2005.

*[Translation]***Admission of Students**

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

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

(a) whether the number of seats in Delhi University are needed to be increased keeping in view the increasing demand for admissions;

(b) if so, whether the Government has chalked out any plan in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of students who have applied for admission for the academic year 2005-06;

(e) the number of students who have been enrolled so far; and

(f) the future plan for increasing the number of seats in Delhi University?

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 of Delhi, approximately 1,04,000 students have applied for admission to the undergraduate courses in various colleges of the University during the current academic session. There are 43,321 seats in these colleges. The remaining students have the option of being enrolled in the distance and non-formal streams which have an intake capacity of more than 70,000 and are at par with the formal stream in terms of curriculum and the degrees awarded.

*[English]***Export of Marine Product**

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

(a) the export of marine products during each of the last three years and the current year along with the names of countries and the foreign exchange earned therefrom;

(b) the countries where marine exports have been higher;

(c) whether a delegation from India visited Japan to promote the marine market;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the exports to China, West Asia, Canada, Mexico and Norway have shown a positive growth;

(f) the status of India in marine export in International market; and

(g) the efforts being made to improve the marine exports to other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) As per the export figures provided by the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), the exports of marine products during the last three years and the current year (upto June, 2005) were as follows:

Year	Export of marine products (in Million US dollars)
2002-03	1424.90
2003-04	1330.76
2004-05	1478.48
2005-06 (Upto June, 05)	260.81 (Provisional)

(b) The major importing countries of our marine products are Japan, the USA, the European Union and China.

(c) No Government delegation has visited Japan in the recent past specifically to promote the export of marine products.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) India ranks 14th in export of marine products in the international market with a share of 2.43% as per the information published by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations.

(g) In order to increase the exports of marine products from India, 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 adopt sound management practices; assistance for production of value-added products for export; and marketing support.

Natural Calamities

406. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the annual loss suffered due to natural calamities in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details in this regard, year-wise;

(c) the States identified as natural disasters prone and vulnerable to earthquakes and annual cyclones/floods;

(d) whether the Government has made any review of the existing disaster management mechanism to make it more effective for tackling such eventualities; and

(e) if so, the steps contemplated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) The details of damage due to natural calamities like, flash floods/floods and landslides etc., as reported by the State Governments and Union Territories during the years 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05, are given in the Statement-I enclosed.

A Statement-II showing the loss of lives and damage to property due to Tsunami of 26th December, as reported by the affected States/Union Territories, is enclosed.

(c) A Statement-III showing the States/Union Territories, which are prone to earthquakes, cyclones and floods, is enclosed.

(d) to (e) The Government of India has introduced the Disaster Management Bill 2005 in the Rajya Sabha. The Bill inter-alia provides for strengthening the existing disaster management mechanism in the country, which would facilitate a holistic, coordinated and prompt response to any disasters situation. The Bill also provides for constitution of Disaster Management Authorities at National, State and District level, formulation and implementation of disaster Management Plans, establishment of the National Disaster Response Force and Strengthening of National Institute of Disaster Management.

Statement I

State-wise details of damage due to heavy rains/floods/landslides during the last three years

(Provisional)

Sl.No.	State	Years												
		2002-03				2003-04				2004-05				
		Lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses (No.)	Crops area (in lakh ha.)	Lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses (No.)	Crops area (in lakh ha.)	Lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses (No.)	Crops area (in lakh ha.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	—	800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	20	7	0.10	43	12785	2115	0.48	11	—	—	0.920	
3.	Assam	41	482	19827	3.30	30	108	4641	3.82	448	2256	589064	12.58	
4.	Bihar	434	1380	396096	8.10	241	106	45175	6.05	731	2673	897427	13.95	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	30	3058	44367	0.85	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	134	1152	2753	—	139	1071	13878	1.09	171	637	30000	—
7.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	786	5000	0.81
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	89	452	2924	0.16	3	2	92	0.58
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	29	23	4183	0.07	—	—	—	—
11.	Kerala	84	—	6987	8.58	32	—	2886	0.28	139	—	15788	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4	—	—	—	18	735	30511	1.27	—	—	—	—
13.	Maharashtra	138	593	13466	—	260	977	9459	—	283	552	4468	1.00
14.	Manipur	2	—	3024	0.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	4913	2604	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	211	0.004
18.	Orissa	—	—	—	—	60	2474	184843	4.78	7	—	95	0.4
19.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	482	12434	0.28
20.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	2564	0.17	—	—	—	—
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	300	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	92	30966	1.55
23.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	14043	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6	15	1615	0.33	980	3304	322244	12.92	25	—	—	—
25.	Uttaranchal	33	87	541	neg.	20	300	499	—	43	16	38	—
26.	West Bengal	4	—	17584	0.26	18	—	11917	0.04	2	—	768	0.451

Statement II

Statement showing the loss of lives and damage to properties due to Tsunamis of 26th December 2004

Details	Andhra Pradesh	Kerala	Tamil Nadu	Pondichery	Andaman and Nicobar	Total
Human lives lost	107	177	8009	599	3513	12405
Dwelling units affected	481	13735	190000	10061	21100	235377
Cattle lost	86	Nil	1653	2685	27331	31755
Cropped area damaged (Ha)	302	7763	19167	792	11010	39034
Boats damaged (nos.)	12189	10882	52638	6678	1401	83788

Statement III

Statement showing the States/UTs, which are prone and vulnerable to earthquakes, cyclone and floods

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Prone/Vulnerable to		
		Earthquakes	Floods	Cyclone
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	•	•
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	•	•	—
3.	Assam	•	•	—
4.	Bihar	•	•	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	•	—
6.	Goa	—	—	•
7.	Gujarat	•	•	•
8.	Haryana	•	•	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	•	•	—
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	•	•	—
11.	Jharkhand	•	—	—
12.	Karnataka	—	•	•
13.	Kerala	—	•	•
14.	Madhya Pradesh	—	•	—
15.	Maharashtra	•	•	•
16.	Manipur	•	•	—
17.	Meghalaya	•	•	—
18.	Mizoram	•	•	—
19.	Nagaland	•	•	—
20.	Orissa	—	•	—
21.	Punjab	•	•	•
22.	Rajasthan	•	•	—
23.	Sikkim	•	•	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	—	•	•
25.	Tripura	•	•	—

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	*	*	—
27.	Uttaranchal	*	*	—
28.	West Bengal	*	*	*
Union Territories				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	*
2.	Daman and Diu	—	—	*
3.	Delhi	*	*	—
4.	Lakshadweep	—	—	*
5.	Pondicherry	—	*	*

Note: * = Prone/vulnerable to natural disasters.

Activities of Militants

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news regarding J&K militants using numbers on billion dollar notes as code appearing in *Times of India* dated June 8, 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the militants are using these notes to identify each other to collect the consignment of arms and hawala money;

(c) if so, the number of such cases reported; and

(d) the steps being taken to check further circulation of such currency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):

(a) to (d) Yes Sir, the Government is aware of the news item which appeared in the *Times of India* dated June 8, 2005 regarding J&K militants using numbers of million dollar notes as codes. As per information received from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, no such case has come to its notice to corroborate the news item.

12.02 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Massive Illegal Immigration from Bangladesh

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that I have received three notices of Adjournment Motion from Shri L.K. Advani, Dr. Arun Kumar Sarma and Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy regarding what has been described as an abysmal failure of Government to protect the eastern borders of our country against massive illegal immigration from Bangladesh, rightly described by the Supreme Court of India in a judgement this month, as nothing short of 'external aggression'.

I have given my consent to Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy who has secured the first place in the ballot to move the motion in the following form:

"Failure of the Government to protect the eastern Borders of our country against massive illegal immigration from Bangladesh, described by the Supreme Court of India in a judgement, as nothing short of external aggression."

Shri Tripathy meanwhile in his letter, received by me just now, has requested that Shri L.K. Advani may be permitted to seek leave of the House and initiate discussion in his place. I have accepted the request. Shri L.K. Advani may now ask for leave of the House.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I seek the leave of the House for moving an Adjournment Motion regarding "Failure of the Government to protect the eastern borders of our country against massive illegal immigration from Bangladesh, described by the Supreme Court of India in a judgement, as nothing short of external aggression."

MR. SPEAKER: Is the leave opposed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): With your permission, Mr. Speaker Sir, the normal practice is that the Government side gives its view. But, in this connection, as it has been agreed, we are not raising the objection to the Adjournment Motion. Of course, we have different perceptions which will get reflected in the course of the debate.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good. Since there is no objection, leave is granted.

Under Rule 61, the Adjournment Motion is to be taken up at 1600 hours or at an earlier hour. Under Rule 62, not less than 2 hours and 30 minutes are allotted for its discussion. The discussion on the motion may be taken up at 2.00 p.m. I think, the House agrees.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): Where is the statement of the Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: You should all know that not more than one matter can be taken up at a time.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: So, please cooperate.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Sir, I have given notice of adjournment. Bihar legislature Assembly has been unconstitutionally dissolved. Democracy has been throttled. Please listen me.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: One by one, we shall come to it. Let us take up the papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

Thank you for your cooperation.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: When will the Minister make the statement? ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you not wait for a little?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: What is the time for the Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: Will he be there after 12 noon? Mr. Minister, are you ready with the statement?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I have received some information and it is with me. You can suggest any time. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: After the Papers are laid, you may make that. I cannot compel the Prime Minister. You know it very well.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your demand.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I am imploring upon the Government that the Prime Minister may kindly come to the House and make a statement. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not listen, what can I do? Let me proceed with the papers to be laid on the Table. If you do not want to hear the Home Minister, it is up to you.

12.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 7th June 2005 issued by the President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the earlier Proclamation issued by him on the 4th March, 2005, in relation to the State of Goa, published in Notification No.

G.S.R. 355 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th June 2005 under article 356 (3) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2337/2005]

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): Mr. Hon. Speaker Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Small Industries Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Small Scale Industries for the year 2005-2006.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2338/2005]

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation for the year 2004-2005.
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation for the year 2005-2006.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2339/2005]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lakshadweep Building Development Board, Kavaratti, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of Lakshadweep Building Development Board, Kavaratti, for the year 2003-2004.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2340/2005]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Citizenship (Amendment) Ordinance, 2005 (No. 2 of 2005) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the President on the 28th June 2005 under article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2341/2005]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): On behalf of Shri Kantilal Bhuria, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Veterinary Council of India (General) (Amendment) Regulations, 2005 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 242 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 2005 under sub-section (3) of section 66 of the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2342/2005]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Food Corporation of India (Staff) (2nd Amendment) Regulations, 2005 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. EP-32 (4)/2004 in Gazette of India dated the 27th May 2005 under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2343/2005]

12.06 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the following 15 Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the second part of Fourth Session of Fourteenth Lok Sabha and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 13th May, 2005:

- (1) The Finance Bill, 2005;
- (2) The Navy (Amendment) Bill, 2005;
- (3) The Coastal Aquaculture Authority Bill, 2005;
- (4) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2005;
- (5) The University of Allahabad Bill, 2005;
- (6) The Bihar Value Added Tax Bill, 2005;
- (7) The Special Economic Zones Bill, 2005;
- (8) The Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Bill, 2005;
- (9) The Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Bill, 2005; and
- (10) The Hire-Purchase (Repeal) Bill, 2005.

I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, of the following 5 Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President:

- (1) The Patents (Amendment) Bill, 2005;
- (2) The Government of Union Territories and the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Bill, 2005;
- (3) The Prevention of Money-Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2005;
- (4) The Weapons of Mass Destruction and their Delivery Systems (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) Bill, 2005; and
- (5) The Right to Information Bill, 2005.

12.06¹/₄ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Twenty-first Report

[English]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD). B.C. KHANDURI (Garhwal): I beg to present a copy of the Twenty-first Report on the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Bill,

2005 (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Finance.

12.06¹/₂ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE

(i) Eighth Report

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay* on the Table a copy of the Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (Reservation in Posts and Services) Bill, 2004.*

(ii) Evidence

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Evidence tendered before the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (Reservation in Posts and Services) Bill, 2004.

[English]

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have to look into it. I have admitted one Adjournment Motion. I cannot really admit every Adjournment Motion which is given. I have to see that. Shri Prabhunath Singh, we have discussed this matter. I shall allow you a discussion. But I have to see that the trouble is that you do not even listen to the Speaker. I have to try to do my duty. Just because you have given notice of a motion, you want it immediately decided or discussed. I have to see that. Now, I have to consider what is the effect of the Supreme Court's order. I have to consider it. Therefore, allow me a little time to consider that. I have not got the Supreme Court's order also.

*The Report was presented to Hon'ble Chairman, Rajya Sabha on 29th June, 2005, when Rajya Sabha was not in Session.

Therefore, I have to see whether the discussion is permitted or not. Do not lose patience. Why are you losing patience?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): They want to discuss the Bihar issue. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the time for that.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We shall have to decide it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is a time. There is a rule. There is some procedure. Have a denied that? Have I denied that these matters cannot be discussed? I have already admitted one Adjournment Motion. It is to start at Two of the Clock. Already, it is ten minutes past Twelve of the Clock. There is a statement to be made. Papers are to be laid. Everyone wants to speak whenever he likes. How can we conduct the business like this?

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Mr. Speaker Sir, please listen to me ...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Bettiah) Mr. Speaker Sir, if you listen to him, you will have to listen me. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: I have given notice of adjournment. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to say that on one hand the Chair asks us to cooperate but on the other our sentiments are not heard. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What are you saying. Have I never listened to you? I have called you to speak?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Please listen to me. Injustice has been done to Bihar. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: When will you listen to me? Please tell me the time. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Statement be over. I will sit throughout the lunch time for you.

12.09 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received a letter dated 6th June, 2005 from Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda, an elected Member from Rohtak Parliamentary Constituency of Haryana resigning from the Membership of Lok Sabha with immediate effect.

I have accepted his resignation with effect from 6th June, 2005.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Has he resigned from the Chief Ministership or from the Membership of Lok Sabha. I have not been able to listen properly what you said.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have nothing to do with the Chiefministership. I wish I were the key emperor of India so that I can do whatever I like!

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Item No. 13, Statement by Minister, Shri Mahavir Prasad. You can lay it on the Table.

12.10 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of Implementation of the recommendation contained in the 152nd Report of the Standing Committee on Industry.**

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your leave, I would like to lay the following statement on the Table.

"I, on the directions of hon. Speaker, and in compliance of provisions of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 1 September, 2004, would make a statement with regard to implementation of recommendations contained in 152nd Report of Standing Committee on Industry.

152nd Report of Demands of Grants (2004-05) of Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries contain 31 recommendations/observations. These relate to targets set for Tenth Five Year Plan, implementation of schemes/policies of the Ministry provisions of projects/schemes in North Eastern States, including Sikkim, Khadi and Village Industry (KVIC), Coir Board issues relating to Pradhanmantri Rojgar Yojana, impact of globalization/liberalization on Agro and Rural Industries and relating to performance of plan schemes of Agro and Rural Industries meant for employment generation *vis-a-vis* issues of loan from said sector. Certain recommendations also relate to areas like Finance, marketing, human resource development, research and development, revival of sick Khadi units, renewal/modernization of marketing and sale centres, modernization and renewal of traditional industries by bringing enhanced professionalisms making Khadi and Village Industries functional and strong to the maximum possible extent.

- 3 (i) Action taken comments giving details of action taken on each recommendation/observation were presented to the Secretariat of Committee on 24.03.2005.
- (ii) As per the ministry action taken has been completed with regard to 17 recommendations/observations. With regard to remaining 14 recommendations/observations actions is being taken in consultations with Planning Commission, Finance Ministry, other Ministries/Departments of the Central Government and concerned state government.

- (iii) With regard to revival of especially, Khadi and Village Industries in pursuance of announcement made in National Common Minimum Programme, a Bill is required to be brought soon for carrying out suitable amendment in KVIC Act, 1956.

- (iv) In addition to it, the draft of a scheme for revival of traditional industries (such as Khadi, Coir and Other Rural Industries) is in final stage of preparation in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments. The Planning Commission has granted in-principle approval to the said scheme which is likely to be implemented from 2005-06.

12.12 hrs.

- (ii) **Incident of Lathi-charge on workers of Honda Motors at Gurgaon**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Shivraj Patil, hon. Minister for Home Affairs would like to make a statement.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir, what has happened yesterday, that does not make us very happy.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): We want a copy of that.

MR. SPEAKER: What are you saying Mr. Dasgupta? Already he has been asked to make a statement and now you want a copy. What is happening, I do not know. Why this impatience?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Our Leader has expressed her unhappiness and concern about this incident. Hon. Prime Minister has also expressed his views on this incident. We have very carefully heard the statements made by the hon. Members in this House and can assure this House that we will bear the points made by them in mind in order to deal with this issue in a proper manner. I have been in touch with the Chief Minister and the officers over there and I talked to Mr. Dasgupta also yesterday. He has made certain statement on the floor of the House. His statement does not make us very happy. We would like to go into these details. We will collect the information from the State Government and decide as to how to deal with this situation. If no proper treatment was given to the hon. Member, we would like to decide as to how to deal with this. Sir, on the basis of the information, which I have received, I am making this preliminary statement. If necessary, later on, on getting the details, we can make a full statement.

A large number of workers of Honda Motors had come in procession shouting slogans. In the area in which the procession was going on, prohibitory order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code was enforced. When the situation there went out of order, the lathi charge was done.

MD. SALIM (Calcutta-North East): How it was done?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We are informed that in the lathi charge, 92 persons were injured.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This does not behove us.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not asked that everyone of you should agree with him. You want the Government's version. For the time being he is giving the Government's version.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY (Jadavpur): Hon. Minister should be more particular in collecting and giving the information. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Sit down please. it is not good to interrupt the Minister making the official statements. Dr. Chakraborty, please take your seat. Please take your seat.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, this is the information which I have received from the State Government. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am informed that in the lathi charge. ...(*Interruptions*)

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am informed that in the lathi charge, 92 persons are injured, 35 police officers and men are injured. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is very unfortunate. I can only say that you have spoken for 55 minutes.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not want to hear him, very well, he will not make a statement.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Only the Home Minister's statement will be recorded.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Out of 92 persons, 42 persons have been discharged.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI (Garhwal): Does the Minister believe these figures?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I do not believe that 700 persons have been killed and thrown into the ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Home Minister, you need not reply to every question; you need not respond to other interruptions.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I am not on the spot. This is the information I have received from the State Government, and you very rightly said that this is not in the jurisdiction. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It will not be treated as a precedent.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, out of 92 persons injured and admitted in the hospital, 42 persons have been discharged. Both the hands of DSP have been broken and three vehicles were set on fire and they were burnt down. The Chief Minister, Haryana had visited the spot. He visited the injured persons and he ordered a Magisterial Inquiry.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, the feeling expressed that the Report of the Magisterial Inquiry should be given to him. I have heard the hon. Members asking for a Judicial Inquiry. It is not for the Union Government or the Home Minister in the Union Government to issue an order with respect to that.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We have borne in mind what they have said, and we will convey it to the right quarters. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MD. SALIM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we do not agree with the Minister's Statement, so my party is staging a walk out.

12.17 hrs.

(At this stage, Md. Salim and some other hon. Members left the House.)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded, except the Home Minister.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: This is very unfortunate Mr. Basu Deb Acharia. Allow him to speak at least.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be said here. It is not in the jurisdiction of the Home Minister of India.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Okay. You do not want to listen to him. All right.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are not satisfied with the statement of the hon. House Minister, so my party is staging a walkout from the House as a protest.

12.18 hrs.

(At this stage, Prof. Ramgopal Yadav and some other hon. Members left the House.)

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I want to repeat.
...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is very unfair. I can only say you are responsible Members of the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I want to repeat and let them hear me. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): We want the statement of the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We have heard what they have said very carefully. We will try to find out as to how to deal with the situation. If any advice is required, we will consult the hon. Speaker and the hon. Members also. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let him finish.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have called the hon. Leader of Opposition.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am very sorry. Today is a very sad day for me, and I will send you the cassettes of today's proceedings to all of you.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): I did not want to mention it but I would like to say that it was only after seeing on the television what was happening in Gurgaon that I rang up the Home Minister myself and informed him as to what was happening. At least, he seemed unaware at that time and he must have got information from the State Government. Let me say that the statement made today could have waited till the evening, could have waited till the morning, but it does not reflect the sense of outrage that has been felt by the entire country.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not fair on him because we asked him to do that.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I am aware of it. But at this point of time, I could have expected the Central Government to have persuaded the State Government by now that a Magisterial Inquiry is not sufficient. Therefore, he could have come saying that I have spoken

to that Government, and now, a Judicial Inquiry has been ordered. Something of that kind merely conveying what the Chief Minister or the Police Officer has stated is not fair to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: We must put an end to this discussion.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I am aware, as a person, who has handled such situations. I am aware that merely conveying to the House whatever the State Government has said is not fair to the House. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: But that is the only source of information.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, on both these counts, the nature of inquiry ordered in a case of this kind and secondly on the facts of the situation, he should not have gone ahead right now and said something in the House simply on the basis of the information received from the state Government and said that an inquiry has been ordered. Therefore, I feel that this kind of a statement could have been delayed for a few hours. So, to convey our sense of outrage, I would like to register out party's protest and walk out.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I respond to it?

12.21 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri L.K. Advani and some other hon. Members left the House.)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK (Unnao): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we totally disagree with what the hon. Home Minister is speaking. In protest the BSP boycotts the proceedings of the House.

12.21 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Brajesh Pathak and some other hon. Members left the House.)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is being recorded. I have not called you.

...(*Interruptions*)*

*Not recorded.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I just want to say one thing. Mr. Advani was speaking from that side. If he were here I would have reminded him as to what had happened in Gujarat and what he had done in regard to Gujarat. Of all the persons, the former Home Minister making this statement is very unfortunate. What we have said on the floor of the House is that right from the top leadership of our party and the Government, we have expressed our unhappiness and our concern and we have expressed our willingness to do all that is necessary and that can be done in the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I also wish to say something.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt. Give up this bad habit. I have expressed strong reservation.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you chance. Please cooperate.

I feel that this is not a matter which can be discussed on the floor of this House. This does not deal with Parliament. But in view of the very serious nature of the incident and very strong emotions rightly raised, I permitted it and the hon. leaders have agreed with me that three hon. leaders would initially mention it for two minutes each and then there would be a statement by the hon. Home Minister at 12.00 Noon. I really expressed a desire that if he could make it that would be better. I am thankful that they have respectfully responded to the Chair to that extent and the Home Minister has himself said that it is not a complete statement. He said that he is making this statement tentatively in reverence to the Chair's request and I thought that the hon. Members would appreciate that. I am very sorry. However, this would not be treated as a precedent so long as I am here.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Prabhunath Singh, although this is not the method of raising the matter, since everybody is not following the rules today, you can do it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Bettiah): Sir, after him, I may also be allowed to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you also. But right now you kindly sit down.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: I rarely speak and always abide by your directives.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, I will call you, I also called your leader. We are no longer in the habit of listening, we do not want to listen to anybody, we only want to speak.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the whole world talks of the greatness of the Indian democracy. I, too, am proud of our democracy. Bihar legislative Assembly elections were held, and failing to discharge his constitutional obligations the Hon. Governor. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You just refer to the matter.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: I am telling you in brief. I simply want an assurance from you as to when you will take up this issue for discussion.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhansi): This matter is subjudice.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You are not bound by his statement. Why are you bothered?

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: The elected members of the Bihar Legislative Assembly had not even taken their oaths, and a majority in favour of Shri Nitish Kumar ji had also evolved. He was to stake his claim the very next day. But under a conspiracy. ...*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura): Horse trading of legislators was done there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What you people are doing?

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded except what Mr. Prabhunath Singh says.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Kunwar Manvendra Singh, I am sorry, I will have to take action against you. I am very sorry. You are a senior Member, you had been in the House before.

MR. SPEAKER: You are a senior Member. You are in the House for quite long time. Before you make a speech, I will allow you to make a speech at an appropriate time. You cannot go on interrupting like this.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Member has just commented that horse trading had been going on among the legislators. I do not want to speak more about it. However, their ex-Prime Minister and the Governor or Bihar had been charged with horse trading of legislators. If they do not know about it, they must collect relevant information. My contention is that the way in the midnight. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You want a discussion. You have mentioned it. It has said that it is under my consideration, I have to see it. I have to get the Supreme Court Order and if they say, I will certainly hear you again. I am not against this. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You will be allowed to speak.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI (Bhagalpur): They don't have any proof of such transaction. No FIR has yet been lodged nor a single person has yet complained of anyone having been kidnapped. A conspiracy has been hatched to prevent BJP or JD(U) to form the Government; or to

prevent Shri Nitish Kumar from becoming the Chief Minister.... *Blackmailing was done on the strength of 26 MPs and the Bihar Assembly was dissolved. Please adjourn the proceedings of the House immediately. Let there be a discussion on our Adjournment Motion. The Constitution is being played with and democracy has been insulted. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Name should not be recorded. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way to raise it. You are a very experienced Legislature. Shri Raghunath Jha, please.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: It is true that no single party could muster a majority in the Bihar Legislative Assembly elections but there is no denying the fact that RJD has emerged as the single largest party. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You associate yourself with him. No, I will not allow you. You can associate.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: It has happened for the first time not only in the history of Bihar but also in the history of the country. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is going on?

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: No party had a majority to form the Government in Bihar. Neither Shri Nitish Kumar nor the BJP had the required strength ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You know what is breach of privilege. Shall I send your matter to the Committee of Privileges? ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: All the parties went and said that "...." should not be given the opportunity to form the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Very well, then I will send your matter to the Committee of Privileges. We are not going into the merits.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: The party staked its claim to form the Government. They refer to the Sarkaria Commission: It recommends that opportunity to form the Government should be given to the single largest party. ...(*Interruptions*) A test of strength should be there. Sir, opportunity to form the Government had been given to Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji, Shri Nitish Kumar ji and Shri Shibu Soren in Jharkhand. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You are opposing that. All right. Nothing more will be recorded.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Why did not we get an opportunity to form the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly do not make speech. You have got an opportunity to speak. You sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Ten MLAs were sitting with Shri Ram Vilas Paswan at that time.

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We are not discussing that. Kindly sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You say you do not agree with him.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: All this happened because of him.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded. Why are you raising it?

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): It is not in the fate of Shri Nitish Kumar to become the Chief Minister of Bihar.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: You will also not come in the power for the next fifteen years.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Thockchom Meinya.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Nalanda): Shri Laluji had started his career from the rags but now he has also become a palmist. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is very nice to hear some laughter here.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: He was spear heading the social justice movement but of late has become palmist.

MR. SPEAKER: It is alright. Kindly sit down.

[English]

It is a very important matter. When I allow an urgent matter to be mentioned, it is important.

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been a month-long economic

blockade on the only two lifelines of Manipur, namely, NH-39 and NH-53 since June 21, 2005 by the All Naga Students' Association, Manipur (ANSAM). During this period, the suffering of the people of Manipur knows no bounds. The suffering is all the more for our brethren in the hill districts of the State. The essential commodities are not at all available in the market. At the same time, we have to pay a very high price. One kilogram of rice is sold about Rs. 60; one litre of petrol is sold above Rs. 100; and a gas cylinder costs more than Rs. 700. Recently a bridge on the NH-53 was blown up and what not. Already, the State has been, of late, suffering quite a lot. I would say enough is enough. Whatever might be the reason, every issue can always be resolved amicably through dialogue. Offer of dialogue by the State Government being not accepted, the blockade still continues. What a tragedy! This situation cannot be allowed to continue further, and the people of Manipur should not be subjected to this kind of treatment.

Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to step in and intervene to assist the State Government to resolve the statement by providing fully protection to these National Highways, which are even otherwise needed to be protected under any circumstance.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): On behalf of my Party, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said. The Government has a responsibility with regard to Manipur. There, the blockade is continuing.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. You have not given notice.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: I associate myself, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No. We shall have a bonfire of the Rules!

Shri Tapir Gao.

SHRI TAPIR GAO (Arunachal East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India to the situation prevailing in Manipur. Right from the very beginning of the Session, we have shouted a lot on the issues concerning Manipur. The hon. Member from Manipur has highlighted the problems being faced by the people of Manipur. I would like to request the Union Government that the root cause of the problem should be found out. In Manipur the situation is such that the civilians are not in a position to get the essential commodities and the medicines. Since June 19, the two National Highways—which are the lifelines—connected

with Manipur are under *chakka jam*. There are no essential commodities throughout the State. The law and order situation in Manipur is worsening day by day.

So, I would like to request the hon. Home Minister and the hon. Prime Minister to take into account the law and order situation prevailing in Manipur. The essential commodities and the medicines should be made available to the people of that part of the country. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur): There has been very grave situation in Manipur for the last one month. Both the National Highways are under 'Chakka Jam'. Edible items and LPG are not being allowed to transport. There is a blockade. There is resentment against the attitude of the Union Government towards the problem of Greater Nagaland. Besides it, the other incident took place there is that the State Government announced holiday on 18th. Both these incidents are responsible for the resentment among the people. I urge the Government to intervene in this matter at the earliest and find out a solution of this problem. Without any further delay.

*SHRI P. MOHAN (Madurai): Tiruppur, the knitting town in Tamil Nadu, is faced with the closure of 66 dyeing units and about 3000 banian manufacturing hosiery units. Due to this about 3 lakhs of workers have been rendered jobless. The families of these hapless workers have to undergo innumerable sufferings. These units have been shut down due to pollution problems. Tiruppur, the industrial town provides job opportunities to thousands of youth and men not only for Tiruppur and Coimbatore districts but also from entire Tamil Nadu and is like a sanctuary attracting job seekers. Nearly about Rs. 6000 crore of foreign exchange is being earned by the manufacturing and exporting units of this town. Thousands of crores of rupees is being paid as tax to both the Central and State Government and thus this town remains a golden goose to our economy. Steps to protect these industrial units are vest with both the Centre and State Governments. Tiruppur town is facing this problem now for want of an effective policy to boost the industrial growth of this money spinning industry in this town. Hence I urge upon the Centre and the State Governments to come forward to enhance the current subsidy of 50% to set up effluent treatment plant. It would be incumbent

upon both the Centre and State to set up effluent treatment plants fully funded by the Government itself in view of large amount of tax revenue they get from these units. On a war footing steps must be taken up to re-instill confidence in workers and rehabilitate them at the earliest.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a highway from Delhi to Jaipur was constructed. Every road has a guarantee period for which it will last. But the Delhi-Jaipur highway is wearing a dilapidated look. Pot holes have developed here and there on this road. There are stretches where the road has totally vanished. This results in traffic problems. I demand the Central Government to convert the Delhi-Jaipur road to a cemented one just like the Delhi-Agra road, because the road made of coal tar does not survive water. In the meanwhile, the pot holes should be repaired. The Central Government should provide assistance in getting the Delhi-Jaipur road converted to a cemented one so that the promise of making a four and a half hour drive to reach Jaipur from Delhi could be made good. I once again request the Government to repair in Delhi-Jaipur road and ensure that efforts are made to make this road a cemented one in future. I hope the Central Government will give a sympathetic consideration to make the said road a cemented one.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dushyant Singh is not here. Shri Paras Nath Yadav is not here. Now, Shri Adhir Chowdhury.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Berhampore, West Bengal): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a serious matter that is taking place in a number of districts in West Bengal. Sir, you must be aware that erosion along the banks of the rivers Padma and Ganges has been wreaking havoc in West Bengal. Already a number of villages have been wiped out by the scourge and ferocity of the river Padam. A number of villages are getting extinct from the map of West Bengal.

Sir, since the onset of monsoon, the situation has further been aggravated and in this scenario it is astonishing to note that the State Government of West Bengal... Under the leadership of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and by her special initiative, Ganga-Padma scheme has

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Adhir Chowdhury]

been included as a national scheme. However, the work has started only from this year. A fund of Rs. 52 crore has been allotted from the coffers of the Central Government. ...*

MR. SPEAKER: If I object to this, you would say that I come from West Bengal. Every State Government is being abused here. We are converting this into a State Assembly, every one of us.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, you must acknowledge as a learned person....

MR. SPEAKER: I have forgotten all learning!

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, relief and rehabilitation is a State subject and it is supposed to be taken care of by the State Government of West Bengal. ...*

I would urge upon the Central Government to persuade the State Government to take serious note of the sufferings of the common people.

MR. SPEAKER: Let all State matters be shown to me.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: In tandem with the State Government, the Central Government must bear the responsibility of the erosion problem, and provide adequate funds to the State Government so that the affected people can survive. Those people are living under the open sky. They do not have land to set up a thatched roof. This is the extent of the problem that is prevailing in district Murshidabad in West Bengal. In view of this serious situation, I would urge upon the Central Government to be more active and vigilant in respect of the situation in district Murshidabad in West Bengal and to persuade the State Government of West Bengal to take serious note for it.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Hannan Mollah, only the irrigation matter.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Sir, I just came back from Rajasthan. The farmers there are in serious trouble for the last several years because of continuous droughts and non-availability of water from the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project. Thousands of acres of cotton crop got destroyed last year. After a big agitation, some water was released but they are not getting water now. Farmers are agitating. Thousands of farmers are on the streets

demanding supply of water. There is a serious situation prevailing there now which may go out of hand, if the Government does not take immediate steps.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): They are not getting water from Punjab. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: This is a serious situation. It is a farmers issue.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody has become habitual of interrupting others.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Thousands of farmers are in great trouble and they are agitating. Following the last agitation, an agreement was reached between the farmers and the Government. That agreement should be implemented and water should be supplied in the ratio of 58:42 to Phase 1 and Phase 2 of Indira Gandhi Nahar Project. Otherwise, the situation will worsen and the massive unrest may create problems in the State. I would request the Central Government also to see that some amount of water from Punjab is released and the situation is somehow taken care of.

MR. SPEAKER: You convert this into a Parliament of States.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: A decision should be taken to ensure that adequate water is made available to the farmers.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Earlier they used to oppose, now they are thumping the tables.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Hon'ble Members are asking for water. If we get water, we will definitely give it to farmers. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not do like this.

... (Interruptions)

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR (Vadodara): Sir, this is a very important matter relating to my State, Gujarat. This is about the assurance given by the Minister on supply of gas to Pipava Power Project from Tapti Gas Field and that is the development plan for Tapti Basin would be finalised by May, 2004. However, nothing has come out of it so far. The Chief Minister had requested the Prime Minister to finalise the allocation of 3.65 MM SCMD and to keep the landfall point either at Pipava or at Hajira. I urge the Government to sort out the issue without much loss of time.

DR. K.S MANOJ (Alleppey): Mr. Speaker, Sir, more than 100 Indian fishermen have been in Pakistan jails for the last six-seven months.

They were caught by the Pakistani Navy for allegedly crossing the territorial waters of Pakistan. Natives of other countries, who were arrested along with Indians, were released but only the Indian fishermen are still in jails. Several trawlers were engaged by Indian fishermen and when they get into trouble, they simply abandon them. I urge upon the Central Government and the Ministries of Home Affairs and of External Affairs to take immediate steps to release and repatriate those Indian fishermen who were detained in Pakistan jails.

In this connection, I would like to bring to the attention of the Government that there are many Keralites in Pakistan who went there for trading but they are devoid of any emigration records. They wish to come back to India. Their families are in India. In this connection, I would like to urge upon the Government to take necessary steps to release and repatriate Indian fishermen to their native country, India.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ganesh Singh, you have given notices on two subjects. One is allowed.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. I am helping you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: One is with regard to Gurgaon on which there has already been sufficient discussion. So

far as your other matter of floods is concerned, I have allowed Discussion under Rule 193 in a substantive manner. I will allow you to take part in that. You will get longer time to speak. Give your name and I will call you. Thank you for your cooperation.

Shrimati P. Satheedevi—not present.

Shri Shailendra Kumar—not present.

[*Translation*]

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, militant activities have increased through out the country after UPA Government. Came in the centre. On 5th July terrorist attacked Ayodhya, birth place of Shri Ram in which crores and crores Hindus repose their faith. It is the most heavily guarded religious place where maximum security has been provided. The security of temple located over Shri Ram birth place in Ayodhya, is the collective responsibility of State Government and the Central Government. Therefore, the centre and stage government; both are responsible for the incident of Ayodhya. But whichever places the Union Home Minister, visited in Ayodhya, he found each and every person having resentment against the irresponsible attitude of Uttar Pradesh Government. The lightness with which the UP Government has taken all these incidents that gives way to an apprehension. Because the vehicle used in that attack were supporting banners of a particular party. Everybody knows that it is the handiwork of Pakistan. One week prior to this attack, a senior police officer of UP had made a statement regarding withdrawal of security staff from Shri Ram Janam Bhum Complex in Ayodhya. Thereafter the manner in which the attack was carried out on Shri Ram Janam Bhum Complex that jolted deeply the sentiments of crores and crores of Hindus, not only in India but the entire world. Sir, through you I urge upon the Central Government to order a CBI enquiry into this incident because the UP Government, as well as their administration can not be trusted any more.

You might have read in the yesterday's newspaper that Jammu and Kashmir Government has refused to handover those terrorists to UP Government and their police, I would request that hon'ble Prime Minister should make a statement in this regard and make enquiry into this incident through a Central agency because crores and crores of Hindus have deep veneration for Ayodhya.

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly) Sir, as you know, the repeated hike in the price of the petroleum products caused by this Government is causing havoc to the life of the common people. The prices of all other essential commodities are having a cascading effect particularly the hike in the diesel prices. Agriculturists are also suffering. We demand a full fledged discussion on it because we, on behalf of the Left Parties, have already submitted to the Government one alternative proposal to set up a Oil Stabilization Fund in the backdrop of the continued rise in the international price of oil. How is the government responding to that alternative proposal that we have made? The government has already collected huge amount of duty that can be used for this Stabilization Fund to protect the interests of the common man. We demand a full fledged discussion on the price situation particularly the hike in the price of petroleum products which is causing havoc to the common people of this country.

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA (Mavelikara): Sir, the proposed hike in the parking fees of vehicles parked at the Railway Stations would affect adversely the railway commuters as well as the revenue earnings of the Railways.

The proposed hike for bicycles in from Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 40.00, for two-wheelers from Rs. 60 to Rs. 180, for Auto Rikshaws from Rs. 100 to Rs. 700 and for cars from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1500.

The daily commuters of Railways generally depend on bicycles and two-wheelers to reach the stations. The exorbitant fees on the parking of vehicles would put heavy economic burden on these commuters which may force them to opt for alternate transporting means. Such a situation would also result in the railways losing good percentage of its revenue earnings.

I, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister to take immediate steps to withdraw the anti-people order keeping in view the interest of the Railway passengers.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, three foreign national were found in Kerala recently without proper immigration and other records. In fact, they were not caught by our police, whether they belonged to the Union staff or the State Government staff. They travelled to another foreign country where the immigration people found that their records were not proper and these people

were sent back to India. They came back to Trivandrum Airport. Two of them were apprehended and the third one is still not found. It is also a disturbing fact that these persons are suspected to have come during the time when the President of India was scheduled to visit Kerala. Dr. Abdul Kalam was to come to Kerala. That has been postponed. He will come later on. It was during that time that these foreign nationals were found here. It is very seriously suspected that they have some terrorist links. Now, the Government of India must take immediate action in this matter. It has been stated by the Chief Minister yesterday that some new and modern equipments are going to be installed in our airports. I feel that it should be done throughout India especially in international airports. I feel that it should be done throughout India especially in international airports. All care should be taken to see that any type of fake visa or any type of illegal immigrants is grabbed immediately. The arms of law should be long enough and strong enough to capture such people.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: I feel that the Government of India should immediately take steps in this regard. I am a little disturbed because one of the Ministers has said that information is being collected or the information has not come to the Government of India so far. The Government is saying that they are waiting for a report on this.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. You cannot make a speech here. Please cooperate. I have allowed you.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: I only want to suggest that our intentions must be clear so that such things are caught immediately. I feel that the Government of India should treat it a very serious issue so that such activities are curbed. It should also be seen whether they have got any terrorist links. It is a matter of fact that recently there was a doubt that some terrorists from abroad have already entered our land from the coastal areas.
...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing more will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI L. GANESAN (Tiruchirappalli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with great anguish and agony, I wish to bring to the notice of this House as well as the Government of India, the plight, distress, sufferings and sorrows of the farmers as well as the farming labourers of Tamil Nadu, particularly of the Cauvery delta.

*Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad, Maharashtra): Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, please give me the opportunity to speak.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is there. Let me discuss. Your leader has already spoken.

SHRI L. GANESAN: For the last three to four years successively, that area was hit hard by severe drought. No cultivation was possible due to non-availability of water. That area was once termed as Granary of South and people from other parts of Tamil Nadu used to come and take shelter during such drought conditions in that delta area.

But what happens now? The people, the farmers as well as the farming labourers of the delta area are going out of the area to seek their livelihood. Yesterday, we all Members of Lok Sabha from Tamil Nadu as well as leaders of Tamil Nadu met our hon. Prime Minister and presented him the memoranda requesting him to take immediate action.

Sir, now the situation is such that in Mettur there is no water. Kabini reservoir is actually full and Krishnarjunsagar is also almost full. Therefore, if the Government of India effectively intervenes and prevails upon the Karnataka Government that the water should be released forthwith, then only the Cauvery delta can be saved.

Sir, the Tribunal was constituted by the Government of India under the direction by the Supreme Court. To settle the disputes between the Governments of Karnataka and of Tamil Nadu, that Tribunal was constituted in 1990. That Tribunal had given its Interim Award in 1991. So, it is according to the Act of 1956 as well as the direction by the Supreme Court that the Central Government had constituted the Tribunal. In 1991, the Tribunal had given the Interim Award that 205 TMC water should be released every year for Tamil Nadu. But that has not been implemented by the Karnataka State. That is why all these problems are there. Not only that, as soon as the Interim Award was given, the then Karnataka Government had convened the Assembly and passed a Resolution rejecting the Award, which was given by the Tribunal. Not only to reject but they had passed an ordinance, which was later on replaced by an enactment also. All

these things done by them are totally unconstitutional since the constitution of the Tribunal is according to the law, under the provisions of the Act of 1956 and the direction by the Supreme Court.

Therefore, to go against the Interim Award given by the Tribunal is totally unconstitutional. But the then Government of Karnataka shut its eyes from all these, what should I say, atrocities.

Now, it is my appeal to the beloved Prime Minister and the Government of India to effectively intervene and prevail upon the Government of Karnataka to release water forthwith so that our farmers are saved. From 1991 till 2005, so many years have passed but that Interim Award is still an Interim Award. There is no final award.

MR. SPEAKER: These are all matters of urgent importance and not speeches. One should be very brief.

SHRI L. GANESAN: Therefore, Sir, I once again urge upon the Central Government to get the final award. Thank you.

SHRI C. KRISHNAN (Pollachi): Sir, I also associate myself to what my colleague has mentioned.

SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPAPARAI (Sivakasi): Sir, I also associate myself to this burning issue raised by Shri Ganesan.

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (Sriperambudur): Sir, I may also be allowed to associate myself. This is a very important issue.

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN (Nagapattinam): Sir, we all Members from Tamil Nadu associate ourselves to the concern expressed by our colleague Shri Ganesan.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, you may all associate.

12.59 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, Matters under Rule 377 may please be treated as laid on the Table of the House.

*Treated as laid on the Table.

(i) Need to take suitable measures to check menace of wild animals in Amreli Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat

[Translation]

SHRI V.K. THUMMAR (Amreli): Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, Wild animals are ravaging standing crops in my constituency Amreli and other districts around it. Wild animals like Nilgai, Kaliyar and Rose have damaged the standing crops of almost all the farmers in Taluk Kokava and Taluka Ghari. Today the farmers have no means for feeding their families. State Government and Central Government do not provide any help after such incidents. The families of the farmers are starving in my constituency as they have lost their crops to wild animals. Farmers are helpless against these wild animals due to various laws.

Therefore, I urge the Central Government to take measures to check recurrence of such incidents and give adequate compensation to those farmers whose crops have been destroyed.

(ii) Need to streamline the procedure for auction of coal in Bharat Coking Coal and Eastern Coalfields Limited

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR DUBEY (Dhanbad): Hon'ble Speaker, Sir the sale of coal is being done through "e-auction" method in the subsidiary companies of coal India, namely coal India Eastern Coal fields Limited etc. Big traders are purchasing coal by the railway rack at Rs. 1200 per tonne and the small traders are purchasing the coal of the same grade by road (truck) at Rs. 3900 per tonne, due to which small industries are closing down and unemployment is increasing. On the other hand heavy amount is not going in the exchequer as the difference of prices between the rail sale and road sale.

Therefore action may please be taken against the persons taking commission for making the coal available to big and small traders on normal rates by removing the disparity.

(iii) Need to sanction special economic package to the State of Gujarat to check the recurring drought in North Gujarat

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA (Banaskantha): Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw your

attention towards the problem of droughts hitting Northern Gujarat every year. The problem of drought surfaces in Northern Gujarat every year and there is no water in the dam constituted to be used during droughts. I have made several requests to the Central Government in this regard. In the aftermath of floods due to heavy rains several problems have cropped up in several parts of Gujarat. But rains have not taken place in Northern Gujarat this year also, due to lack of irrigation facilities farmers have not started seed sowing activities in their farms so far. People are not getting drinking water. The pipeline through which water is supplied is also old and broken at several places. The water level has also receded there. Due to all these reasons Northern Gujarat is always in the grip of drought. No permanent solution has been evolved to this problem.

Therefore, I urge the Government to take step for solving this problem on top priority basis and a special package is also required to be given.

(iv) Need to expedite long pending proposals for conversion of State Highways into National Highways in Mahabub Nagar Parliamentary Constituency, Andhra Pradesh

[English]

SHRI D. VITTAL RAO (Mahabub Nagar): It is well established fact that the conversion of State Highways to National Highways is on the priority list of this Government. But I am surprised to note that some of the proposals of conversion, complete in all respect, relating to my constituency, Mahabub Nagar, which were sent by the concerned authorities to the Central Government in the year 1992, 1998 and 2003 are yet to be approved and necessary financial sanction for the execution of the respective work is still awaiting and the road users are unnecessarily suffering.

I take this opportunity to emphasize that as all the said conversion proposals relate to backward areas of Andhra Pradesh, therefore, call for immediate attention for fast development.

I request the Central Government for expeditious examination and approval of the said proposals and to convey the same to the concerned authorities so that the works on these projects can be taken up on priority basis.

(v) Need for construction of Modasa-Shamlaji rail line in Gujarat

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): The extension of Kapadvanj-Modasa Broad Gauge railway line to Shamlaji Road will connect Udaipur-Chittorgarh with Mumbai directly by rail route, and Modasa-Kapadvanj-Anand to Delhi *via* Udaipur-Chittorgarh. The construction of 15 k.m. new railway line will open up an alternative rail route from Delhi to Chittorgarh-Udaipur to Modasa-Kapadvanj-Nadiad and to Mumbai.

The idea was accepted by the then Railway Minister in the year 2003 and he announced to survey the construction of Modasa-Shamlaji railway line and accordingly the Western Railways carried out a survey which is completed. This project falls within the Western Railways Division. The project cost is not much and falls within the discretionary powers of the Railway Minister from his own budget.

I request the Railway Minister to sanction this project so that a 15 k.m. broad gauge railway line can be laid, to open a route from Delhi to Ahmedabad via Chittorgarh-Udaipur-Modasa and Nadiad-Vadodara to Mumbai, and vice versa.

(vi) Need to retain the office of National Savings Organisation at Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR (Vadodara): The Chief Minister of Gujarat had sent detailed letters to the Minister, Finance on 05.02.2003, 30.07.2003 and 03.12.2004 in regard to continuation of the office of National Savings Organisation at Ahmedabad (Gujarat) yet the issue has not been sorted out on the above matter.

I urge the Government to resolve the matter at the earliest.

(viii) Need to provide Canteen Stores Departments facilities to retired para-military forces in Garhwal Parliamentary-Constituency Uttaranchal

[Translation]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI (Garhwal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the need to provide canteen stores Department facilities to the retired personnel of para-military and Assam rifles forces in Garhwal Parliamentary

Constituency, Uttaranchal. Earlier also, I had drawn the attention of hon. Home Minister in this regard and he had told me that the matter is under consideration. My parliamentary Constituency is predominately defence personnel area and retired personnel of all forces stay there, but Canteen Stores Departments facilities are not available to them though these facilities are available to personnel of Defence forces.

Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government to provide Canteen Stores Departments facilities to the personnel of Assam Rifles and para-military forces.

(viii) Need to enact law providing for forest and land rights to tribals in the country

[English]

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK (Keonjhar): It is a matter of great concern that the land rights have not been given to tribals who have owned their land in the forest all over India. Though the matter has been raised at different forums the Government has not passed any legislation in that regard. A Bill seeking provision of land rights has been pending and it has not been taken up for consideration and passing by the Government. As a result of that the tribals who are living in forest areas where they own small piece of land and huts are passing their days with great uncertainty.

In view of this, I demand that the Bill seeking land rights to tribal may be brought before Parliament and passed without any further delay.

(ix) Need for an enquiry into the malfunctioning of Sambhar Salts Limited engaged in production of salt in Jaipur district, Rajasthan

[Translation]

SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL (Tonk): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Sambhar Lake spread in 90 Kilometre area of Jaipur district of Rajasthan is a natural salt producing lake of Asia. This lake and Sambhar Salts Limited is under the control of Government of India's undertaking Hindustan Salts Limited. The salt production involves only on one-tenth part of this Lake, though 1035 acres of land is under encroachment for many years. 7-8 years ago, 1500 employees were on the employment roll of the company. Presently only 140 employees are working in it and out of it 100 employees belongs to officer's cadre. Its head office is located at Jaipur, though the operating activities of the Company are confined to Sambhar. Due to it Lakhs

[Kailash Meghwal]

of rupees are spent as Transport Allowance every month. Though the company is in possession of an adequately spaced building Sambhar Lake. The citizens of Sambhar have been demanding privatisation of this company. But the Union Government is not paying any attention in this regard. If privatization of this company is done at earliest and small parts of lake are given on the lease, the thousands of unemployed youth will get the enough employment opportunities.

Sambhar Salts Limited incurring in to the tune of crores of rupees for last many years and these losses are mounting every year and Union Government has been compensating these losses. Therefore, an inquiry in regard to administrative mismanagement and financial scams should be conducted without any delay.

(x) Need to check increase in population and intrusion from neighbouring countries

SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL (Jalna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a lot of illegal migration is taking place from neighbouring Nepal and Bangladesh and the population of our country is increasing day-by-day. The measures adopted by us to control the population growth have proven ineffective and intrusion from countries like Bangladesh and Nepal have only aggravated the problem.

I would like to request the Government to seriously consider as how to check the increase in population and intrusion from neighbouring countries.

(xi) Need to take suitable measures for further development of tourism industry in Kerala

[English]

SHRI P. RAJENDRAN (Quilon): Kerala is the land of rivers, back waters, hill stations and the shore of the Arabian Sea. It is called as 'God's own country'. Kerala is fast developing as an important Tourist centre in India. If the infrastructure and developmental activities are properly planned and implemented it could be developed as one of the biggest International Tourist Centres. Reports of UNDP, India Today and other agencies in their survey declared Kerala as the most socially and educationally developed state in India. These man power resources can be utilized by organizing training as guides etc. for generation of employment opportunities. Infrastructure development such as Roads, Rail etc. are to be connected between tourist centres and important cities of India. I would urge upon the government through

you sir to convene a meeting of the Central, State Governments and other International Tourism Department and agencies to discuss and evolve new packages for further development of Tourism industry in Kerala.

(xii) Need to accord approval to the proposal of the Government of Uttar Pradesh for implementation of Ravine Development Scheme in the State

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA (Hamirpur, U.P.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a Project under Ravine Development Scheme costing Rs. 12.11 crores for soil and water conservation in an area of 4900 hectares of land covering the ravine areas of Agra, Aurraya, Etawah, Firozabad, Banda, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Jalona and Jhansi. Janpads of Uttar Pradesh was sent to Secretary, Externally Aided Project Department *vide* letter no. 189 (3)/14.5.2002-52/2001, dated 26.12.2002. After the approval of nodal committee the Secretary, Externally Aided Project Department, U.P. had sent a letter no. 144/72-E.A.P.D./2003 dated 18.2.2003 to Director, Department of Economic Affairs Ministry of Finance, Government of India. The Department had also sent its recommendation *vide* letter no. 294/14.5.2003-52/2001 dated 3.3.2002 for further necessary action to the Government of India. The last reminder no. 104/14-5-52/2001 was sent on 12.01.2005.

Therefore, I would like to request the Union Government to release 12.11 crore rupees without any further delay for works relating to soil and water conservation of 4900 hectares land of said Janpads in Uttar Pradesh under Ravine Development Scheme.

(xiii) Need to bring various railway stations between Bachhwada and Pusa in Samastipur Parliamentary constituency, Bihar under Samastipur Railway zone.

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the broad gauge from Bachhwada to Pusa railway station has many railway stations and platforms in parliamentary constituency, Samastipur, but it comes under Sonapur Mandal. Most of the time many administrative problems occur due to distance of Sonapur Mandal office from the place. Though the office of Samastipur Rail Mandal in Samastipur itself is quite near to it. From administrative point of view, the said Rail Division should be under Samastipur Rail Mandal.

Therefore, through you, I would like to draw the attention of hon'ble Minister towards it and demand that the said rail division should be kept under Samastipur Rail Mandal in place of Sonepur Rail Mandal, keeping in view the administrative convenience.

(xiv) Need to take necessary steps to prevent pollution in river Gomti at Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI MOHD. TAHIR (Sultanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Gomti river flows through Sultanpur area of Uttar Pradesh and this river covers the area of at least 120 kilometres. There are several factories along the banks of this river. The effluents of these industries fall into the river. The Union Government gives crores of rupees to states for cleaning water of rivers, but till now no action has been taken to clean the water of this river. The water treatment plants installed along the bank river have been lying idle for many years. These machines should be repaired and maintained at the earliest so that the level of the pathogens and pollutants in the water could be gauged and the spread of water borne diseases could be prevented. The Government should issue orders to concerned officers and State Government should issue orders to concerned officers and State Government to implement the scheme of cleaning river water and making it pollution-free at the earliest.

(xv) Need to ban production of B.T. cotton and compensate farmers affected due to sowing of this crop

SHRI ANANT GUDHE (Amravati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the House is aware that the Government has granted the permission to cultivate the B.T. cotton for last two years. For last two years, the farmers are sowing B.T. cotton, but its results are disappointing. The farmers raising the crop this year have also been continuously registering complaint. Due to adulteration in B.T. cotton seeds, the farmers who grow crops after by taking loan are getting ruined.

I would like to request the Government to immediately ban the cultivation of B.T. cotton crop and to set up an inquiry committee in this regard to compensate the farmers who have incurred losses due to sowing of this crop.

(xvi) Need to drop the proposal for setting up a sanctuary in Kandhamal district of Orissa with a view to safeguard the interests of local tribal population

(English)

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH (Phulbani): A serious situation has arisen in Kandhamal district of Orissa, which is a

major segment of Phulbani Parliamentary Constituency, following the decision of the Government to set up a Sanctuary in Tumdiban.

The total forest cover in Kandhamal district is 5710 Kms. Majority of the people in Kandhamal depend on Forest to earn their livelihood. The area which falls under the proposed Sanctuary, is predominately dominated by tribals. Once the sanctuary is setup, a sizeable tribal population will be displaced from that area. Due to restrictions in the sanctuary area, the local people will not be allowed to enter the Forest to collect even the minor forest products. This will result in unemployment also. Besides, the staff who will be deployed from outside Kandhamal will not be able to preserve the culture and heritage of the area. Sir, this will hurt the sentiments of the local people.

As such, I urge the Hon'ble Union Minister of Environment and Forests to drop the proposal to set up a Sanctuary at Tumbiband, Orissa.

(xvii) Need to close down South India Bottling Company in Tenkasi Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu which is depriving availability of potable water to the people of the Constituency

SHRI M. APPADURAI (Tenkasi): In my Tenkasi Parliamentary constituency, a USA based Multi National Company has set up their factory, namely, South India Bottling Company in SIPCOT Complex, Gangaikondan, Tirunelveli District of Tamilnadu. This SIPCOT Complex is getting 45 lakh liters of water from Thamirabarani river, Tirunelveli for industrial purposes. This South India Bottling Company which is getting 5 lakh litres of water daily @ Rs. 15 for 1000 lt. From SIPCOT complex sells the same after processing as mineral water and a soft drink @ Rs. 12 per Lr. In addition to that, it fetches 6 lakh liters of water daily from deep bore due to which the ground water level and availability of water has been decreasing day by day. Nearer to this ground water pumping station, a Comprehensive Drinking Water Scheme is in operation to supply drinking water to Tuticorin District, Kovilpatti Municipality and nearby areas. Once more comprehensive drinking water scheme is also in operation supplying drinking water to Sattur, Virudunagar, and Sivakasi. As the people of Kovilpatti Municipality, Tuticorin, Sivagangai districts and nearby areas are already facing acute water shortage, people are agitated at the huge amount of ground water used by the company for commercial purposes depleting ground water table.

[M. Appadurai]

Hence, I urge upon the government to take necessary steps to save drinking water potential in the already drought prone area such as stopping water supply from the SiPCOT complex to the company and preventing the company from fetching ground water depriving common people of precious potable water. Further, the government may even close down this MNC unit.

- (xviii) **Need to declare Mahabaleshwar and Patan Tehsils in Satara district of Maharashtra as special Horticulture Zone with a view to promote horticulture in the area**

SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL (Karad): There is utmost need to declare Mahabaleshwar and Patan Tehsil in Satara District of Maharashtra as special Horticulture Zone to further promote cultivation of Strawberry, Mango, Cashew, Honey, Medical Plants in this track of Western Ghats and the implement the centrally sponsored scheme package for special Horticulture Zone implemented by the National Horticulture Board.

- (xix) **Need to formulate policies for the development of the country based on indigenous resources**

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN' (Begusarai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the freedom struggle two schools of thoughts in regard to economic development of the country were prevailing. One of them was led by Shri Dadabhai ji Nauroji. He was of the opinion that the interest of English was closely intertwined to the economic development of India as this would facilitate the sale of manufactured goods of Britain in the large markets of India. The pioneer of second school of thought was Mahatma Gandhi—who was of the view that no compromise should be made with attaining economic self reliance and the development of the indigenous resources was absolutely essential for the progress of the country. We cannot make progress by aping western countries. In the name of maximization of production it is not right to render our youth unemployed. Such a pattern of development and gross consumerism of west have lead to an immense procure on the planet's natural resources besides polluting the environment and disturbing the balance of the ecosystem. The country should choose the path of development keeping in view its natural resource and its capacity to harness them Foreign Investments, though, opens the path of development but also puts the country on the path of enslavement. If foreign capital develops indigenous resources, then only the balanced development of country is possible and if it

increases the dependence on foreign countries, it would inevitably push the country towards the path of enslavement. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government to review our present model of economic development and should more ahead on the path of balanced economic development in this age of economic liberalization and free trade.

- (xx) **Need to sanction adequate funds for providing relief to the coconut growers in Karnataka affected by coconut disease 'NWSI PEEDE'.**

[English]

SHRI M. SHIVANNA (Chamrajanagar): "NWSI PEEDE" is the name of the coconut tree disease which has created havoc in Karnataka State especially in my Constituency Chamarajanagar. Due to this disease the size of the coconuts is reduced to one fourth of its original size. The stem of the trees is also shrinking and they are falling one after another before they could give the yield. According to an estimation 1.5 crore trees have been destroyed by this disease. Earlier the Government had provided relief whenever the coconut crop growers were in trouble. However, in the instant case the state has not come out with any relief measure so far.

I urge the Hon'ble Union Minister of Agriculture and request the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India to release Rs. 1000 crores to Karnataka as a relief measure for the coconut crop growers in the State.

13.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch
till Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch
at fourteen of the clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

**RE: INCIDENT OF LATHI CHARGE ON
WORKERS OF HONDA MOTORS AT
GURGAON—contd.**

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Tear gas is being shelled and lathi charge is going on in front of the hospital in Gurgaon. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the situation is worsening there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please speak one by one. I will give opportunity to everyone. How the House will function if all speak at once so please speak one by one.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ILYAS AZMI (Shahabad): Mr. Speaker, please give a chance to me as well.

MR. SPEAKER: I will also given you a chance but how can I allow everyone at once.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: I am sitting in the middle, these people are speaking.

MR. SPEAKER: It is really very unfortunate that all of you speak at once. Please speak one by one. Shri Harin Pathak ji please continue.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Mr. Speaker, even you must have watched it on T.V. it was being telecast even in the morning.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not get the chance to watch it.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: We had a lengthy discussion in the House following the incident of Gurgaon yesterday. We were of the opinion that the sentiments of the House would reach the Government through the media. But today the situation is worsening. The Hospital has been gheraad the by the police. Relatives of hundreds of people who were injured were visiting them yesterday. When they were lathi-charged and tear gas was shelled on them. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You have shown your concern.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Today, the situation is getting out of control. So much so that the National Human Rights Commission had to intervene and they stated during the Press Conference that C.B.I. inquiry of this incident should be instituted.

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: Yesterday like situation is emerging there.

MR. SPEAKER: You are also following their precedent please sit down.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: The situation is getting more and more critical there. The relatives of those who were wounded yesterday are being lathi charged and tear gas is being shelled on them. It is being shelled even on the opposition members who are holding demonstration. It appears that the Congress Government is following the precedent of the British Regime. Despite so much debate in the Parliament the police atrocities are continuing there. It is not possible that the police continue to torment the public and we keep on witnessing it as mute spectators. We are sitting here in this house as elected representatives of the people belonging to various political parties. We all watched it on Doordarshan that our women folk were lathi-charged and they sustained head injuries. The Government should seriously ponder over it and take action in this regard.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing more of Shri Harin Pathak will be recorded. Only what Shri Basu Deb Acharia says will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing more of Shri Harin Pathak will be recorded. Only what Shri Basu Deb Acharia says will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Mr. Speaker, even the relatives of the injured who visited them in the Hospital were lathi-charged and tear gas was shelled on them. All this is continuing even in front of Haryana Bhawan.

[English]

Still it is continuing. Still the workers are being beaten up by the police, in spite of the statement made by the Home Minister. He has read out the statement which was prepared by the Haryana State Government.

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: He had said that. Be fair to him. He had said that. Okay, I have your concern. Please sit down.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Now, we want a statement from the Prime Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday the workers were lathi-charged mercilessly but today even their relatives were subjected to the most barbaric treatment. There is no law and order in Haryana. The police is committing atrocities on the common man barbarously. I regret that the statement of the hon. Minister of Home is guided by the views of the spokesman of the Haryana Government, which is regretful.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You are not fair to him. He made it very clear.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: We are not sitting here to listen to the statement of the spokesperson of the Haryana Government. We are here to listen to the statement of the Government of India and if this situation had been tackled properly, it would not have become so critical. I seek the intervention of the Government of India is this matter.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You need not dictate the Chair.

Now, Shri Ajoy Chakraborty.

SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat): Sir, we are disappointed by the statement made by the hon. Home Minister. We are rather frustrated by his statement. Still lathi-charge is going on in the hospital. The relatives of the victims who come to the hospital to visit their relatives and to meet them in the hospital have been very seriously and severely beaten up by the police and they are severely assaulted.

Even the people who were doing peaceful demonstration before the 'Haryana Bhawan' were beaten

up barbarously and police lathi-charged them. These things are going on.

So, Sir, through you, I urge upon the Government of India to apply its good offices to condemn these barbarous acts of the police and not to support the multinational company. The Government should caution the multinational company that if it wants to continue its industrial business in our country, it should abide by the rule of law and it should abide by the labour laws of this country.

MR. SPEAKER: You are going far beyond.

SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY: Sir, through you, again I urge upon the Government of India to direct that company to settle the matter with the workers and also it should take serious action against the culprits.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir, I had said in the morning that we have heard the statements very carefully and we would be guided by the views of the hon. Members.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): Will you yield for a minute?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would inform you that 'police raj' is still continuing in Haryana. I have seen that and I am just coming from there. It is still continuing in full blast. What is the use of his statement?

MR. SPEAKER: You have not heard, but other hon. Members have mentioned about that already. You were not there at that time.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: In this House and in the Rajya Sabha also, hon. Members had said that this matter should be inquired into by a Judge and that a judicial inquiry should be ordered. I had discussions with the Chief Minister of Haryana and he has agreed to institute a judicial inquiry.

Secondly, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta had made a statement in the morning. We do not want that the hon. Members of this House should be ill-treated by anybody. When I brought this matter to the Chief Minister's notice, he said if he knew the name of the officer who did it, he would take appropriate action against that officer.

Thirdly, a question is being asked as to whether a particular number of persons were injured or not. This is

something which has to be gone into. We are in a position to give the number of injured, which is given to us even by the police who was there. We will find out what exactly is the truth. Somebody had said that 700 people were killed and thrown into the gutters. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Nobody had said this. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am not going by the extreme statements. I am saying that we will find out the truth and will ask the Haryana Government to take proper action. Even after that, if the House or your goodself want something, we will do that also. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All the senior Members are standing together. You all want to speak together. You want everybody should be listened together. How is it possible? I am breaking all the rules because of the importance of the matter. I have broken many rules.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Thank you very much, Sir.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Do not thank me. Allow me to run the House. I do not want thanks.

[*English*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Can this House not unanimously condemn yesterday's incident?

MR. SPEAKER: You can condemn. I cannot do it. It cannot be done now.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: If the Congress Party has no objection, let the whole House pass a resolution condemning the Gurgaon incident.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not got the version of the State Government here.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): What about the continuing *Lathi-charge*? The hon. Home Minister should assure the House that the *Lathi-charge* would be stopped. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am calling the Leader of the Opposition to move the Adjournment Motion.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Only five people died on whom bullets were fired and they are seeking resolution even on that. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The State Government has agreed for a judicial inquiry. They have promised action against that police officer who is guilty of attacking our hon. Member. They are looking into it. They have not exonerated anybody. I am repeating, it is a State matter.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): What about the *Lathi-charge*? It is still continuing. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is being recorded. Why are you saying things?

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Kindly get the *Lathi-charge* stopped.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): *Lathi-charge* is going on also in Delhi.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I request you to move it in a proper manner.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): I would like to ask a question. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow that. I am not going to allow it to be converted into a discussion. Now, the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: Mr. Speaker Sir, you have not given time to Bahujan Samaj Party. ...(*Interruptions*) Has it been expelled from House?

MR. SPEAKER: I have given time to your party. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: Only once. ...(Interruptions)
Please allow one more time.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. You may go on speaking.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chakraborty, nothing is being recorded. You are unnecessarily saying things. I will not allow anything to be recorded without my permission.

...(Interruptions)*

14.15 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Massive illegal immigration from Bangladesh— *Contd.*

[English]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): I beg to move:

"That the House do now adjourn."

MR. SPEAKER: We may agree that the vote will be taken up at around 6.00 p.m. unless we conclude earlier.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are two prerequisites before the debate on motion for adjournment takes place. First is the admissibility by the Speaker of the adjournment motion and consequent consent of the same to the member who has given the notice for the adjournment motion. Consent is the first stage. The second stage is the leave given by the House on the motion. The leave is either granted by the House and if the Government objects to it. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is happening.

[English]

What is happening here?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: In case the Government objects to the motion, the leave of the House is granted only when atleast fifty Members rise in support of the motion. First of all I would like to thank you for giving your consent to this motion for adjournment. There are several rules under which debate can take place in the House but for the debate to take place under the motion for adjournment, Mr. Speaker, has to essentially pay attention to two basic ingredients first, adjournment motion itself is a motion of censure and it's fate is decided as to how many members are supporting it and how many are against it. If majority of the members support it then it becomes a virtual no confidence in the Government. The element of censure is absolutely essential. Therefore, the motion for adjournment are not generally given consent. Second, it must relate to the failure of the Central Government. Therefore, in view of the said condition, I tried to convince some of my colleagues that the issue of Gurgaon can not qualify as a matter to bring the motion for adjournment because it did not relate to the direct failure of the Union Government. Though the demand for dismissal of the State Government of Haryana is a separate issue otherwise the said incident only reflects the direct failure of the Government of Haryana and not of the Union Government. Therefore, I am grateful to you and happy to note that a Motion for Adjournment has been brought under the consideration of the House after a period of 14th months.

[English]

This is the first Adjournment Motion since the formation of the Government. There have been occasions when Adjournment Motions have been given notice of. There have been a number of exchanges between the Members and the Chair and the matters have been disposed of. But this is the first adjournment Motion since the formation of the UPA Government 14 months ago which is being formally considered by the House.

[Translation]

I am satisfied about it. I regard it as significant I am saying so because I am of the opinion that the

*Not recorded.

performance of this Government has not been satisfactory during the 14 months of its tenure. I don't want to use very harsh words while criticising the Government but would definitely like to add that the biggest failure of this Government has been in the field of internal security where it has failed on many fronts. I would like to identify three major threats in sphere namely terrorism, naxalism and intrusions. The first two threats i.e. terrorism and naxalism do not need any introduction as the entire country is aware about them thanks to the various incidents of violence that has been taking place from time to time and the entire country including the Government, Political Parties and People should unitedly make efforts to tackle this problem.

I am pained to point out that the third threat i.e. illegal immigration have failed to garner that much attention and has gone unnoticed even though it is a very old problem. I rate the threat of illegal immigration among the most dangerous and creeping of the above mentioned threats as it has been going on since independence. Therefore, I felt that the judgement of the hon. Supreme Court in this regard is not an ordinary but a milestone judgement and the people of Assam have gained a big victory who have been relentlessly struggling against the said problem since 1977.

Sir, other countries of World including America have also been facing this problem. During my visit to U.K. as Minister of Home Affairs, my attention was drawn towards their concern about the illegal immigrants who sneak into their country without any valid visa and passport and it was also added that whenever the authorities in U.K. have tried to establish the veracity of such persons, the Government have failed to give a satisfactory response and it was on account of this problem that they had to take resort to an alternate mechanism dealing with such persons. This made me think that when the Government in U.K. is so much concerned about the problem of only a handful of illegal immigrants and have evolved arrangements to tackle this problem, it is not understandable as to why this problem of illegal immigration has failed to evoke any response from the Government of India despite this problem assuming such serious proportions.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I took on the charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs in the year 1998. Despite having ideological differences with my predecessor Shri Inderjit Gupta, I have a great regards for him. Who during a reply to question dated 6th May 1997 had stated that there are approx. one crore illegal immigrants in India.

[English]

He said it in the House about the number of illegal immigrants in India who have settled down in India. He was referring mainly from Bangladesh. There was mention also for Pakistan to some extent who had over-stayed their passports and licences.

[Translation]

However, a majority of them are without any passport and visa. This figure of one crore was given eight years ago and I do not know as to how much this figure would be at present. However, it must be a very big number. It was an account of it that such a great agitation took place in Assam which is unprecedented in the history of Independent India. The movement was marked by dharmas, Satyagrahas and arrests. This victory was the result of the public interest litigation filed by one of the leaders of AASU. Whose calls for strikes always drew a very good response from the people. So much so that the elections took place for the sake of formality and census did not take place. For several years the State of Assam was virtually in a State of paralysis. All this came to an end when a memorandum of settlement took place on 15th August 1985 in the presence of Late Sh. Rajiv Gandhi.

The memorandum of settlement was between the Union of India, the State of Assam and the All Assam Students Union AASU. Memorandum of settlement had several provisions including the implementation of IMDT Act passed in the year 1983 whose primary objective was to deport the illegal Bangladeshi immigrants who intrude into the Indian Territory. They should be deported. I have some reservations about it. But there may be a difference as to how much reservations I had earlier and how many now. Now a provision has been made and the Government have committed that it would review it. This issue has been lingering since 1985. First, AGP, a non-Congress party formed the Government there and my party was in power in Centre at that time. As the issue was *sub judice* in Supreme Court, so hon. Supreme Court sought the opinion of the Government. I am of the view that under the provision of extant law it is impossible to deport foreigners who have illegally infiltrated into India. So it should be repealed. Time and again people may have expressed their opinion on its constitutionality, but by no means it is an effective law. AGP Government had told that it is committed to repeal it. Even the Government led by hon. Vajpayee ji had also told the same thing. I was hopeful that a relevant Bill would be

[Shri L.K. Advani]

brought and passed if there is a consensus. A Bill was brought to repeal the old law. The bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Home Affairs, but, meanwhile the Parliament was dissolved and the Bill lapsed. The day, hon. Supreme Court, after lengthy arguments held that the extant law as a security risk for India and also *ultra-vires*, the whole country and the Assames took a sigh of relief. Article 355 bestows the responsibility of security of States on the Union Government. Rather, States should be entrusted with this responsibility. Whereas, the said Bill is an obstacle in checking infiltration and threats to internal security in the States. Therefore, we declare it null and void and we repeal it. Meanwhile many developments have taken place. The then Governor, Gen. S.K. Sinha, who is presently Governor of Jammu and Kashmir sent a detailed report to hon. President or say to the Central Government. Several extracts of the report have been positively quoted in the judgement of Supreme Court. The Central Government may dislike it but hon. Court liked it and stated:

[English]

"This report is by a person who has held a high and responsible position of Deputy Chief of Army Staff and is very well equipped to recognise the potential danger or threat to the security of the nation by the unabated influx and continued presence of Bangladeshis in India."

[Translation]

It was stated in the report

[English]

"The unabated influx of migrants'. I am quoting from General S.K. Sinha's report.

"...from Bangladesh to Assam and the consequent perceptible change in the demographic pattern of the State has been a matter of grave concern. It threatens to reduce the Assamese people to a minority in their own State."

Further it was stated:

"There is a tendency to view illegal migration into Assam as a regional matter affecting only the people of Assam. Its more dangerous dimension of undermining our national security is ignored."

[Translation]

Therefore, I, consider the judgement of hon. Supreme Court of 7 July as historical one.

It is not just concerning Assam and North Eastern States, but concerning national security. I hope the Government would take cognisance of remarks of hon. Court on national security and study them and act accordingly.

I was very happy to read the comments of hon. Court. The Government stated that it is a step to check aggression and further the Government differentiated between war and aggression. Not necessarily, the aggression follows the war. It reminded that during 1971 when large scale atrocities were being committed against people in Bangladesh (erstwhile East Pakistan), there was *en-mass* intrusion of civilian into India. When the issue of said aggression was being debated in UN Security Council, India's representative Dr. Nagendra Singh explaining aggression in broader terms states that—

[English]

"General Assembly, U.N.: Aggression can be of several kinds—armed in nature of even without the use of any arms. For example, there could be a unique type of bloodless aggression from a vast and incessant flow of millions of human beings forced to flee into another State. If this invasion of unarmed men, in totally unmanageable proportion, were to not only impair the economic and political well-being of the receiving victim State, but to threaten its very existence, I am afraid, Mr. Chairman, it would have to be categorized as aggression."

[Translation]

UN Security Council accepted the version of aggression pronounced by Dr. Nagendra. I know that in recent years, there has been continuous intrusion of Bangladeshis into India. It was quoted in the judgement that many leaders in united Pakistan when Bangladesh was a part of it and also since its inception as an independent country as Bangladesh after its partition from Pakistan, have maintained that since Bangladesh is too small a country but thickly populated so Assam should have been a part of Bangladesh. Gen. Sinha has attracted attention of the Government to continuous aggressions by Bangladeshis into India and that the Government are not taking measures to check it or to deport them back. If we do not check it the things would become quite bad in district boards and they would raise their old demands that so and so districts should be merged into Bangladesh. It would amount to a great danger.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, earlier also, hon. Supreme Court might have held several laws as *ultra-vires* on the basis of declaring them as violative of fundamental rights of citizens or even the basic structure of the Constitution. Perhaps, there may not be precedent in any country wherein the law has been struck down and the Government has been condemned for its failure. It has been stated in the judgement that—

[*English*]

"This IMDT Act, 1983 has created the biggest hurdle and is the main impediment or barrier in the identification and deportation of illegal migrants".

[*Translation*]

The examples and data provided therein substantiate the fact. Since 1983, a total of 3,10,759 cases have been taken up under IMDT Act.

After inquiry, out of these 3.10 lakh cases, illegal immigration was declared only in 10,015 cases. After entire process, only 1481 persons were identified as illegal immigrants out of three lakh cases. They contrasted and told that IMDT Act is enforced only in Assam and in rest of the country Foreigners Act is in force and that Act ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA (Guwhati): Sir, I am on a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Just a minute. He is on a point of order. Please listen to him.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Sir, part (vii) of the Rule 58 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha deals with Adjournment Motion. It says:

"The motion shall not deal with any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India."

Supplementing it, there has been a ruling by your distinguished predecessor dated 25th July, 1985 at page no. 501 of Practice and Procedure of Parliament by M.N. Kaul and S.L. Shakhder. It says that judgement of the Supreme Court cannot be discussed in the house. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Let me listen to him.

[*English*]

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: The wisdom of the judgement of the Supreme Court cannot be questioned on the Floor. My point is that Shri Advani is exclusively quoting the judgement of the Supreme Court. He is commenting on the merits of the judgement. Suppose, somebody discusses the demerits, then what would happen?

MR. SPEAKER: You are entitled to.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Without imputing motives to the learned judges, you can criticize a judgement also.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): He is endorsing the views of the Supreme Court.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You may sit down.

[*English*]

Mr. Advani does not need your support.

[*Translation*]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Supreme Court has drawn comparison in its judgement. In Assam, the only state where IMDT Act has been enforced, only 1481 migrants have been deported out of approximately three lakh cases. The Chief Minister of neighbouring State, West Bengal is very conscious about this problem. He said it publicly and conveyed it to me also that he was very serious about this problem. When I was minister, he always remained attentive about this serious problem. As a result of it between the year 1983 and 1998, in the span of 15 years (earlier it was 17 years), 489,046 persons were actually deported under Foreigners Act in West Bengal. They were actually deported to Bangladesh. These figures are of West Bengal where Foreigner Act is in force. There is a difference between these two Acts. Therefore, the Supreme Court has accepted that it is discriminatory, because in petition also it has been mentioned that—

[Shri L.K. Advani]

[English]

this Act is unconstitutional. It is discriminatory on the face of it because

[Translation]

it is easy to deport a foreigner from any part of India, except from Assam. At one place in the judgement it has also been said that if charges of murder and rape or any other serious crime are levelled against a foreigner then it is possible to penalize him, but if it is said that someone is a foreigner, it will not be possible to prove that the person concerned is a foreigner under IMDT Act. And when it is difficult to prove that he is a foreigner, then he gets such a kind of security in a court case about which Court has said:

[English]

"The IMDT Act is not only ineffective in dealing with the illegal immigrants, it actually gives them protection as proceedings initiated against them almost entirely end in their favour and so enable them to have a document having official sanctity to the effect that they are not illegal immigrants."

[Translation]

A serious discussion in this regard has already been held. Earlier also I said that our Government had tried to repeal this Act. However, we were not able to do this. The reason for it being that we were having majority in Lok Sabha, but not in Rajya Sabha. The Congress Party said officially that they are against it. We think that this legislation is appropriate. Shri Pranabji is present here. At this juncture I would like to submit that I was surprised to read that they not only termed it to be failure of the Government, but also expressed doubt about its intentions. The Supreme Court said in para:

[English]

"A deep analysis of the IMDT Act and rules made thereunder would reveal that they have been purposely so enacted and made so as to give shelter or protection to illegal migrants who came to Assam from Bangladesh on or after 25 March, 1971 rather than to identify and report them."

...(Interruptions)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Shame!

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I was surprised after reading that sentence. The reaction of the Government and the ruling party was such that Assam's Chief Minister immediately said that he will look into the matter and Congress Party officially said that they will look into the matter. It appears from the statement that a way to circumvent the Supreme Court's decision would be evolved. If I am not wrong. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): It is our interpretation.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I will say that because these are very serious statements made by the Supreme Court. They are not allegations made by me.

MR. SPEAKER: No. No. Ultimately, it is the Parliament who has to say what the law should be. The Courts have to interpret that law and they have done it.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: We have been saying all these things for many years and I hold that many of the problems relating to security have a lot to do with vote bank politics. This has been my conviction. In this case also, for all these years even after this IMDT Act, we are not able to deport anyone. The desire nevertheless to vote banks that they create for us. This vote bank politics has been the biggest disaster for the country, and earlier the Ruling Party realises this, the better it is. As I said earlier, in West Bengal, the present Chief Minister realises it, and the present Chief Minister has accordingly been cooperating in all these matters.

[Translation]

I can not understand the meaning or aim of setting up GOM in this matter? I understand that after the Supreme Court's ruling

[English]

the Central Government would accept it gracefully and decide to implement it in letter and in spirit.

[Translation]

This is the way.

[English]

There is no other way.

[Translation]

Because of the setting up of GOM, the people of Assam have become apprehensive that the Government is thinking to bring IMDT Act in some other form.

[English]

This is a very serious matter.

[Translation]

Earlier also we have witnessed the outrage of people of Assam and have seen its consequences. Please do not invite it again. Accept it gracefully. It is essential to work according to directions laid down by the Supreme Court. I would like to read out operative part of the judgement. It has been said:

[English]

"The Provisions of the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983 and the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Rules, 1984 are declared to be *ultra vires* and are struck down. The Tribunals and Appellate Tribunals constituted under the Illegal Migrants (determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983 shall cease to function."

Further it said—

"All cases pending before the Tribunals under the IMDT Act, 1983 shall stand transferred to the Tribunals constituted under the Foreigners Tribunals Order, 1964 and shall be decided in the manner provided in the Foreigners Act, the rules made thereunder and the procedure prescribed under the Foreigners Tribunals Order of 1964. It will be open to the authorities to initiate fresh proceedings under the Foreigners Act against all such persons whose cases were not referred to the Tribunals by the competent authority whether on account of the recommendation of the Screening Committee or any other reason whatsoever. All appeals pending before the Appellate Tribunals shall be deemed to have abated. The respondents are directed to constitute sufficient number of Tribunals under the Foreigners Tribunals Order, 1964 to effectively deal with the cases of foreigners who have illegally come from Bangladesh or are illegally residing in Assam."

[Translation]

I would like to repeat it because regime should be changed. The regime of IMDT Act should be completely supplemented. The Supreme Court called it *ultra vires* and the regime of foreigners Act should be accepted completely.

[English]

This is the direction of the Supreme Court. I see no reason why there should be any hesitation in accepting this and proceeding according to the law as prescribed by the Supreme Court.

[Translation]

I would like to say one more thing. Sometimes it is discussed in Assam and here also we say that infiltration from Bangladesh should be checked. We should not forget that sometimes atrocities on minority community are committed over there, due to which minorities are compelled to migrate to India. If they are coming here due to atrocities, then they should be treated as bonafide refugees and there should be a difference. When we raise this issue, we are accused of communalising the issue. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Therefore, it has not been repealed. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ILYAS AZMI (Shahabad): The legislation regarding security should be enacted. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I remember, in year 2003 my Government brought a Bill in regard to granting dual citizenship to Non-Resident Indians. That Bill was passed in Lok Sabha. When it was presented in Rajya Sabha a consensus was reached and there was no dispute over it. An All Party Committee had recommended dual citizenship. Therefore, we could pass it without holding any discussion. At that time, the hon. Chairman said we will pass it without any discussion, but the leader of Opposition wants to say something in this regard. I said, "I do not have any objection". The Leader of Opposition of that time is at present the hon. Prime Minister of India. On 18 December, 2003 the hon. Prime Minister, then the Leader of Opposition said:

[English]

"I join the hon. Deputy Prime Minister in paying our tribute to the great sense of creativity of the Indian Diaspora. They have proved, if any proof was

[Shri L.K. Advani]

necessary, that given suitable opportunities, we, Indians, are second to none. Their knowledge, their wealth, their experience and expertise is a great national reservoir which can be tapped for the benefit of our country. Therefore, we are fully in support of measures to strengthen the emotional link between our country and members of the Indian Diaspora. Indeed, the first steps in this context were taken when our Government was in office in 1995. If I remember correctly, Dr. Singhvi was then the Indian High Commissioner and I am very happy that these initial efforts have fructified in the form of a Bill. It confers the right of overseas citizenship to people of Indian origin in specified countries. We are fully in support of this measure."

[Translation]

I would also like to draw the attention of the leader of the House towards this:

"While I am on this subject, Madam, I would like to say something about the treatment of refugees. After the partition of our country, the minorities in countries like Bangladesh have faced persecution and it is our moral obligation that if circumstances force people, these unfortunate people, to seek refuge in our country, our approach to granting citizenship to these unfortunate persons should be more liberal. I sincerely hope that the hon. Deputy Prime Minister will bear this in mind in charting out the future course of action with regard to the Citizenship Act."

[Translation]

Not only this, Shri Basu Deb Acharia and Shri Guru Das Gupta are present here, just after that an hon'ble Member Shri Shankar Rai Chaudhary elected with their support, who once had been the Chief of Army Staff said like this:

[English]

"Madam, with your indulgence, I would like to convey further what Dr. Manmohan Singh has spoken about refugees and it is an issue I have taken up with hon. Deputy Prime Minister. From Bangladesh, we are getting a wide variety of people who are entering into our country illegally, all of them. Some are economic migrants whom you see all over the country, be it Mumbai, Delhi or Kolkata, some are

infiltrators, terrorists, but a large number of them are religious minorities facing persecution, Chakmas, Hindus, Buddhists, many of them. I urge the Government again, through you, Madam, I earnestly urge the Government that minorities fleeing Bangladesh for the fear of persecution should be given citizenship and should be treated in a supportive and kind manner. Thank you very much."

[Translation]

I mentioned it because as, we are requesting implementation of Supreme Courts judgement for checking illegal migration, I am quoting my reply in which I have endorsed both the feelings.

[English]

I have taken note of what the Leader of the Opposition and Shri Shankar Roy Chowdhury have said and I am fully in agreement with the view that they have expressed very often in the past, we have faced this kind of situation when we have adopted an approach of this kind. There were various kinds of allegations made that you are making discrimination between this and that community which we do not propose to do. We always say that a person, who has to flee because of religious persecution is a refugee, a bonafide refugee, and he cannot be regarded on par with the illegal immigrants who may have come for any other reason, even for economic reason. I take note of what has been said and endorse it."

Today, again I wish to endorse this particular view point and say that I am fully in agreement with the Dr. Manmohan Singh said the other day and I am sure that he continues to hold by that.

I have little more to add except to say that let the Government accept the judgement of the Supreme Court, implement it in letter and spirit and I am sure that a major threat to internal security can be contained.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the House do now adjourn."

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Speaker Sir, initiating the observations on Adjournment Motion, the hon. Leader of the Opposition pointed out that admission of Adjournment Motion is a rare occasion and perhaps rarest of the rare occasion is

when the Government agrees to the Adjournment Motion. I, on behalf of the Government, agreed to it. I agreed to it only to clarify certain issues which have not been properly represented or which have not been put in correct perspective.

All of us are aware that in a special situation, IMDT Act was enacted by this Parliament itself, not anywhere else, in 1983. Just five years ago, in 1978, there was to be a bye-election in Assam in Mongoldoi constituency. While the voters' list was to be revised as per the requirement of the Election Commission, suddenly an agitation started. The demands of the agitators were detect, delete and deport—detect the illegal migrants, delete their names from the voters' list and deport them. Just one year before in the election of 1977, there was no agitation. In that election, even in Assam, Janata Party, the then ruling party, also made their presence felt. If I remember correctly—Mr. George or Mr. Advani may correct me if I am wrong—there was also a representation in the Council of Ministers of a Member from Assam in the Janata Party Government. But, in 1978 this agitation started and it spilled over. It spilled over to such an extent that in 1980 General Elections—elections to Lok Sabha—could not take place except in two constituencies which were largely Bengali-dominated, namely, Silchar and Karimganj. In the rest of the 12 constituencies, the elections could not be held. Agitators demonstrated and the normal democratic process was stopped. Thereafter what happened is known to everybody. Foreigners Act was very much in operation at that point of time, but the Foreigners Act, according to the agitators was not effective enough. It was there in 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983. Prior to 1983, there was no IMDT Act but there was demand for identification, detection and deportation, and the most intriguing part is deletion because through certain agitations preparation of the electoral rolls were to be influenced. That is why the demand was deletion to which I will come later on, which was one of the conditionalities of the Assam Accord in 1985. Even the General Elections in 1984 also could not take place in time, that is in the month of December 1984. They took place one year later, some time in November or December, 1985 after the Assam Accord was signed on 15th of August, 1985. Why was this Act enacted? Why did the Congress Party support this Act? Surely, not to encourage the illegal immigrants. But the fact of the matter was the gross misuse of the Act, specially at the hands of the executives to catch hold of a person specially a minority saying: "You are an illegal migrant, give money otherwise you will be deported."

Therefore, it was decided by passing this Act that instead of leaving this decision to the executive, it should be entrusted to the judicial bodies, to certain tribunals. The Leader of the Opposition has very eloquently quoted certain figures and from the judgements. I have also certain figures. Most respectfully I submit he quoted the figure of the deportation from West Bengal. But, I am not going to speak about West Bengal. I am coming to Assam alone. It is not that the Foreigners Act Tribunals were not in operation in Assam. It is not the fact so far as the IMDT Tribunals are concerned. If we go back to the Assam Accord we will find that even up to January, 1966 all the migrants from the then East Pakistan—Bangladesh was created in 1972—were given Indian citizenship. They were given Indian citizenship in conformity with the national commitment.

15.00 hrs.

I do not know whether Shri Advani consciously used the date when he said that illegal migration started from 1947. If I heard him correctly and if he used the year as 1947, then it has a very dangerous connotation. I do not know when Shri Advani left Sind and came to India but many persons—some of them became Ministers here—many of my Bengali colleagues, their fathers or they themselves left the then East Pakistan many years after 1947 because there was a national commitment. The country has been divided. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: That is after Independence. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: You said 1947 and 1947 was the year of Independence. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I stand corrected. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: If you want to correct, I have no problem. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I stand corrected. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: You have said that illegal migration started from 1947. That is why, I am objecting. If you correct, I will definitely accept that.

That is why, in the Assam Accord also, it was agreed that those who came up to January, 1966 would be given citizenship. Between 1966 and 1971, it would be a category, their names would be deleted from the Voters' list for 10 years, and their deletion process would be

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

taken by the Tribunals set up under the Foreigners' Act. In respect of those who came after 25th March, 1971—that day was considered because it was the liberation day of Bangladesh and thereafter Bangladesh declared themselves as a secular country—there was some sort of an undertaking between Mujibur Rahman and the then Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi that all the persons who have migrated from Bangladesh to India, to any parts of India—Bengal, Assam and Tripura, they would be taken back and if they want to come to India, they would have to apply for the citizenship under the normal Act. Therefore, IMDT tribunals were entrusted to have the responsibility of detecting, deleting and thereafter deportation of those persons who came after 25th March 1971.

The fact of the matter is that there were a number of enquires. I am giving the comparative figures of tribunals of Assam. The number of cases reported to IMDT tribunal from 31st December 1983 to 31st December 2002 was 3,68,609 and enquiries completed were 3,61,162. The number of persons declared illegal immigrants was 11,306. The Supreme Court has quoted 10,000. I can accept that 10,000 figure also. There is no problem in that. But what is the performance of the tribunal set up under the Foreigners' Act, on which so much trust has been reposed? The number of cases referred to the tribunal set up under the Foreigners' Act was 5,17,955; enquiries completed were 5,17,531 and the number of persons declared foreigners was 28,451. You compare the figures 5,15,000 and 28,400; and 3,61,000 and 11,000. Is the proportion disproportionately high or low? Therefore, the answer does not lie whether IMDT Act has acted as a patronage to illegal immigration. The tribunals set up under the Foreigners' Act in Assam also could not identify large number of so-called foreigners.

After all, the foreigners must exit. To my mind, I am not a lawyer nor aspire to be, nor am I a very courageous man to take on or cross the path of the Supreme Court. Perhaps, somebody else can do it. Therefore, most respectfully I would like to submit as a Member of Parliament that we have a right to disagree with the views expressed by the Supreme Court in their judgement, declaring a law null and void, by making another Act by passing another legislation. Most respectfully I would like to submit that that was the first Constitution Amendment which was done in the context of the judgement of the Supreme Court in *Kameshwar Singh vs. State of Bihar*. Even the Council of State was not constituted. That

Constitution Amendment took place to correct the judgement of the Supreme Court even before the general election of 1952. What is wrong if the Chief Minister of Assam has stated that we shall have to look into it?

So far as the judgement of the Supreme Court is concerned, it is automatically operational. It does not require any Notification from us. The IMDT Act has been declared null and void. It is there. But does it prevent Parliament to pass an Act to ensure the genuine rights of the genuine citizens? Nobody is talking of the illegal immigrants. We are fully aware of the problems. But most respectfully I would like to submit to the Leader of the Opposition that you brought this Repeal Bill in the 2003 Budget Session. I had the privilege of presiding over the Standing Committee on Home Affairs where this Bill was sent. I had seven Sessions. We wanted to make our recommendations. I received 122 representations, memoranda and more than 300 persons expressed their desire to give their evidence before the Parliamentary Standing Committee.

Seventy-two memoranda were in favour of repealing the Act and as many as 50 memoranda were against the repealing of the Act. Opinion was sharply divided. It is not that simple that it will have to be scrapped. The reason why the Tribunals could not function properly is because of the fact that adequate infrastructural facilities, which the Tribunals required, were not available. It is not correct to say that simply the Congress Party did not want and that is why it was not done.

After the passage of this Act, in Assam itself, for 10 years the non-Congress parties were in office between 1985 to 1991 and again 1996 to 2001. From the Union Government also, there was the support of Mr. Advani and his Party. Mr. V.P. Singh was there in 1989-90. Again in 1996 from 2000-2004, you were there. The Report of the Governor, which the Leader of the Opposition quoted very extensively, was made available to you on 8th of November 1998 when you became the Home Minister, when you became the Deputy Prime Minister.

May I most respectfully submit one point to you regarding what you decided to do in 2003 in the Budget Session? My experience as the Chairman of a Standing Committee is that on one day, nine Bills were referred to the Standing Committee on Home Affairs, including this IMDT Act. Only one Session was made available to me, that is, the next Winter Session. Thereafter, the House was dissolved.

I could do as many as six, but three I could not do including the IMDT Act. I have mentioned to you as to why I could not do that. Therefore, most respectfully I would like to submit that let us not make politics out of it. The judgement of the Supreme Court has to be accepted. This is the law of the land. At the same time, when we are sitting here, we have to take into view certain aspects. May I ask this. Why could you not do it between 1998 and 2004?

You have referred to article 355. May I most respectfully remind you that this is the judgement of the Supreme Court? I do not know how article 355 comes here. What is the internal disturbance, and what is the external aggression? The interpretation of external aggression that Justice Nagendra Singh gave in the Security Council in 1971 was totally in a different context of 1 crore refugees coming to a country, which itself had problems of food, shelter, and medical facilities. That cannot be compared with some persons, maybe 10 million or 15 million, who are coming here over years. Yes, they should not come. We shall have to prevent it. But the fact of the matter is that you cannot give draconian powers to police. It is not a mere theoretical proposition but that were the practical experiences that we have.

That is why I described, how things developed from 1978 to 1983, the year in which this Act was passed. This Act had not come out of hat of somebody or out of whims or caprices of some individuals. After a considerable debate, discussion, and reviewing the situation that was prevailing at that particular point of time, it was considered absolutely necessary to protect the genuine interests of the genuine citizens of this country including a large number of religious and linguistic minorities. These minorities were going to be victimized because of some—I am afraid I am not using any strong words—sort of agitation which was guided by distorted vision. Therefore, what is the relevance of article 355 herein? Mr. Leader of the Opposition, you may recall that we had passed a resolution in Rajya Sabha when the carnage in Gujarat was going on. It was the unanimous Motion that was adopted by the Rajya Sabha where we requested you—as the Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister—to apply article 355 to protect the State of Gujarat, not from external aggression but from internal disturbance of which there were ample evidences. They are still tickling today. I do not know what you did, and what tangible action you took.

I can most respectfully assure you that so far as our Government is concerned, we are fully conscious of our responsibility to the Judgement of the Supreme Court. We are fully conscious to our responsibility to protect each and every Indian genuine citizen including the minorities. That is the commitment that we have. ...(*Interruptions*) May I know, what is there to be so jubilant? So many acts have been declared *ultra vires*. After 22 years, an Act has been declared illegal-*ultra vires*. Most respectfully, I would like to submit this. Is there any conclusive proof or precise figure available regarding how 'illegal' IMDT Act has helped the illegal migration?

There has been difficulty in detection but the figures I have quoted show that even the Tribunal set up under the Foreigners Act in Assam inspected 5,17,000 cases but could deport only 28,000 against 3,61,000 cases inquired by IMDT where the deportation was 11,000 or 10,000. Therefore, we would have to find the answer somewhere else; and for that somewhere else, I would respectfully submit that some sort of infrastructure and some sort of other facilities are required.

I do not find anything wrong in setting up a Group of Ministers. The Group of Ministers would have to look into all aspects of it. Let me ask a simple question. What would you do about the Chakmas? What was the judgement of the Supreme Court? What was the direction of the Supreme Court to the then Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh? It said that you simply cannot throw out the Chakmas. You have to take note of the humane aspects of it. Therefore, even if we find out ten million, fifteen million or twelve million illegal migrants, is it possible to throw them out? With a long and vast experience as the Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of this country, do you recommend that fifteen million people should be thrown at the point of a bayonet? Is it possible? Is there no provision for international refugees? Is there no provision for certain humanitarian considerations? Therefore we are doing what is possible and what is feasible. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs would definitely elaborate on those issues.

We have ourselves suggested that there should be a multi-purpose identity card to identify Indian citizens so that they are not mixed up. Fencing is going on; and on top of it, it would have to be taken up with our neighbouring countries. It is a historic fact and we cannot ignore it—the Leader of the Opposition has himself admitted it—that this problem has confronted the USA

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

and the UK also. It happens that the smaller State has the tendency to eject its surplus population to the larger State. We are having it from Nepal; we are having it from Bangladesh. There is no denial of that fact.

Please remember, you talked about more than ten million Hindus living there when the partition took place. It is an unfortunate incident but it is a cruel fact that you find that on the western side there was virtual exchange of population because of the threat of communal riots but thanks to the presence of Mahatma Gandhi, after October, 1946, there had been no communal riots on the eastern front. This prompted Lord Mountbatten to speak: "I have 50,000 soldiers in Punjab frontier where between 16th August and 31st August, 1947, two lakh people were killed, three lakh women were abducted and properties worth Rs. 200 crore were looted but I have a one-man boundary force in Mahatma Gandhi on the eastern front where no communal riot has taken place since October, 1946." Therefore, the migration in that side of the country has taken place in stages. That is the wisdom which Shri Rajiv Gandhi showed in the Accord by pointing out and by dividing the migrants in three categories: Those who came from 1947 to 1966 would be given citizenship; those who came between 1966 and 1971 would be identified by the Tribunal set up under the Foreigners Act; and those who came after 25th March, 1971 would be detected by the Tribunal set up under the IMDT Act and thereafter deported. I thought that, without taking more time of the House because some of my colleagues would participate, certain fact should be straightened and should be put in proper perspective because I had the privilege of being associated with these developments for quite some time.

I can assure the hon. Leader of the Opposition that the Government is fully aware of their responsibility *vis-à-vis* judgement of the Supreme Court.

Thank you very much Mr. Speaker, Sir.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You will get your time. You have got time till 6 o'clock.

Shri Basu Deb Acharia to speak now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I rise to oppose the Adjournment Motion moved by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. While initiating the debate he was justifying the Assam agitation which was started in

1978 and continued up to 1984. The hon. Leader of the Opposition had said that it was peaceful. We cannot forget when thousands were massacred, killed and murdered at Nelli. We cannot forget the Nelli incident. Thousands of people were uprooted, killed and massacred. What was the demand of AASU during that period? Their demand was to throw away the minority communities. Their demand was that those minorities who had migrated after the partition in 1947 did not have any right to stay in Assam and their names should be detected and deleted and they should be forcefully deported to Bangladesh.

What was the reason why the IMDT Act was brought before this House? There was the Foreigners Act which was enacted in 1947. Then, in 1964, the Foreigners (Tribunal) Order was framed under this Act in a particular State of Assam. Today when the Supreme Court has struck down the IMDT Act, the hon. Leader of the Opposition said that 'we have the Foreigners Act and under this Foreigners Act the deportation of the illegal migrants can be taken up'.

This Foreigners Act is not only particular to the State of Assam but this Foreigners Act is applicable to the entire country. In spite of the existence of such an Act, why was the IMDT Act enacted in Parliament?

Our experience was that under the Foreigners Act full power is given to the Police. What we had seen was detection and deportation. Whatever has been done before the IMDT Act was done arbitrarily.

Sir, the burden of proof was on the so-called illegal migrants. The reason behind bringing this legislation was to have a judicial scrutiny and that the right of the genuine citizen should be protected. That was not done when this Act was not in existence prior to 1984.

Even when the Foreigners Act was applicable in Assam and Foreigners' Tribunals were constituted in 1964, what was the result? There had not been much detection and deportation of illegal migrants. We realised this problem that there were illegal migrants in Assam and in other bordering States and we would have to tackle it. How would we be able to tackle it? It is also surprising that even after Assam Accord, nothing much happened. Our party was the only party which did not support Assam Accord, particularly the provision of ten years. It was mentioned that during the period from 1966 to 1971, the names of the so-called illegal migrants should be deleted from the voters' list and those would be considered afterwards. After ten years, they would get back their

voting rights. We did not agree to that provisions of the Assam Accord. Our party was the only political party which was opposed to the Assam Accord at that time.

When election took place after Assam Accord, AGP came to power, remained in power for five years and subsequently, they came to power for ten years. What was their track record? AASU was vociferous during their agitation that there were 20 lakh foreigners in Assam. I do not know wherefrom they found that there were 20 lakh foreigners in Assam. I do not know wherefrom they found that there were 20 lakh foreigners. I have the Census figures from 1961 to 2001. In 1961, the Muslim population was 27,65,509 and in 2001, it increased to 82,40,611. Even if we take two per cent growth in the population every year from 1961 to 2001, the increase should be 70 per cent. I do not know wherefrom they found the figure of 20 lakh. What is their track record? How many have been declared as illegal migrants during the period of ten years and how many have been deported? The figure is not more than 1,000. The party which demanded the deportation of 20 lakh illegal migrants, as was stated by them during agitation, could deport only, 1,000 people when it came to power.

What were they doing about it? This is their track record about those who agitated. There was a violent agitation. The elections were held only in two parliamentary constituencies, namely, in Silchar and Karimganj. There was no election held in any other constituency. Hundreds were killed and murdered during this agitation, and the BJP and AGP were rejoicing as if it is a victory.

After 20 years, the Supreme Court has struck down the IMDT Act. It was done on the basis of a report. It was the report of a former Governor, which was extensively quoted in the Supreme Court's judgement. What has the Supreme Court stated in it? The judges quoted at length from the report of the then Assam Governor Lt. Gen. (Retd.) S.K. Sinha to the Centre in 1998. The Leader of the Opposition was the Home Minister at that time. It was about changing the demography in several districts of the State and encouraging insurgency. I do not know whether there has been any insurgency created by the minority or the so called illegal migrants during these 20 years.

I would like to quote from the judgement. It states:

"This being the situation, there can be no manner of doubt that the State of Assam is facing external aggression and internal disturbance on account of

large-scale illegal migration of Bangladeshi nationals. The influx of Bangladeshi nationals, who have illegally migrated into Assam, pose a threat to the integrity and security of the North-East Region."

The apex body or the Supreme Court stated or added this in this matter. Can the Supreme Court strike down an Act enacted by the Parliament? The Supreme Court can strike down an Act passed by the Parliament on the grounds of legislative incompetence. Therefore, article 355 has been referred in the judgement. Article 355 in Part XVIII relating to Emergency Provisions states that:

"It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution."

Was there any external aggression or not? I am not denying the fact that there is illegal migration because our border is porous. Therefore, there is scope for illegal migration. Can illegal migration be considered as external aggression or not? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Mr. Acharia, have you gone through the statement of your own Governor, Shri Gopalkrishna Gandhi made on this issue?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Swain, I am not yielding.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: On the point of illegal migration he has said that the border States are sitting on a time bomb.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Mr. Swain, we are not discussing about West Bengal. We are discussing about the State of Assam.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: I am mentioning it because your own Governor has made this point with regard to this issue.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Mr. Swain, I am not yielding.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, his own Governor had made that statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody owns any Governor; he is the Governor of West Bengal.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will this constitute to 'external aggression' or can we call it 'external

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

aggression? It is surprising, Sir, that the Supreme Court has come to this conclusion based on the report of the Governor that the situation of external aggression has arisen in Assam. What is the ground reality? There is insurgency in Assam. We know about ULFA (United Liberation Front of Assam). The members of ULFA are not illegal migrants. We know the economic backwardness of that region. Is it economically backward because of illegal migration? The Credit-Deposit Ratio is only 26 per cent in Assam, whereas in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and in Gujarat, it is more than 65 per cent. There are a number of States which are economically backward. Although Assam is having abundant natural mineral resources, it is still backward.

We have seen three years back how the youth from Bihar, who went to Guwahati to appear in an interview for employment in Group-D service in the Railways were beaten up by the people there. Then, there was a retaliatory action in Bihar as well as in Assam in which 65 innocent Hindi-speaking Biharis were killed in broad daylight. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Do you not like Assamese or what?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We very much like Assamese because the script of Bengalis and the Assamese is the same.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not get diverted.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We have cultural relations and everything, and Silchar is called 'Little Bengal'.

MR. SPEAKER: How can he be against it because he was born in Assam?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Shri Hannan Mollah is here. He has raised a number of times the issue of Bengali-speaking Muslim minorities. What is their fault? They went to Mumbai and were working there. They were picked up, branded as Bangladeshis, taken to the Border, and tried to oust them into Bangladesh. I can give an example of how the Bengali-speaking Muslim minorities were persecuted when the present Leader of the Opposition was the Home Minister during the NDA regime. In 2001, Abu Hanif, a poor Bengali, who had come from Bangladesh six months previously, filed a petition in the Supreme Court seeking abdication of IMDT. It was done here in Delhi, in the Capital itself.

He pointed out that he had an Indian passport for the last fifteen years, had been registered as a voter in Delhi for the last 15 years, had all other documents to prove his citizenship including ration card, *jhuggi* card, etc. Yet, police claimed that he had come from Bashirhat in Bangladesh six months ago. To top it all, Basirhat is in West Bengal and not in Bangladesh. He, therefore, asked for constitution of a tribunal under IMDT Act to determine his claim and not to be left at the mercy of police officers who had even earlier tried to extort money from him.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have gone through your speech during the debate on the IMDT Act. You had pointed out then as to why this legislation was necessary.

MR. SPEAKER: I feel that Parliament should decide what the law should be and not any other forum.

SHR BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Supreme Court has said that it is discriminatory because IMDT scheme was meant for a particular State, Tribunals were constituted only in Assam. If it was discriminatory, by an executive order the Government of India could have extended it all over the country. Why was it not done? When Advaniji, the Leader of Opposition, was the Home Minister, he did not take any step to extend the applicability of IMDT Act to the whole of the country. Rather, he tried to repeal it unsuccessfully. He was Home Minister for six years. He did not get time to do that. Suddenly he has woken up and rejoicing saying that the judgement of the Supreme Court should be implemented in letter and spirit. Why should the judgement of the Supreme Court be implemented in letter and spirit in this particular case?

[Translation]

He has talked about the vote bank. Shri Advaniji said that all this is being done for strengthening the vote bank. Was Ram Janam Bhoomi movement not launched for the vote bank? When they raise the issue of Hindutva that is also done for vote bank. Ram Rath was also driven for vote bank. All this is done for vote bank sake.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The time is almost over.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We have been consistent in our views. When IPC Act was amended in Shah Bano case, we opposed it. We categorically told Shri Rajiv Gandhi that he should not open the doors of

Babri Masjid. We the Left parties have been consistent in our views. You do not have any consistency. You are always after the vote bank. That is why today you are rejoicing for the vote bank.

A Group of Ministers has been constituted. The Leader of the Opposition has demanded that as to why minorities should be given protection and as to why minorities, religious and linguistic minorities should not be deported from Assam in order to protect from external aggression. Such is the situation!

I was first elected to Lok Sabha in 1980. From 1980 to 1984 there had been ten discussions on Assam situation. I used to sit in the back benches and listen to the speeches of you and other leaders. At least ten debates were there on Assam. After the enactment of this Act, there was no discussion on Assam situation in this very House. If there was an external aggression as stated by the Supreme Court, the concern was to be expressed in this House, not even by Shri Advani. I have not seen Shri Advani expressing his concern that there is a situation of external aggression in Assam.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: A Group of Ministers has been constituted. What we feel is that there is no justification of scrapping this Act, there is no ground. I can say that the only basis is the report of the Government. Group of Ministers should deliberate on this. Today, there is no the IMDT Act. Why should the minorities be given genuine protection? Genuine citizens who have migrated up to the cut off date should be given protection. That is the agreement. It is an international agreement between Indira Gandhi and Mujib in 1971. We should honour that agreement. As per the Indira-Mujib Agreement, those migrants who have crossed over to Assam up to 25 March, 1972 should be given protection. How can the protection be given? That mechanism should be evolved. Maybe, an alternate legislation can be brought. These things should be considered by the Group of Ministers which is constituted to give protection to the genuine citizens/genuine people who have migrated prior to 1971. Those who have migrated after 1971, their cases can be detected and deported to Bangladesh.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is definitely a vital issue, but there are no valid reasons to hold a discussion on it through an adjournment motion. It appears that the party members of hon. Leader of the Opposition have refused to recognize him as a Hindu, that is why he has raised this issue to obtain hindutva certificate from them. During the last fortnight he had accomplished some such works as might shower on him again the blessings of his clan and they might give him a certificate of Hindu from them.

15.50 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN *in the Chair*]

Because when he visited Ayodhya, the people of his clan told him that he was on the right track but he had yet to undergo some more tests.

SHRI LAL MUNI CHOUBEY (Buxar): He is discussing the Adjournment Motion or a particular person?
...(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: I have just begun.
...(Interruptions)

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Sambhal): This is preface, you people are not following. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Madam Chairman, that is why Mr. Speaker admitted this motion in the name of Shri Braj Kishore Tripathi, but the hon. Leader of Opposition very cleverly brought this motion for discussion in the House. It is good that attention was drawn to an important matter on some pretext but the judgement of the Supreme Court was made the basis for it. I feel that this decision of the Supreme Court is rather politically motivated than being guided by legal concerns. That is why whenever the decisions of the Supreme Court were politically motivated this House, guided by its own wisdom, tried to find out their alternative and carried out suitable amendments. So, it was correctly pointed out that before the 1952 elections in the country, when Constituent Assembly was functioning as provisional Parliament, the Supreme Court declared the Jamindari Abolition Act null and void in Bihar and then the Parliament of India made the first constitutional amendment in Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Constitution. So, whenever it was felt that the decisions of the Supreme Court were politically motivated, the Parliament through an amendment

*Not recorded.

[Shri Mohan Singh

introduced an alternative, that is why I feel that the Review Committee which has been constituted in National interest. It is a good step in the right direction and I would like to suggest that the Committee should evolve an alternative in consultation with all the political parties.

It's true that this legislation was first brought through an ordinance under extraordinary circumstances and thereafter it became an Act. But what prompted the Government to bring this Act through Ordinance. The need to bring it was felt taking into account a mass movement launched in Assam right before the elections of 1980. There could be differences with their ideology with the activities and the forces working behind that movement but it was rooted deep in Assam and there is no doubt that in 1980 the then Government led by Chaudhary Charan Singh as the Prime Minister, was not very strong but the proposal of appointment of a Tribunal was first introduced by the Government in 1980 which was supported by the present NDA leader hon. George Fernandes. The solution to the ongoing problem of infiltration, particularly from Bangladesh came in the form of legislation brought through an ordinance in 1983. As the Government machinery created caste based difference, which we had witnessed in sixties, what could be the wayout to solve this problem. The agitation continuing in Assam is not against Bangladeshis alone.

In my opinion the Supreme Court while giving its judgement did not make a very sound review of the agitations in the North. East regions, since the agitation in Assam against the Bengalis took place in sixties only and at that time no threat was posed by the Bangladeshi infiltrators. The agitation became very violent and it cast its shadows even over the Assembly. Assam became the first state in the country to witness violence in its Assembly where in the year 1964 the Governor could not deliver her speech in the wake of that violence. It was the biggest violent agitation in that region, which intensified further after 1980. Elections were imposed on Assam in the year 1980. There were such Legislative Assembly Constituencies as well which had 70 thousand voters but out of their such big population only 60 voters turned up for voting and one Member got elected to the Assam Assembly. There were 65 such legislative assembly constituencies where more than 300 voters did not exercise their franchise but a Government came to power in Assam obtaining 250-300 votes. The Chief

Minister himself had got 350 votes only. I am quoting it because we might be opposed to that agitation but it had spread its roots so firmly in the psyche of the common man that the Government of India turning sensitive to the sentiments of the masses, had to sign the Assam accord. The Assam accord paved the way for setting up of a Tribunal comprising as members the judges of the High Court and the retired judges of the Supreme Court. The bureaucracy will not be empowered to pick and chose and throw out people of a particular category after identifying them on the whims and fancies of the people of different ideology in governance. There is only one way out for liberation and that is that a tribunal of judges should be constituted which using its discretion, should give decision as to who may be declared a Bangladeshi and may be deported from the country. It was justified in itself. I also regret the way in which the Tribunal handled this matter as they have not handed it properly.

It is true that the problem of infiltration of Bangladeshis is no longer confined to Assam alone, it has spread over to entire North-East. That is why the Chief Minister of West Bengal has expressed serious concern over it and urged for a definite solution to this problem. Some 14-15 years ago the then Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh, without waiting for any formal judicial verdict started ousting certain Bangladeshi infiltrators. At the social level tension is still prevailing over this problem in the North Eastern states. But the agitation which emanated from this problem has assumed altogether different from today. It all began during 1978-1982. Bangladeshis have to be deported but this problem spread over to all other North Eastern States and today it has assumed a different form. Extremism has acquired different dimensions. All the ethnic groups in those states have started making their demands for a separate state. Three ethnic groups viz. Garo, Khasi and Jaintiya dwell in the small State of Meghalaya. So they should have a different State. Certain people were given this rights after the Assam accord. A group emerged there and determine its claims for a separate State. The exportation process of Bangladeshis began but was carried out for different purposes. This being the situation for so many years together, now the entire North-East is sitting on a volcano. The people of Manipur and Meghalaya staged demonstration in the capital yesterday. They feel that the attitude of the Government of India is aggressive against them.

16.00 hrs.

At that time the people of Manipur imposed sanction and the roads to Manipur were blocked. All these things which started with a petty altercation have taken a different shape today. So the Government of India should take it seriously. This issue is not confined only to infiltration of Bangladeshis rather it has become the focal point of the peace of North-Eastern region. So the problem of immigration of Bangladeshi refugees should be taken up seriously to solve out the problem of extremism.

I am sorry to say that the leader of Opposition started his speech with three issues and said that even today infiltration from Bangladesh is going on. He may be sorry at present as he had no clear majority and his coalition partners were so much engrossed in the politics of vote bank that they did not get time to repeal this Bill. While saying this he probably forget this fact that similar is situation with Shri Shivraj Patil. This party also is not in majority. Presently he wants to take independent decision in this regard, but he does not have that political strength. Like the previous Government the present Government and the Minister of Home Affairs also have to deal with its coalition partner in terms of give and take. He is a responsible person and he was the Minister of Home Affairs in the previous Government. During his tenure as the Minister of Home Affairs the Border Security Forces were deployed for fencing along the Indo-Bangladesh border. While discharging their duty BSF personnel were kidnapped by Bangladeshi forces and later on their mutilated dead bodies were handed over to the Border Security Force of India. How can we accept that during the previous Government the condition of internal security was good and that the infiltration of illegal migrants had declined while at present it has increased? Such contradictory things must not be propagated in the House. It is a fact that infiltration of illegal Bangladeshi migrants is a national issue and it must be checked. However, it is not as easy a task as is projected in course of discussion in the House. So a national consensus should be evolved on this issue and the fencing project along India-Bangladesh border should be forcefully executed and completed.

I was the member of Business Advisory Committee on the Ministry of Home Affairs when hon. Pranav Mukherjee was the Chairman of the Committee. We had visited North-Eastern States. We had gone up to Bangladesh border along the Meghalaya. Indians visit

Bangladesh for shopping while Bangladeshi people come inside Indian territory for fishing. The coals and minerals produced in India are easily transported to Bangladesh while rice is smuggled in India from Bangladesh. Is there any system to restrict such practices. our boundary is porous. Our hon. Colleague had visited those border areas along with a delegation in 1993. At that time a severe gastroenteritis had spread in that region and 850 children had died on account of it. Apprehensions were expressed that some poisonous effluent were released in rivers flowing in India from Bangladesh. The people fell ill after drinking the polluted water and nearly one thousand children died due to this epidemic. Right from the very beginning we hold the view that the division of India was unnatural. Our borders with Bangladesh or Nepal is open in such a way that despite our best efforts, it is very difficult to check the movement of people across the international borders. So one should not suspect the intention of the present Government and efforts should be made to find out a way to solve the problem. It is general opinion that the maximum number of refugees had come to India from the then East Pakistan in 1966. The maximum of such immigrants were Hindus. As per an old Act of the country, if a person who was a citizen of India prior to 1947 and is at present forced to leave Bangladesh or the Pakistan due to economic, religious or cultural compulsions he will be welcomed in India and will be given citizenship. So I would like to remind our BJP colleagues that in view of the number of Hindu refugees, a joint statement of hon. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Shri Dindayal Upadhyay was published in Indian newspapers. In that statement they had appealed the Government of India to provide space to the Hindu refugees coming to India from Bangladesh and the religious economic and trade interests of the minority Muslim population living in India should be strongly protected by every citizen and the Government. In 1966 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Shri Dindayal Upadhyay themselves had made this commitment. The discrimination that those Hindus who have come to India may live in India with honour and dignity as stated by a leader of BJP in Bengal is not proper. He said that he welcomes those Hindus who have come from Bangladesh and will deport those Muslims who have come after 1971.

If double standard is adopted regarding the refugees then I feel that it will be a serious threat to the unity of the country. In view of the judgement of the Supreme Court and the approach of the Government of India, there is a need to formulate an Act by way of evolving coordination between the two so that the illegal

[Shri Mohan Singh]

Bangladeshi migrants may be deported to their country and a balance may be for the smooth functioning of the democracy in the country. However, there should not be different approaches regarding Hindus and Muslims regarding expulsion of illegal migrants. The identity of the people who have immigrated from Bangladesh prior to 1971 should be properly established and they should be allowed to stay here and arrangement should be made to deport the illegal refugees who have entered in India after 1971. The Government of India and all the people of the country should ponder over it. A permanent institution should be set up for the said purpose. With these suggestions, I conclude and extend my thanks.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Madam, Chairman, I have risen to speak on the adjournment motion brought by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. Firstly, the adjournment motion that has been brought is without any purpose. The hon. Leader of the Opposition has brought this adjournment motion regarding the failure of the UPA Government during the last one year. I would like to ask whether this adjournment motion is regarding the failure of the NDA Government during 6 years or the failure of the UPA Government during the last one year. Malhotraji is here. He is a learned man and Deputy Leader too. This difficult question has come up during debate in the House. It is a matter of national and international importance and a question needs to be asked before we elaborate upon the subject. Hon. Leader of the Opposition said a short while ago that he is happy as adjournment motion has been allowed to be moved in the House for the first time during the last 14 months. I want to ask him adjournment motion has been allowed regarding the failure of which regime. Whether it is about the failure of UPA Government in putting an end to infiltration or the failure of NDA Government during six years at various levels. They decided half heartedly to bring a repeal bill in 2003 when it suddenly struck them to do something in this regard. The Leader of the House has rightly stated that Lok Sabha was dissolved when the bill was about to be referred to the Standing Committee that mean the procedure could not be completed. They brought that bill at such a juncture knowing the elections would be held in 2004. Their intention does not seem to be right. One should have noble intention to bring in a bill. I think they never intended to do so. I do not want to discuss whether there is anything wrong with their understanding because that can happen with anybody but I think their intention is not right. That is why the adjournment motion has been brought on that failure. ...*(Interruptions)* There were

other reasons also. One of them is new ideologies which are influencing BJP. One segment of BJP is pro-Jinnah and another is hardliner. These two factions are at loggerheads. That is why this motion has been moved to get a certificate from the country that they are real BJP and they are not pro Jinnah. They have found this occasion to get this certificate. In this way this adjournment motion has been brought at a very appropriate time. IMDT Act has mentioned several times and the Leader of the Opposition's entire speech is replete with historical facts. The history of IMDT Act, its pros and cons, effects and the ruling of the Supreme Court has proved oxygen for them. Supreme Court has a right to give any ruling. He is saying that the ruling of the Supreme Court is the basis of this adjournment motion. They also say that the Supreme Court has given such a ruling. ...*(Interruptions)* We all respect the ruling given by the Supreme Court. ...*(Interruptions)*

Modiji gets very restless as he has been elected for the first time to the Lok Sabha. He should have patience. It is not Legislative Assembly. It is Parliament. I have been elected five times. He should listen to me with patience. ...*(Interruptions)* He has come to Lok Sabha for the first time. He should not be overzealous. He should listen to me patiently. It would not harm him. If he would continue to interrupt, I would pay him back in the same coin. I did not want to deviate from relevant issue.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): He should tell this to the member of his party too. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I do not want to quote him. I do not want to take him into my notice either then why is he standing.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I am addressing the Chair only. The hon. Leader of the Opposition has very cleverly and intelligently connected it with 1947 whereas he is well aware that the treaty was signed on 25 March after 1971. This issue came up after the agreement was signed and it was divided into three categories. Our Minister of Defence and the Leader of the House have also mentioned the prevalent situation but he has connected it with the incident of 1947. Before doing so, he should have considered the difficulties that the people faced at that time and what was the condition of the people and leaders who migrated from Sindh and East Pakistan. Therefore, the issue prior to 1947 should

not be taken up. We can take up this issue after independence. Infiltration took place at a large scale; hence it is a national and international problem. I would like to say that he has mentioned this problem very intelligently and he has also mentioned Shri Indrajit Gupta. I respect him a lot. Shri Indrajit Gupta was the Home Minister at that point of time. I was also a part of the cabinet. I respect him a lot. He stated in the House while replying to a question that one crore people are living illegally in the country. He gave this figure of one crore while replying to a question in the House. This figure was given eight years ago, namely in 1996-97. Thereafter, he became the Minister of Home Affairs in 1998. He became the Minister of Home Affairs one year after this figure was given in the House. Since then 6-7 years have elapsed. He himself has said that 8 years ago the House was informed by the then Minister of Home Affairs that almost one crore people are living illegally in the country. This figure was given in reply to a question.

Our present Leader of the Opposition became the Minister of Home Affairs in 1998. He was aware of the fact that there one crore illegal immigrants in the country, what action did he take in this regard? Who is responsible for this? He was in power then, he was the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs then what initiatives did he take in this direction? Isn't the country grappling with this important question? Was not it his responsibility to take some steps to check infiltration? We all want to put an end to infiltration but the colour that he wants to give it is not right. This issue is not about Hindu-Muslim, it is about illegal immigration in the country. It is not the question of Hindu-Muslim. At that time he said that he is accused of spreading communalism but he is totally against infiltration. We are also against infiltrators and infiltration and that is why I have stood up to oppose this motion.

He has also mentioned article 355. I think that a person even with little knowledge of Constitution is aware of the situations in which the Union Government takes over the powers of the State Government by using article 355 is imposed. It has rightly been mentioned that we raised the issue of Gujarat. It can be checked from the record. I would like to submit that he has related this issue with internal security. It indicates what he wants to say. He is raising it as a serious issue of internal security, that is why I doubt his intentions. His intention does not seem to be good. By bringing in this motion for discussion he has shown more of his communal inclinations than patriotic fervour.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): He wants to create vote bank.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: He is right. So far as the question of vote bank is concerned, one sided approach would not help in this matter. Rather, both sides should be taken into consideration. He has quoted former Minister of Home Affairs but has not mentioned the information given by the present Minister of Home Affairs or perhaps he has forgotten as communal harmony is not on his agenda. The former Minister of State of Home Affairs, Shri S. Raghupati in written reply to a question had stated that despite the checking and control on the international border there were reports of infiltration by Bangladeshi citizens connected with the Hindu community owing to the unevenness and vulnerability of the border. He has not mentioned it. If he is indifferent and liberal, he should discuss both the aspects. There is no need to give it a communal colour. It is a direct case of infiltration but he does not discuss it. Shri Raghupathy ji had further stated that the Government had raised this issue with Bangladesh Government on several occasions to check illegal immigration. In addition to it, the Government has taken several measures which inter alia include strengthening security forces deployed on Indo-Bangladesh border, deploying additional battalion of BSF, expediting the work of fencing etc. I leave it here and would not discuss it further but the work of fencing was theirs.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I also have the report of the extent to which fencing was done by them, but I do not want to take much time. I also have the year-wise figures of the fencing work done by them in the year 1998 and the progress made there in but I do not want to discuss it. I also have the information in regard to the measures for security and checking infiltration on the border, the border areas where fencing work was undertaken from the year 1998 to 2003. But I leave these issues here owing to paucity of time.

As far as approach and attitude are concerned their approach is not proper. Social harmony cannot be established by creating a sense of insecurity in the minority communities of the country. It is a practical difficulty how, to check infiltration and how they should be identified. IMDT Act was enacted for that purpose. The way it was repealed, it would make the identification of infiltrators more difficult. A tribunal was set up to identify the infiltrators, they were making efforts to appoint its bench. But if they had been serious about it, they would have set up more tribunals, but they did not do so until they remained in power.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: That is why I would like to submit that there should be no politics on the issue of infiltrators. It is a question of national and international importance. As the Government have said that they can not disturb constitutional secular fabric of the country by hitting the interests of the legal citizens, belonging to minority community of the country or by creating doubt about them nor they can create communal harmony by terrorizing a particular community.
...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: This is not proper.

[Translation]

Please do not cross talk.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Being a Minister does not mean that one should sit silently. It is my party line, I can assist him.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: It is not possible, Devendra ji please conclude.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I am concluding. The issue of Assam was raised right now and the way foreigners were living there was pointed out. It was also stated that there are approximately 56 Legislative Assembly constituencies in Assam where approximately one crore foreigners are residing, but their identification is a practical difficulty. That is why we should not treat this matter so lightly. A group of Minister has been constituted to identify the infiltrators in the 56 Legislative assembly constituencies. I would like to submit that until a comprehensive Bill to check the infiltration is brought in the constitution of Group of Ministers does seem relevant since it is necessary to prepare a report after conducting a study.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia ji had envisaged the unification of India-Pakistan. He stated to the extent that there should not be any passports at international level. When I was young I used to study about his ideology in books that he had envisaged a world Panchayat where in no passports would be required. Such were his ideas.

We have several Members sitting here who have been associated with him. To talk of Lohia ji before them is as good as to light the course of Sun since they know much more about him than any one of us. This was his concept, philosophy and ideology. So, I wanted if George Saheb's submission had some reflection of Lohia ji's ideology it would have been better.

It has been India's policy to treat every human being on equal footing and we shall provide shelter to the people against whom atrocities are committed if they come to us for seeking refuge. The constitution of Group of Ministers is right and I oppose this adjournment motion.

SHRI ILYAS AZMI (Shahabad): I rise to oppose the adjournment motion moved by the Leader of Opposition, hon. L.K. Advani and support the views expressed by hon. Pranab Mukherjee, the leader of the House. It is not because I am supporting the Government or my party is supporting it, but we want to integrate the Indians and strengthen the country rising above Hindu, Muslim lines hence we support the ideas of hon. Pranab Mukherjee.

Today, hon. Advaniji has termed the decision of the Supreme Court as inscriptions of Geeta and Quran. These are the same people who have been saying that they do not give importance to Judiciary. Although, I have never said that the judge of High Court or the Supreme Court is very fair and his every word is like inscriptions of Geeta or Quran. They are also human beings and are not above the basic instincts of humans. The decision of the Supreme Court and the entire debate of hon. Advaniji is the result of the ideology of General Sinha (Retired) who was Governor of Assam, and who was made by them only and today he is the Governor of Kashmir. I know General Sinha personally. General Sinha has taken his ideological inspiration from that very Nagpur from where Advaniji has drawn and today that very Nagpur is very angry with Advaniji. Today, Advaniji is trying to appease that very Nagpur. General Sinha is also from that very school of thought. It is another thing that he did not attend the RSS Shakha because he was in the army during that period. I regret when UPA came in power, excepting General Sinha all the Governors who had links with RSS were removed because he never attended RSS Shakha.

Hon. Advaniji has used two different expressions for terrorism and Naxalite. If it were ULFA, he would have never called them terrorists. In his opinion Hindu cannot be terrorists only a Muslim can be terrorist. Terrorists and naxalites are not different from any point of view but he has used two different expressions.

Perhaps it was done to appease Nagpur. I would particularly like to remind the entire House that there are several Members who were elected to 11th and 14th Lok Sabha as well. I am also one of them. I remember it very well that I was sitting beside Late Indiragupta ji when he was asked about the number of Bangladeshi infiltrators. A member of BJP said to this extent that the entire Okhla was full of Bangladeshis and all the buildings belonged to them. I had challenged him that I would resign from my membership if it were true. I told them that a committee may be constituted by the House and Goel Saheb and I may be appointed as its members since Goel Saheb belonged to Delhi, even if one landlord would be Bangladeshi I would resign from the Membership of the House. Perhaps, one may find certain rickshaw pullers. Upon this they became silent. Anyhow, Gupta ji replied and I remember it all very well and the debate and even the names of those who participated in that discussion. Gupta ji expressed doubt when he was asked to give the definite number of Bangladeshis residing there, since there were different agencies giving different figures from two lakhs to one crore, he could not tell the exact number. And a senior leader like Advaniji censored the entire statement and remembered only one crore so that the people could feel threatened that their number was one crore and the Bangla speaking Muslims were harassed, threatened and tortured in the name of their being Bangladeshis.

I visited Mumbai some time back. I witnessed it myself. Their only fault was that they spoke Bangla. Like Acharia ji admitted that he thought Basirhat was in Bangladesh. I do not mean that there is no Bangladeshi infiltrator. It is human nature and history stands witness to it that right from ancient times certain number of Aryans came to our country in search of pastures from Iraq and Iran and this practice continued during Hans, Kushans, and even Mughal period. Perhaps the Bangladeshis come here for better living since Bangladesh is poorer than India, probably they come here in small number to earn a livelihood, they may be pulling rickshaws or working as labourers. I do not deny that but I cannot agree that people who have been residing here with their families, with their children for years together, are Bangladeshis. No man would trouble his family while crossing border. Those who infiltrate do not bring their wives and children.

As far as Assam is concerned if 1971 is taken to be the base year then it can be easily found out as to what is the ratio of Muslim population in Assam in 1971 vis a vis other communities and what is this ratio as reflected

but what was their percentage in 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 census? Even though the population of all the communities has been increasing. If the Government of India gives clarification to this effect in its reply then the people would know that the issue of Bangladeshi is raised to arouse the sentiment of doubt and hatred in Hindus against the Muslim brethren. I do not patronize this idea of giving protection to Bangladeshis who pour in the country illegally and the police should not be given absolute powers in their name. Laws should be enacted for this purpose but I do not treat such laws justified, I treat them as draconian laws. That the police apprehends a culprit and asks him to establish that he is not a Bangladeshi—it is draconian law and cannot be applied to a human being. One of the basic requirement of a criminal case while subjudice is that it is the prosecution which is required to prove the guilt of the accused and accused does not have the onus to prove his guilt. The onus of proving the guilt of the various criminals like thieves, pickpockets, dacoits, murderers, big offenders and criminals whoever are caught lies on the police. Even the terrorists are not required to prove their innocence themselves. Therefore, I would like to suggest that any law sought to be formulated by the Government should not have the provision whereby the onus of proving his citizenship lies on the person who is apprehended on the charge of being a Bangladeshi citizen and not being a citizen of India. Though I would certainly support enacting such laws that enable the deportation of Bangladeshis or those who acquire citizenship illegally.

Madam Chairman, I will take another minute. There is one Bangla colony in my constituency also. In 1971 when Bangladeshis flooded our country then Shrimati Indira ji rehabilitated their colony near jungle by giving them 5 acres of government land. Today their population is 3000 and they are residing their peacefully. The residents of that area have learnt a lot from them. I am not supporting them because they are my vote-bank. On those two booths I have never. ...(*Interruptions*) I am telling the truth, I have won by 50,000 votes in the last elections but I secured only 23 votes from those two booths. In view of the inconvenience being faced by them, I first got a six kilometre road sanctioned under the Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana since they have settled here from Naokhali. Being humans it is our duty to help them. Road would have been built in due course but I got it constructed on priority basis. The Government should clarify the percentage of Muslim population in the years 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2000? If there has been an increase. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: This is census report.
 ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: If there has been an increase and if it is nominal then there is nothing to worry. If this increase is in ordinate then an inquiry should be instituted after setting up a Tribunal. I condemn the ideology based on communal lines i.e. Hindu or Muslims that if a Hindu Bangladeshi pours in he is a refugee and if that Bangladeshi is a Muslim then he is an infiltrator. I vehemently condemn this ideology of supporting Hindi Muslim divide Benefit of reservation to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes has been confined to the Hindu community alone. Thereafter Sikhs were incorporated in the list followed by Buddhists supported by Shri V.P. Singh Demand to include Muslim washerman, draftsman, scavengers and Christian washermen in the list is being made. But I would aver that if the country is truly secular then rising above political lines those Muslims and Christians should also be included in that reservation list since Buddhists and Sikhs have already been included. Our predecessors erred when they laid the condition of being a Hindu. Two times amendments have been made, do it another time to extend the reservation benefit to any scheduled caste person like washerman whether he belongs to any community ; Hindu, Muslim or Sikh;. The Government should make another amendment to extend the benefit of reservation to the people belonging to scheduled castes of any community. These people repeatedly aver that reservation should not be made in the name of religion, but they never condemned the reservation which is going on for fifty years. I am requesting that it should be done away with. I oppose reservation on the basis of religion. But the way they oppose reservation on the basis of religion, let them eliminate religion from it then I will support them. I will not associate myself with them as long as they continue to make reservation in the name of religion. Therefore, politics and religion should be kept apart.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Madam Chairman, the problem of Bangladeshi intruders is not just confined to Assam, Bengal or the North Eastern States, it is in fact the problem of the entire nation. Now that the mater has gone to the Supreme Court then we should welcome the decision given by Supreme Court regarding the internal security and the law and order situation of the entire country.

Madam Chairman, I rise to speak in favour of the Motion for Adjournment moved by the leader of Opposition in the House. The leader of Opposition and the Leader of the House have presented their view in this regard in the House. After listening to both the leaders I have realized that in their speech both the leaders of opposition and House have expressed their concern about the problem of Bangladeshi intruders in the country and said that they are seriously concerned about this issue. But after them, no hon'ble Member except Shri Mohan Singh ji has spoken clearly about the problem of the Bangladeshi intruders before the country and neither of them admitted that intrusion from Bangladesh is a problem for the country. This is the most unfortunate thing for the nation. It is also unfortunate since, even though the data is presented before the House but whenever questions regarding illegal migration are asked, pet comes the reply. I remember when Late. Shri Inderjeet Gupta was the Home Minister, and according to the figures presented in the House at that time the number of Bangladeshi intruders was more than one crore and today it may be more than two crores. The reality is that we are not even aware of those figures that how many Bangladeshi intruders are there in the country. Our law and order system as well as financial system have been effected by these intruders. This problem is increasing day by day in every state. Madam Chairman, I am mentioning this because all of us who are discussing upon this issue in the House belong to different political parties. All of us have reached this House through our political journey and we very well know that no one is spared of politics. But while being into politics it is important to ensure that the politics which we call politics, be it politics, or vote politics or power politics, I do not know, but we seriously need to think over this issue that we should never adopt any such wrong policy which may threaten the internal security of our country. Therefore, when the issue of Bangladeshi intruders came up here, a large number of hon'ble Members made a mention of Mumbai and Maharashtra repeatedly. We did not interrupt them, we were listening quietly, but today this problem is actually there in Mumbai. When our party was in power, we admit that we tried to remove the Bangladeshi intruders from there. Today, the Congress Party has the Government in the Centre and there is Government of Congress in Maharashtra also. Shri Vilas Rao Deshmukh is the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, you can have the information from them. They can have the information from the present Chief Minister of Maharashtra regarding how many Bangladeshi intruders are there in Mumbai. What is the behaviour of the Bangladeshi intruders in Mumbai. How

much are they involved in the increasing criminal activities and deteriorating law and order situation in Mumbai. It is my humble request to the leader of the House that he may seek this information from the Chief Minister. He should forget as to what the leader of opposition has said. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Who set afire the stage of Shri Narayan Rane. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Yadav ji, you have forgotten the subject also. What was your speech, you may read the verbatim to see what you had spoken. Laluji is laughing and the other leaders are also laughing.

Madam Chairman, I would request the Leader of House and hon'ble Prime Minister that since he mentions Mumbai every now and then, he should seek the information and figures from the Chief Minister of Maharashtra as he belongs to your party. Who are the people involved as gangsters and criminal elements, a number which is increasing rapidly. I am referring to it because the Bangladeshi intruders who have come into the country either have any attachment with our culture nor with the land of our country. Which is why are not hesitant at all in joining hands with the criminal elements. You will be surprised to know that a man is murdered for mere Rs. 5 thousand. Bullets are fired on people for Rs. two or five thousand. When we come face to face with the reality in this regard we find sufficient proofs to support the fact that the law and order system is deteriorating because of Bangladeshi intruders. If the law and order situation has to be maintained then it is the responsibility of the Government, belonging to any party, to take action against those disturbing the law and order. When action was taken against these Bangladeshi intruders they were detected and identified by the police and were being deported back to Bangladesh by train. I fell really sad and shocked to learn that the train going to Bangladesh for deporting these Bangladeshi intruders, was attacked in West Bengal. The police officials who had gone along with these Bangladeshi's were assaulted and beaten up. ...(*Interruptions*) This question is not just about West Bengal or Bengali speaking people, infact it is the question of the internal security of our country and our financial system. Today the population of our country is increasing day by day.

Every time we express our concern upon the increasing population, we remind our countrymen to keep "one or two children only" and not to increase the

population of the country further. The Government runs family planning programmes. We run the family planning Programmes for our own people living in this country and give slogans of 'one or two children' but nobody raises a voice when two crore Bangladeshi people enter the country, at that time we talk about communal minority and these people are equated with minority and muslims. Whether any Government can run the country by adopting such policies. Irrespective of which party forms the Government, it is the responsibility of the Government to secure the rights of every citizen belonging to any caste, religion, region or dialect. The Government should take strict action against anyone who try to infringe the rights of citizens. I believe that the Supreme Court must have thought it to be appropriate, that is why it realized that the IMDT Act is not effective enough to check the intrusions. The Supreme Court thinks that it may be able to check the intrusion under the Foreigner's Act. I agree with the comparison drawn by the Leaders of the House that we have not been able to work effectively under the IMDT Act and the Foreigner's Act too has not been that successful. We believe that we need to think and work towards making the Foreigner's Act effective enough to check the intruders in view of this increasing problem of the country and we expect the Leader of the House to follow the Supreme Court' view in this regard.

Today this matter has been raised in the House through Adjournment Motion because the way this Act has been declared null and void by the Supreme Court, we must take care lest it should happen that it is passed on to the Group of Ministers and the same provision becomes the part of foreigners Act and the similar situation which is existing in Assam today may arise. Today, West Bengal is passing through the same phase. Till yesterday no voice was being raised in West Bengal but today the Chief Minister himself is voicing this problem. The present situation has not been created as a result of problem of any minority, group or religion. It should not be associated with Mulsim and minorities and a solution should be found by treating it as a national problem.

[*English*]

SHRI TAPIR GAO (Arunachal East): Madam Chairperson, I am happy to participate in this discussion and on behalf of the people of the Northeast I salute the hon. Supreme Court which has opened the eyes of this House and the nation. We fully appreciate whatever the Supreme Court has decided on the IMDT Act.

[Shri Tapir Gao]

[*Transtation*]

I would reiterate that we have not learnt anything from our history. I am not a senior member so far as age goes.

[*English*]

I was expecting that all the 545 Members in this House will have the same voice on this issue. This is the intention of Babar and Akbar who ruled this country.

[*Translation*]

The British regime destroyed this country owing to the division in our thinking. IMDT Act does not relate to Assam only. It is neither a caste based, religion based nor a language based issue. It is an issue of nationalism.

[*English*]

We have to learn history from the world. A Chinese labourer stayed in America for 10 years. After visiting China he went to America, but he had been detained in Los Angeles.

[*Translation*]

The situation of Chinese Labourers infiltration emerged in U.S.A. as well. Despite living in America for ten years

[*English*]

the Chinese citizens have been denied and America enacted a law that prevailed and saved the USA today.

[*Translation*]

Here I would like to address my minority friends and countrymen that this is not a issue of linguistic minority commoners. It is an issue of nationalism. The situation of internal disturbance in the North East States

[*English*]

is the root cause of insecurity in the North-Eastern regions. We have got a lot of representatives from Assam.

[*Translation*]

Their, former Congress Leader Shri Gopinath Bordoloi's soul will not be at peace after hearing this speech.

[*English*]

Only because of Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi, on the support of Mahatma Gandhi, the Assam territory, including all North-Eastern regions, have not been included in East Pakistan.

[*Translation*]

I would reiterate that today the issue is not only of Bengali minorities . Today all the Bangladeshis in Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Manipur

[*English*]

have got the oppression of Assam and because of this IMDT Act nobody can be deported. We hear about flying of birds, we hear about flying of species, but we never hear about flying of human beings. They are not flying human beings.

[*Translation*]

The disturbance in Nagaland, the disturbance in North-East

[*English*]

is only because of this influxion. Right now Shri Acharya ji said that in Assam, the AGP Government came and ruled the State for ten years but Bangladeshis were not ousted. What is the reason? We are the younger generation in this country.

[*Translation*]

The UPA Government should set up an Enquiry Committee for looking into the objectives behind passing the IMDT Act. There was hope that AGP Government would come to power, the students movement had gathered momentum. It was observed that these people would be in trouble then it was decided that the Congress will not form the Government there, instead a regional party will come to power which will trouble these Bangladeshis,

[*English*]

only because of that, this IMDT Act was enacted in this august House.

[Translation]

Today I would like to tell the House that

[English]

the dreams of Jinnah, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Mujibur Rehman are going to be fulfilled in the North-Eastern States.

[Translation]

Hon. Members are well informed. They know history more taken me.

[English]

The dreams of Jinnah, Bhutto and Mujibur Rehman are going to be fulfilled if we do not settle this issue at this moment without giving any political colour to this issue.

[Translation]

Double standards are being adopted in politics in our country. I want to speak on that.

[English]

In the West, we are fighting the ISI.

17.00 hrs.

In the eastern part of the country, we are accepting the policies of the ISI agents, which are anti-Indian policies.

[Translation]

The policies of the ISI agents are being repeated in Bangladesh.

[English]

India is a nuclear power. We are proud of it. but we are not afraid of the nuclear population in Bangladesh.

[Translation]

It is a way of weakening the country. It is a conspiracy to annex our North Eastern States to Bangladesh.

[English]

It is often seen in the newspapers and in the magazines.

[Translation]

Why are our leaders not mindful of it?

[English]

Therefore, I would like to tell the Government that in the western part of the country we are fighting against ISI policies, but in the eastern part of the country we are saluting the internal policies of the ISI. It is our Achilles' heel. Therefore, I would like to tell the Government that no doubt we have got right people in the Congress. The hon. MOS of Home has given a statement in the Rajya Sabha that we have got 70 lakh Bangladeshis in West Bengal and 50 lakh Bangladeshis in Assam.

[Translation]

There is no place for right speaking people in the country that is why we need leaders like Shri Gopinath Bordoloi, hon. Minister of State of Home and hon. Governor of West Bengal who have the nerves to speak the truth. That is why I would like to emphasise on the need for adopting a policy in regard to North-Eastern states security of the country.

[English]

Therefore, I would like to say and demand from the Government that there is an imaginary mindset of the people of the North-East that this Act is repealed. The Supreme Court repealed it but on the basis of the Citizen Act, the IMDT Act should not be again amended by GOM so that the people of this country and the entire North-Eastern Region should become secured.

[Translation]

It is my suggestion that if multi-purpose identity cards could be issued for example and if the Group of Ministers could take a decision to implement this scheme in the North-Eastern States. Besides, the Supreme Court has opened the path of implementation of Assam accord.

[English]

The people of Assam and the North-East will be happy and secure if the Assam Accord is implemented in true spirit by the UPA Government. We have got problems with Assam also.

[Shri Tapir Gao]

[*Translation*]

Therefore, I would like to tell the house, my colleagues of Assam and the people of Assam that we have also committed certain mistakes within Assam.

[*English*]

Knowingly it has been established that some of our Assam friends issued the identity cards and citizenship to the Bangladeshis within Assam. Therefore, in order to implement this Foreigners' Act, the officials must be deputed to the North-Eastern regions including Tripura and even in West Bengal, and other States to tackle this Foreigners' Act so that we can trace out the Bangladeshi nationals.

Madam, border fencing should be done on war footing. Until and unless border fencing is completed, more influxion is on the way and more trouble will be to the country and particularly to the North Eastern Region, and turmoil will prevail in the North Eastern Region.

With these words I once again thank you and conclude my speech.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Madam Chairperson, I rise to oppose the motion for adjournment of the House moved by the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Madam Chairperson, I believe that this particular motion moved by the hon. Leader of the Opposition is ill-advised, ill-timed, lacks and is bereft of the sagacity and the wisdom which others attribute to the Leader of the Opposition.

Madam Chairperson, I believe that all legal conflicts of whatever nature cannot be resolved in a court of law. Individual disputes between two parties, issues in the nature of class disputes, vindication of the rights of the downtrodden, and issues relating to human rights are certainly issues that can go to court. But when you are dealing with the history of hundred years and the problems faced in a particular part of the country, that is not result of any particular enactment but the result of a process of change that has been going on for the last hundred years, I honestly believe, such disputes cannot be resolved in a court of law.

The immigration into the North East did not start in 1947. I wonder why Shri Advani does not have a sense of history. He should have known that the immigration into Assam started way back at the end of the 19th century. This was an issue which was a matter of public debate in the early 20th century. When the Muslim League was formed, this was an issue that the Muslim League tried to take advantage of. Very many Bihari Muslims, muslims from Bihar settled in the lower reaches of the State of Assam because the Assamese were settled in the upper reaches. They were willing to work for a paltry sum of money. Even then, in the early 20th century, the same emotive speeches were made; that a demographic change in Assam was going to take place. The same debate, the same emotions were expressed.

17.08 hrs.

[*MR. SPEAKER in the Chair*]

I am sorry that the Leader of the Opposition who initiated the debate is not in the House for the last several hours and I wish he had been. But I would remind him that perhaps he would not have gone to Pakistan to declare Jinnah as a secularist had he known that just before partition Shri Moinul Haq Chowdhury, who was the Private Security of Mr. Jinnah told him, "Sir, I will give you Bengal and Assam on a silver platter", and Jinnah in Guwahati made a speech saying, "Assam is in my pocket." Had the Leader of the Opposition a sense of history, he would not have gone to Lahore and declared Jinnah as a secularist.

Let me now come to the narrow issue as to what the Supreme Court has done. The Supreme Court has struck down the IMDT Act. I think, the Supreme Court is well within its powers to strike down any piece of legislation, any part of it or the entire legislation. That is the prerogative of the court. But having struck down that piece of legislation, the Supreme Court has not considered the consequential effects of that declaration of the law. What is going to happen if action is taken under the Foreigners' Act in respect of those very individuals who for one reason or another were not deported on the ground that they were illegal immigrants.

I may, with humility, state before this House that pursuant to the Assam Accord and pursuant to the IMDT Act, which was passed in 1983, there were three categories of citizens who lived in this country in Assam. Category number one were those who came to Assam

prior to January 1, 1966. If they were able to show documentation to that effect, they were given full citizenship rights. There is no problem qua that category.

Number two are category of citizens who came to Assam, perhaps, from Bangladesh or perhaps from somewhere else after January 1, 1966 and some were also included in the electoral rolls. Under the Assam Accord they would not be entitled to any voting rights. Their names were struck off from the electoral rolls. If they continued to stay in Assam for a period of 10 years, then they would be given full citizenship rights and relegated to the same position they were in, including grant of voting rights. At that time, their names were struck off because they had come to Assam after January 1, 1966. That is the second category.

Then the third category of people are the people who came to Assam after March, 25, 1971. March 25, 1971 is a very important date. I will assume for the sake of argument, Mr. Speaker, Sir that there were illegal immigrants or there were illegal immigrants who have come to this country after March 25, 1971. I will assume that. I assume that they came illegally here in 1980. Now they have been here for 25 years. Children must have been born. Families must have been bred. Some children may have been born before 1987. Some children may have been born after 1st July, 1987. Why do I take the date of 1.7.1987? It is because the Citizenship Act was amended with effect from the 1st of July, 1987 which has an extremely important repercussion. The Citizenship Act was amended. It's repercussions on the issue that I am raising.

The Citizenship Act, through an amendment with effect from 1st of July, 1987, stated: Section 3 (1) says, "Except as provided in sub-section (2), every person born in India on and after 26th of the January, 1950, but before the commencement of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1986, shall be a citizen by birth." So a child born to an illegal immigrant couple prior to 1st of July, 1987, under this amendment, is a citizen of India, but his parents are illegal immigrants. What will we do with them? Do we keep the children here and send the parents out into Bangladesh?

These are very important issues that the nation has to address, not through partisan political debates, but by rising above partisanship to deal with it as a national issue to which all of us have to put our heads together and find solution for the good of the nation. This is not

a forum for scoring brownie points to tell the world, "I am pro-Hindu or pro-Muslim." No, I am pro-India. Whether the people, who are illegal immigrants, are Muslims or Hindus, has no bearing on the issue.

Now, I give you an example of a couple who came here after 1987 or before 1987 and their children were born after 1987. Now this Amendment Act does not touch upon that category of people. Now a person born in India after 1987, under the Citizenship Act, is not entitled to be a citizen. But he was born here. He was not born in Bangladesh. So, if we send him to Bangladesh, Bangladesh will say, 'who are you; we do not know; you were not born here.' So, he was not born in Bangladesh nor do we recognise him as a citizen under the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, So, where will he go? ...(*Interruptions*)

Yes, I know Shiv Sena will take care of them, and I know how they will take care of them! ...(*Interruptions*)

The point that I am making before this hon. House, and the hon. members of this House is that these are the issues that will have to be deliberated by the Government in power to find a solution as to what is reasonable, fair, and just that we must do in the peculiar situation that we are now confronted with in the State of Assam. The Government must do that. It is very easy for the Leader of the Opposition to say, "now apply the Foreigners Act". How do you apply the Foreigners Act? The definition of a foreigner under the Foreigners Act is that a foreigner is not a citizen of India. A person is a foreigner if he is not a citizen of India. How do you prove that you are a citizen of India? We have a lot of migrants who go from Bihar to Punjab. I bet, if you go and ask them to show their identity, whether they are citizens of India, they will have no document to show. So, should they be deported under the Foreigners Act to Bangladesh? There are people in Tamil Nadu, Mumbai, etc. You can take ordinary people or ordinary Hindus who are living in India with no documentation. Under the Foreigners Act, they cannot prove that they are citizens of India, they have to be deported. Is this what Mr. Advani wants from us? Is this the kind of legal regime that he wants this country to adopt? What is the vote bank politics in this? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Mr. Sibal, since you are asking this question, I am answering to it. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He has not yielded to it. It is not to be recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If he is still an Indian, and he is not a foreigner then he can stay in Bihar.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sibal, you go on.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: How many people in India have passports? ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Fortunately, that is not the law of the country. One cannot be a foreigner in Mumbai, and a citizen in Bihar.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me answer. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called you.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: He cannot misguide the whole House. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to say something, you will have your turn. If you want to speak, I will give you an opportunity.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. Nothing will be recorded except Mr. Kapil Sibal.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. You are not the advisor to this House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, I would not accept it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We have got other speakers.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I want to speak just for a minute. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are not speaking from your seat also.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are not permitted. Mr. Sibal, you please carry on.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is okay, very good. Nothing will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: There is an old Chinese saying Mr. Harin Babu: "It is better to light the candle than to curse the darkness". So, it is better you light the candle to see the light. Perhaps you will find out what the truth is.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what surprises me is that the Supreme Court did not deal with none of these issues. None of these issues were brought to the notice of the Supreme Court. Yet we are supposed to follow the judgement of the Supreme Court which has vast consequences on the polity and the future of this country. I dare to say that it is the bounden Constitutional duty of this Government to look at all aspects of the matter and then to decide what is fair, just and reasonable. There is one other issue, Mr. Speaker, that I wish to raise. I have the greatest respect for the Supreme Court. I belong to the legal fraternity. I do believe that whatever is said by the Supreme Court is the law, and that must be followed. We will follow it.

I have never in the last 50 years seen a judgement of the Court which attributes motives to a legislation and I quote for you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, paragraph 28 of the judgement of the Supreme Court. I will not read the entire paragraph but only the lines which are of relevance:

"A deep analysis of the IMDT Act and the rules made thereunder would reveal that they have been

purposely so enacted or made as to give shelter or protection to illegal migrants who came to Assam from Bangladesh on or after 25th March, 1971, rather than to identify and depot them."

MR. SPEAKER: Therefore, I said, what is law should be for Parliament to decide not for the Supreme Court.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: It is, to say the least, unfortunate that an elected body given sanctity by the Constitution, which has the last word in enacting the law, is attributed with motives for enacting a particular piece of legislation.

Every Constitution Bench of this country, in which this issue has been raised, has always said that it is not correct to attribute motives to acts of Legislature. I have to say with the greatest respect to the Supreme Court that I am sorry that the Leader of the Opposition who belongs to this House for many years and who knows and understands the culture and tradition of this House has supported these observations of the Supreme Court of India only for partisan political ends, not for upholding the dignity of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is yet another issue that I want to bring to the notice of this House and in this context, I would like to quote paragraph 42 of the judgement. Before I do that, I want to give a background about the context in which these observations were made by the Court. The issue arose whether this immigration or illegal immigration into Assam is an act of aggression or not and the hon. Supreme Court relied upon the observations of Dr. Nagendra Singh, which were made on the 3rd of November, 1971. If you remember, Bangladesh was liberated in December, 1971. These observations were made on 3rd November, 1971, give legality to the act of liberation that India ultimately participated in. The Supreme Court uses this expansion of the word 'aggression' too in the context of illegal immigrants into India from 1971 to 2005 and says that in the context of Article 355, this is an act of aggression; and since this is an act of aggression, the Union of India is duty bound under Article 355 to take action. I now read the observations of the Supreme Court:

"The above discussions lead to the irresistible conclusion that the provisions of the IMDT Act and the rules made thereunder clearly negate the constitutional mandate contained in Article 355 of the Constitution where a duty has been cast upon the Union to protect every State against external

aggression and internal disturbance. (This is not a case of internal disturbance). The IMDT Act contravenes Article 355 of the Constitution and therefore is wholly unconstitutional and must be struck down."

We ask the question: "Who is the external aggressor? The external aggressor has to be a country and this has far-reaching consequences on the manner in which this whole issue will be looked at by the nation. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He has to concede; unless he yields, I cannot allow you to speak.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: In other words, there is a judicial imprimatur that a country has committed external aggression and is continuing to do so till the year 2005.

This has serious consequences. Therefore, I dare say, as far as I am concerned, speaking as a lawyer, this is not within the domain of the court. This is purely within the domain of the polity and of the Union and of the Executive. It is unfortunate that observations of this nature have been made which, in fact, impact upon the good relations between one country and another.

I might also say that in the report of the Governor that the Supreme Court cites, the Governor himself says that there is no evidenced to show that as a matter of policy Bangladesh is indulging in throwing people out of Bangladesh into Assam. ...(*Interruptions*) It is in the governor's report which the Supreme Court relies upon.

These are the two matters which I wanted to bring to the notice of the House as a matter of great concern and we in the Executive, will have to look at this issue from a broader perspective. I might also mention that the issue here is certainly of great significance. There are illegal migrants who come to India. What the House has to now consider is what are the methods that we must adopt to ensure that this does not happen. I am sure that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, in the course of his speech, will tell this hon. House how that will be done. It is not in my domain and I do not wish to impinge upon that. But, I would say that we will have to devise a policy, an enactment.

If you go through the recommendations in 175th report of the Law Commission you will find that the Law Commission itself had suggested in its 175th report that we must make amendments to the Foreigners Act. If we

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

were to delete the IMDT Act then we must make amendments to the Foreigners Act to ensure that there is a fair and reasonable procedure that should be adopted in dealing with issues of this nature. ...*(Interruptions)*
...*(Not recorded)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not respond to that. Do not take note of it.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That is not being recorded. Mr. Minister, please carry on. You address the Chair.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the next point that I want to raise is that if we are going to have an enactment of this nature what should be terms of the amended enactment under the Foreigners Act? I want to mention that the Supreme Court has also cited the 1964 Order, even under the Foreigners Act in which a notice is issued to the person against whom proceedings are taken and the person against whom such notice is issued is entitled to give evidence to show that he, in fact, is not an illegal immigrant.

If this power were to be given to a police officer you can understand, in a charged communal situation, what would be the consequences of that power. That is why Pranab da, when he made his intervention, pointed out that in 1983, when the IMDT Act was passed, you must remember that by that time the liberation of Bangladesh had already taken place and from 1971 to 1983 the Foreigners Act was in place, there was no other enactment. The IMDT Act came only in 1983. Under the Foreigners Act, proceedings were taken against people in a manner which give rise to a suspicion that these were motivated. To protect people from unfair action, the IMDT Act was enacted. That was the purpose of IMDT Act.

Now, we are told that the IMDT Act has failed to serve that purpose. You know the fact that in 1983 there were hardly any deportations from the State of Assam. In fact, in the 1980 General Elections to the Lok Sabha, as Pranab da pointed out, only in two constituencies—Karimganj and Silchar—that Lok Sabha elections could take place. In no other constituency could a Lok Sabha election take place. In 1983 when the Assembly elections were held, again only in six constituencies elections could take place. In fact, Assam was unrepresented in the Lok Sabha right from 1980 to 1984.

That was the piquant situation and it is in that context that in 1983, IMDT Act was enacted. If you look at the Accord, one of the very important features of the Accord says that the Government must look into the problems that have arisen on account of implementation of the IMDT Act. That is the Accord. The Accord did not seek the deletion or scrapping the IMDT Act even at the height of the agitation. What Shri Advani is saying today was not said even at the height of the agitation.

The last point I wish to make, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is: What was Shri Advani doing and what was his Government doing from 1998 to 2003? The Governor's Report, and this date must be noted, was sent to the Central Government on the 8th of November, 1998. Now, the Leader of the Opposition says that this has been his demand right from the very beginning. When he got the Governor's Report on 8th of November, 1998, what steps did he take to act on the Governor's Report? 1998 passed, 1999 passed, 2000 passed, and on May 9, 2003, which was the last date of the Budget Session, he brought in a legislation to repeal the Act. The Leader of the Opposition has not answered this question as to why his Government, which received the Report on November 8, 1998, had to wait for five years before they took action. Why did they do it on the last day of the Budget Session, knowing full well that such a matter would be referred to the Standing Committee? It was referred to the Standing Committee and Shri Pranab Mukherjee was the Chairman of the Standing Committee and he has already explained to the House how many hearings took place in the course of the Standing Committee. In fact, BJP at that point in time, the NDA at that point in time did not want to deal with that issue because of the consequences it might have on their political fortunes or misfortunes, as the case may be, and realising that their term was going to come to an end, they decided to introduce this legislation on the last day of the Budget Session in 2003 so that a quietus be given to it. Then the Parliament was dissolved in 2004 and elections took place.

So, the Leader of the Opposition must explain that when he received the Report in November, 1998, what did he do and did he find out how many illegal immigrants were there? Why did he not bring this to the notice of the House? What was he doing? What vote bank politics was he playing at that point in time? He must explain all this. He accuses us about vote bank politics. Obviously, the Leader of the Opposition is not even aware of the demography of Assam because there are about 26 Assembly constituencies in which Muslims are in majority.

Everybody knows that there are 126 Assembly constituencies in the State of Assam. How is it that we used to come to power every time, if we were appeasing one section of the community? How is it that apart from this election, we never won more than a majority in those 26 constituencies, if we were appeasing a particular section of the community? The Leader of the Opposition does not know the state of politics in Assam.

The fact of the matter is that the Congress Party has always stood for the nation. The fact of the matter is that the Congress Party will take decisions in the best interest of the country, no matter what we have to face. The fact is that the Congress Party will not shirk in its duty even today to protect the national interest. Even in the light of the present situation and even in the context of the Supreme Court judgement, we will do what is right. We will never play vote bank politics. We have never done so. That is something Shri L.K. Advani has done all his life. The UPA Government does not believe in all this. ...(*Interruptions*) Instead that surprises me, Mr. Speaker. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not get derailed.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, the issue that surprises me is this. We are at the threshold of a great leap forward as a nation, and I remember, when the Sensex touched 6,000 points way back at a time when the NDA Government was in power, one of their spokesperson said that this is all the achievement of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Today, the Sensex is at 7,500 points, and we do not claim it to be the achievement of any individual. It is the people of India who are taking this country forward. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: You cannot claim it because they will not allow you to do it.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Swain, please sit down. You are a very senior and responsible Member. I will allow you to speak if you want to speak, and you can demolish all their arguments at that point of time.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, whichever country I visit, everybody is looking towards India. They want to make investments in India, and they want to come here and participate in our prosperity. We are now trying to raise the level of the common man in this nation. This is our *sankalp* for the future, and we will do it. We only want you to participate in it. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN (Deograh): Nowadays, you are showing it in Gurgaon with your actions there.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: We want you to be a part of it. I am saying this because you all are aware about all that happened in 2004 when you talked about 'India shining'. Please think of the face of the common man, and unless his face shines the NDA will be nowhere. Therefore, please participate in it. Do not bring motions of this nature, which tend to divide the country, and do not bring motions of this nature to make political brownie points. Kindly raise the level of your debate, and raise the level of your thoughts.

In fact, a great German philosopher once said that the first step to wisdom is to question everything, and the last step to wisdom is to embrace everything. Mr. Advani started his debate, and I will consider it as the first step to wisdom. Let him embrace everything and end the debate, and then we will truly have wisdom bestowed on this House.

Sir, with these words, I thank you very much for allowing me to participate in this discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: Next speaker is Shri P.A. Sangma. Mr. Sangma, I know that you are very articulate. Therefore, please try to confine yourself within the time available.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA (Tura): Sir, I am aware of this fact.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the IMDT Act has been one of the most controversial piece of legislation since its enactment in 1983. This Act has dominated the politics of Assam of more than two decades. This Act was also the election issue for more than two decades.

I had an opportunity of being a Member of the Standing Committee for the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Leader of the House was its Chairperson. I have heard all the representations; all the evidences; and gone through a lot of documentation, but I do not want to go into all those details. The fact remains that infiltration is a problem in the North-East, and nobody can deny it. The fact remains that demographic changes are taking place in the North-East, and nobody can deny it. The

[Shri P.A. Sangma]

fact remains that it is a genuine concern of not only the people of Assam, but of the entire North-Eastern region.

We have heard the speech made by the hon. Member from Arunachal Pradesh, and we will hear from a representative from Assam on this issue. I also feel that this problem has to be tackled.

I am not blaming anybody and, perhaps, it requires a bigger debate. Today, we are debating on the Supreme Court's verdict of scrapping the IMDT Act. While you can see, on one side, that the people are rejoicing on the verdict of the Supreme Court, on the other hand, you can see the fear psychosis in the minds of the minorities. I agree with Mr. Kapil Sibal who says that we should not do anything that will divide the country. But I can tell you that this is none piece of legislation which really divided the people of Assam between the majority and the minority. You cannot deny that fact. But now that we are in a stage where the Supreme Court scrapped this law, and we must recognise the genuine fears of the minorities, something has to be done. I will only deal with that point.

I fully agree with the Leader of the House who in his speech has said that it was our duty to protect the genuine rights of the genuine citizens. I fully subscribe to that. My only difference is that in order to achieve this objective of protecting the genuine rights of the genuine citizens of India residing in Assam, who belong to religious minorities and also, maybe, linguistic minorities, I suggest that instead of going for an amendment of the Foreigners Act, the Government should examine the possibility of amending the Citizenship Act. This is the difference I have got with the Leader of the House. You think that the Foreigners Act needs to be amended. I do not subscribe to that. To my mind, we must go for an amendment of the Citizenship Act. That will overcome the problem which Kapil Sibal has also pointed out—the amendment to section (3). That will also be worked out, once you come out with a proposal for amendment.

The point that I am trying to drive is that we have wasted more than two decades in trying to identify the foreigners. I have the figures which have already been quoted. I have the same figures because we have the same source which the Leader of the House has. The only thing that the Leader of the House forgot to mention is that the number of illegal migrants who were detected was 11,306, but the number of people who were deported was 1500. It means that not all of them were deported.

We have wasted our time in trying to detect the foreigners. My suggestion to the Government is why not look the other way round. Let us try to identify the genuine Indian citizens first. Please identify the Indian citizens, give them, as suggested by the hon. Member from Arunachal Pradesh, a National Citizenship Identify Card. For example, I would like to quote from the same figures. Under the IMDT Act, enquiries were made against 3,68,609; enquiries were completed against 3,61,162, and the number of illegal migrants detected was 11,306. It reveals that out of 3,68,609 enquiries, 3,49,658 are Indian citizens. Why can we not straightaway give these 3,49,000 people Citizenship Identify Cards so that the police will not harass them? What the minorities really want today is only protection and that they should not be harassed.

Under the Foreigners Act out of 5,17,955, only 28,000 were detected as foreigners. That means, 5,17,531 were genuine Indian citizens. Why do you not give them identity cards so that they will have no fear psychosis and no policemen will go and question them? I want the process to be reversed. Instead of going after foreigners, you identify Indians, give them certificates and give them identity cards. But, that has to be done within a timeframe of six months. After that, those who are registered as Indian citizens can be given identity cards. To the remaining, you can give work permits.

Millions of Indians are working in Gulf countries. Millions of Indians are working in other parts of the world. Why cannot Bangladeshis come and work in India? You give them work permits. Let them work here and let them earn their living, but they will not have any political rights. That is the thing. Leaving aside those who have been issued identity cards and those who have been issued work permits, the rest of the population should automatically be deported. That is the formula I would like to suggest to the Group of Ministers constituted by the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Sarma, we do not have much time.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA (Lakhimpur): Sir, I am the only speaker from Assam.

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody is an Indian. This is not an Assam matter alone. This is a matter of India.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Sir, first of all I welcome the decision of the hon. Supreme Court which has

ultimately given justice to the people of Assam, which the political system of the country could not do. Through this, the Congress party which enacted this law and imposed it only in the State of Assam is morally bound to apologise to the entire nation for imposing this law which is not only un-Constitutional and imposing it continuously for 22 years in one State. The Congress Party should also apologise to the nation for liberating Bangladesh at the cost of Assam.

There are three-four important questions that I want to put. India is the only country where there is no Register of Citizens. We do not know who is a foreigner or who is a citizen. Anybody coming from Pakistan today, anybody coming from Bangladesh can say that he is an Indian. We do not keep any Register of Citizens.

Secondly, nowhere in other parts of the world two immigration laws are in operation in one country. Here, there is one separate law only for Assam. If a person who is considered an illegal migrant in Assam is called a foreigner if detected in Delhi. How can there be two nomenclatures for a person who is not a citizen of India? Though this IMDT Act, a new nomenclature has been given to foreigners. This is also against the Constitution of India.

Also, why was this imposed only in the State of Assam? Why was it not made applicable throughout the country? The circumstances, which have been spelt out, say that there were some aberrations in the application of Foreigners Act because foreigners in Assam are a problem since the partition. When there was a Congress Government in Assam from 1964, foreigners were detected by the Foreigners Tribunal. That was the practice then. More than five lakh people were detected and deported at that time under the Foreigners Tribunal Order, 1964. What was the necessity of bringing the IMDT Act in a different way? It is that motive the Supreme Court is mentioning.

Also, if a person who is just detected as a foreigner either in Delhi or Mumbai, the Foreigners Act is applied and he can be deported. If the same person goes to Assam, he cannot be touched. But the person who made the complaint against foreigner has to give documentary evidence to prove that such and such person is a foreigner. How can one have documents to show that such and such a person is a foreigner?

Treating Assam in different way is the problem. There are many other important questions to the posed to the

Government because if the present Government feel that Assam is a part of India, why should there be a separate law? There are aberrations of law as we have seen today in Gurgaon, only the Congress Government is responsible for the present situation in Gurgaon, will it enact a separate Indian Penal Code for Haryana?

I have been listening to the comments. It is the failure of the then Government—Congress was in power for 40 years—as it could not handle the situation of the illegal migration and illegal infiltration. It was the students of Assam for six long years, who had to agitate in a peaceful manner. There are a large number foreigners who should be detected and deported. It is the duty of the politicians and it is the duty of the administration. The AASU was termed as anti-national, communal and parochial. Now, when the Supreme Court says that the IMDT Act was ultra vires of the Constitution, why not those people—who had enacted this unconstitutional law—should not be termed as anti-national?

The Foreigners Tribunal was in practice in Assam and it did give opportunity for all the majority and minority communities living in Assam. Agitationists of the All Assam Students Union and the people of Assam did not go for the communal line. We go by law and we feel that any citizen, who is living in Assam—whether he is a Muslim or Hindu or Christian—should have equal protection. But, at the same time, there is a question of identity of the ethnic minorities who have been marginalized due to those foreign population. Where are those advocates who have been advocating for minorities? Will they also advocate for the ethnic minorities? Will they also advocate for the Assamese minorities including Assamese Muslims or Bengali speaking Assamese? Will they advocate for these minorities who are going to be submerged or who are displaced from their own homeland? That is the question.

Shri Sarbananda Sonowal, who was a student leader, and who is now our colleague and the Member of this House, has taken the initiative, along with the members of the AASU and also the AGP to file this petition to get justice. Today, this illegal law is scrapped by the Hon. Supreme Court.

I hope that in future we should get a lesson from history. We should get a lesson from history that at least demographic change which has taken place in a large scale should be prevented by immediate enforcement of the Foreigners Act, which is in vogue. There should not be any amendment or dilution of laws on the citizenship

[Dr. Arun Kumar Sarma]

and foreigners. We must also safeguard the security of the country. There should not be any compromise on the security and sovereignty of the country. The report of the Governor was very categorical. I just quote. The Governor of Assam, in his report to the President, has stated:

"Although Bangladeshi illegal migrants have come into several States of India and they are more numerous in West Bengal than in Assam, they pose a much greater threat in Assam than in any other State. If not effectively checked, they may swamp the Assamese people and may sever the North East land mass from the rest of India. This will lead to disastrous strategic and economic results."

This is a warning by none other than the persons, the Governor of Assam. If this warning is just ignored, then there will be lot of problems. I also have, on several occasions, said that the situation in Assam would be worse than that of Kashmir. If we neglect Assam, if we do not listen to the aspirations of the people of Assam, if we have this kind of imposition, we would always be sidelined. I am very much annoyed to note that the aspirations of the people of Assam have been ignored. Why have some of the youngsters have resorted to arms and gone to the foreign countries? Why is there insurgency? What is the root cause of this? There should not be any discrimination. The entire country, whether Assam or any other part, should be treated equally. Assam should not have a different law. We are a part of the country and we should be given the same treatment. We should not be given a second class treatment. By this IMDT Act, there is a tendency to blame the Assamese people that you are always trying to harass the minorities. There was no communal riot in Assam during the AGP period. Assam is a peaceful State. There is a statement from Shri Basudeb Acharia saying that during AGP period, there was no action taken on Bangladeshi issue.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point very forcefully. Dr. Sarma, I have given you more than ten minutes. There is no time left now.

...(Interruptions)

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Now at that time the IMDT Act, was the main hurdle in defection and deportation of foreigners. The CPM was very much a part of the Government in Assam from 1996 to 2001.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Only the speech of Shri Anwar Hussain will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed you more than ten minutes. This is not fair. Your Party had no time. You are not cooperating with the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: I want to conclude with one or two suggestions. There should be a Citizens' Register. Identity Cards should be issued. The Assam Accord should be implemented which was signed in the presence of the former Prime Minister late Rajiv Gandhi.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Sarma, please take your seat. Shri Anwar Hussain to speak.

...(Interruptions)

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: There should not be any discrimination. All the foreign nationals should be treated equally whether one is a refugee or otherwise.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He is also from Assam. He wants to speak. Please cooperate.

MR. SPEAKER: He is also from Assam. He wants to speak. Please cooperate.

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN (Dhubri): Sir, I rise to put my objection against the Adjournment Motion moved by Shri L.K. Advani. I would like to thank the Government of India, specially the Chairperson of the UPA Government for forming a Group of Ministers for reviewing the situation after the repeal of the IMDT Act.

Since the time is short, I will speak very briefly. Shri Advani in his speech said about Shri Indrajit Gupta. He said that on 6th May, 1997 about one crore infiltrators came. In the Governor's Report on 8th May, 1998, he submitted an inflammatory Report. At that time, he became the Home Minister and during these six years, he had done nothing. Now, he has said many things in this House to create political gimmicks.

I congratulate Shri Shivraj Patil, hon. Home Minister. He convened a tripartite talk on 5th May, 2005 wherein the representatives of the State Government, the AASU leaders and the Central Government were present. In the minutes of the discussion it was stated that they would construct 71 kilometres of open borders and repair 150 kilometres of border fencing. At the same time, it was decided to update the National Register of Citizens (NRC) on the basis of the voters list of 1971.

18.00 hrs.

They have taken it for two years. But I urge upon the Government of India to finish it as early as possible because once the Citizen Register is completed, the whole matter will be solved. So, I urge upon the hon. Home Minister to see that it should be done within six months.

Sir, the Chief Minister of Assam on various occasions, wrote to the Home Minister regarding deploying the security personnel and the Border Security Forces but he did not pay heed to it. The Chief Minister, Shri Tarun Gogoi also requested for fencing the border, but he did not pay heed to it. The Chief Minister also wrote about upgrading the NRC, and he did not do it. So, the sincerity is proven.

This is the background of the IMDT Act, which was enacted. There are so many reasons. In 1978, when Mangoldoi bye-election was slated, then the agitators and some fascist and communal forces raised objection to 70,000 people; and 40,000 names were deleted by police and home guards. At that time Tulsibari, Tamolpur, Goreswar, Nalapada etc., villages were burnt down by the police, agitators and communal forces. The victims were Bengali-speaking people and Muslims. You know the story as to what happened in 1983. In Nelli, Gohpur and other places, 10,000 people were killed. During summary revision of electoral rolls, 10 lakh objections were put by a section of agitators. A single person signed about 100,000 objections against the genuine voters.

After this massacre, Mrs. Indira Gandhi visited the spot; and to protect the interest of minorities and to save the minorities, the Act was enacted.

Therefore, the background should not be forgotten. I am confident that these objectives will be fulfilled and the Group of Ministers will think over it very seriously and amend the Foreigners Act with some provisions of IMDT so that the minorities are not harassed. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY (Mangaldoi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as soon as the people of Assam have heard that the IMDT Act has been scrapped, they had a sigh of relief because this 'IMDT' word is just like an allergy to the people of Assam.

The IMDT Act of 1983 was totally unconstitutional. It was basically aimed at to protect the foreigners of Bangladeshi origin staying in Assam and use them as the vote bank of Congress.

The Supreme Court, in its order at para 7 has referred to Indira-Mujib Pact of 1972 where a settlement was reached that persons who came to India prior to 25.3.71 will be considered as Indian citizens and the rest will be deported. Accordingly, the Government of India sent instructions to the Government of Assam on 30.9.72 to prepare list of foreigners of Bangladeshi origin as on 25.3.71 and send the same to the Deputy High Commissioner of Bangladesh, Calcutta with a copy to the Government of India. I do not know what is the fate of that letter.

But, the Government of Assam has not done anything. Had that been done in time, identification and deportation would have been very easy; the list would have been available. People who have come to India prior to 25.3.1971...

MR. SPEAKER: Just a second. We have crossed 6 p.m., which is the usual time of the House. Shall we extend the time of the House by one hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The time of the House stands extended by one hour.

I am sorry to interrupt you.

SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: People, who came to India prior to 25.3.1971, have been regularised by the 6A provision of the Citizenship Act. But who are the people that have been regularised? They are not Bangladeshi people; they are actually Pakistani people who had come here before 25.3.1971. Now, that the IMDT Act has been scrapped and Foreigners' Act has come into force, it is affecting the entire country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the whole country, except Assam, foreigners will be detected from 26th January, 1950. But, in Assam, due to the 6-A provision, foreigners will be

detected from 25-3-1997 only. This is again a clear-cut discrimination with the people of Assam.

The Supreme Court has highlighted in their order that decadal growth of population in Assam is more than the growth of population in the rest of India and in three bordering Districts of Assam that is, Cachar, Karimganj and Dhubri, the growth of population is double than that of the growth of Assam. It is inferred that this growth is because of large-scale infiltration of Bangladeshi foreigners.

In para 38 of the order, the Supreme Court has gone to the extent of saying that there can be no doubt that Assam is facing external aggression and internal disturbances on account of large-scale immigration of Bangladeshi nationals.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a demographic change in Assam. Assamese people have become minority in their own State. From 1983 to 2001, only 1494 immigrants/migrants were deported from Assam under IMDT Act, whereas from 1983 to 1988, under Foreigners' Act in West Bengal, 4,89,046 Bangladeshis were deported.

In view of the above, we oppose any sort of dilution of the Supreme Court Order by way of amendment of the Foreigners' Act.

Assam Government is saying that Foreigners' Act will be amended. The Central Government should clarify their stand in the House. Hon. Prime Minister of India has constituted a GOM, which may also try to dilute the Order of the Supreme Court, which should be averted by the House in the interest of the security and integrity of the country.

Now, Sir, I am quoting this as a reference. On 18th May, 1949, the then hon. Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, wrote a letter to the then Chief Minister of Assam, late Gopinath Bordoloi, stating: "You must make a difference between Hindu refugees and Muslim immigrants and the country must take responsibility of the refugees." However, some Ministers of Assam preferred Muslim immigrants to refugees. This was also a design of the vote-bank policies of the Congress Government of those days.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, now the question of how to go ahead with the implementation part of the Supreme Court's order without any sort of dilution comes. BJP is of the opinion that NRC should be prepared on the basis

of NRC Rules, 2003, detailed guidelines for which are given in the said rules. They are like this. All Indians are eligible; it will be implemented by the Central Government; in the States the Director of Census is the nodal agency and there is no question of cut-off date. But, Sir, if the NRC is to be dealt with by the Central Government and citizenship is a Union subject, how has the Government of Assam established a Directorate of NRC, appointing Shri Dipak Sarma, as Director of NRC and declared NRC to be prepared on the basis of cut-off date of 25.3.1971? The Chief Minister has encroached upon the powers of the Central Government and the Central Government is remaining silent. In a way, it is a Constitutional breakdown of machinery in Assam.

To sum up the whole thing, the Government of Assam is trying to create a confusion in the State to dilute the Supreme Court's Order for their design of vote-bank policies and the Government of India is a mute spectator.

So, our appeal is that the Supreme Court's verdict carried out in toto and the Government of India takes necessary steps to implement the order.

MR. SPEAKER: I thank you very much for your cooperation.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel that there was an urgent need to hold discussion on the issue of repealing IMDT Act. Supreme court judgement and this is being done through this Motion for Adjournment. I am happy that it is being done. But I express regret on the statement made by the leader of the House and the Minister of Defence that the genuine citizens need protection. I would like to ask the Government as to whether the existing provisions are not sufficient to safeguard the interest of the bonafide citizens of the country that a need was felt to bring in this piece of legislation. I do not oppose providing more protection to the bonafide citizens. It's the duty of the Government to give protection to the citizens, but in present days scenario, the Government should seriously ponder over the existing state of security. The security of the country is in danger. The citizens are not safe. Infiltration and illegal migration is not confined to Assam only. We have listened to the statements given by the Chief Minister of West Bengal and Maharashtra. The problem of infiltration is more grave in north-eastern states. We have listened to the statements of the leaders of north-east. The same situation prevails in Orissa also. The infiltration is taking place in entire eastern and

western part of the country. The biggest challenge by the country is how to check the infiltration. The Minister of Science and Technology said that the deliberations are going on. The Government sole concern should not be as to who would have the upper hand during the discussion—whether it would be Judiciary or Legislature. IMDT Act was enacted. Even after the lapse of 20 years it has not yielded desired results. The Government argues that there is a need to take a look at the number of cases being registered and also at the number of infiltrators convicted under IMDT Act and Foreigners Act. However, I would like to know as to why such a large number of persons get acquitted under the Foreigners Act? Bangladeshis infiltrate into Assam. IMDT Act is in force in Assam. They got acquitted under this Act and get clean chit. They infiltrate into the country due to various lacunae in Foreigner Act. The Supreme Court's order to scrap IMDT Act is very well thought decision. The Government should seriously ponder over the suggestions given by Shri Sangma. There should be no compromise with the security of religious and linguistic minorities. They shall not face any problem. It is the duty of Government to ensure that all political parties agree on it. There are no two opinions about it, but there is a need to provide more security to linguistic minorities. It is our duty so support the legislation providing for such safeguards. But it not right to create vote bank in the name of protecting the interest of the minorities and there is a need to check infiltration.

But, how can the security prevail in the country till the existing scenario continues? Today, the country is going the problem of national security and public security. Today, the entire House is concerned about ongoing ISI activities in the entire country. Today, the discussion on how to check these activities was taking place in the House. The Government should also pay attention in this regard. If amendments are needed in Citizens Act, Religions Act and Linguistic Minorities Act for giving protection to anybody, bring bill in that regard, we are ready to support it. But in view Supreme Court's order if the Government are trying to bring the same legislation in some other form, it will not be in the interest of country. Therefore, I would like to suggest the Government not to do so, and should not try to bring the Foreigner's Act in modified form. If the Government does it, this problem will continue to prevail. Therefore, it is not right to do this.

[English]

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA (Guwahati): Mr. Speaker Sir, in spite of the fact that the Adjournment Motion today has been brought by the Leader of the Opposition with definite political motive, in one way to consolidate his own political position within the Party, I still thank you, Sir, for giving us this opportunity to have a discussion on a very important subject concerning the fate of the country.

MR. SPEAKER: For once at least thank the Speaker for allowing a discussion.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Yes, Sir, I thank you. It is because of you only that a very important and delicate problem is being discussed in this country. The influx to the northern eastern States, now even to Mumbai, Delhi and such other places, is becoming a major cause of irritation. Nobody should deny the fact that it has created complexities even within the body polity. It is a fact accepted by all. But politicise on this, to derive political capital out of this very delicate problem which has multidimensional concerns, as has been pointed out by Shri Kapil Sibal, is not correct. Problems like citizenship, human migration cannot just be dealt off-handedly, especially since this country at a particular point of time was divided on the basis of religion. This has led to a number of complexities because the exchange of persons was not one time, affair but was a continuous process. In a way the problems of partition continue to create complexities in various places leading to tensions amidst smaller ethnic groups, tribal people; and more importantly migration of cheap labour. All these aspects cannot be ignored. If, in this scenario, somebody tries to bring an Adjournment Motion to gain political capital out of it, it ought to be condemned and that is why I oppose the Adjournment Motion. The intention behind bringing it was not honest. Sir, you do not cure sciatica by heating the body. I am sorry to say that one political Party always has a tendency to put *ghee* on fire and by inciting the people.

Of all the things, the Supreme Court's judgement has now become the only issue through which a political Party aims to revive itself. It is very sad. As an Assamese, I think I am also equally concerned about the demographic pressure that is there on the Assamese people because of the continuous influx. But to blame a political Party, more particularly the Congress Party, whose Leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi, created the historic Assam Accord, is not correct. He alone understood the problems of Assamese

[Shri Kirip Chaliha]

people. To criticise his political Party and to eulogize another political party which was totally silent on the issues involved during their reign is not correct. To be precise, what was done during the NDA rule?

Do you know the NDA Home Minister who, fortunately or unfortunately, is now the Leader of the Opposition, did not even bother to hold even a single tripartite meeting between the AASU, the State Government and the Central Government on the issue of influx? I do not know whether he bothered to visit the border areas or not. I do not know how much seriousness he showed in fencing the border between Assam and Bangladesh. In fact, the Assam Government had repeatedly urged him to do something for the influx problem and to take action on the report of the Governor. There was not even a single instance of any concrete action either by the then hon. Home Minister or by the then Prime Minister on matters concerning Assam. When you are in power, you tend to forget Assam and when you are out of power and when the elections are coming, you pose to be Messiah for Assam. The people of Assam are not going to buy that. There is a joke about Tories. A mother was asked by her child whether Tories are born wicked or they grow wicked afterwards. The mother told that "well son, Tories are born wicked and become worse afterwards. Can I say the same thing about the Bhartiya Janata Party?"

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, I rise to oppose the Adjournment Motion moved by the Leader of the Opposition, hon. Advaniji. I must thank the Speaker and the Leader of the House as the Motion was admitted and the Government did not object to it and the leave was granted. This is my second term in Parliament and this is my first experience when an Adjournment Motion is moved by the Opposition, the Government does not object and leave was granted. So far as I can remember, I have no such experience in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. So, once again I must thank you and the Government also.

While introducing the Adjournment Motion, Advaniji has developed his argument which to my mind is based on a political and communal understanding. He said that illegal migration started in 1947. But after the observation of the Leader of the House, he corrected his statement. This is his perception of the BJP and the RSS. The partition of India and Bengal are unfortunate incidents. We cannot ignore the abnormal and unsettled situation prevailing at the time of partition of our country and Bengal. Not only that, in a situation like that, the question

of national commitment of the people was on the fore. So, Advaniji's perception is not only wrong but it is detrimental to the nation. I do not know with this concept what he wants to do.

According to him, the problem of illegal migrants is linked with the problems of internal security. He was the Home Minister of our country. Had he felt such a thing during his tenure? I can recall that we initiated several discussions on internal security during his tenure but he never mentioned such a thing. So far as internal security is concerned, the danger comes from ULFA. Are they illegal migrants? The perception is that illegal migrants are helping the basic demographic composition in terms of religious affinity.

Sir, this is not only wrong and detrimental but it is also said that if the people who are coming from Bangladesh are Hindus, they are refugees and are evacuated but if they are Muslims, they are called as illegal migrants. This sort of a classification is not only wrong but it is also most objectionable.

Sir, I am coming to the last point. The necessity of enacting the IMDT Act in 1983 has been explained sufficiently in this House itself...*

MR. SPEAKER: No. This will not be taken like this. That will not be recorded in that fashion.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: While giving the interpretation of article 355 of the Constitution, I wonder whether the honourable judges were aware of the implications of what they were saying. For example, India has a Treaty with Nepal that the Nepalese can come and stay in India freely without any visa and vice versa. Is it unconstitutional? It is quite amazing and surprising to me regarding this case. I must thank the Government that by this time, they have set up a Group of Ministers and it seems they will deal and settle all such matters. But I must oppose the Motion moved by Shri Advani.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Home Minister may reply now.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, I am putting a question here. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are putting questions without their conceding to it. What can I do? This is not the way.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: The Home Minister may reply. Except the Home Minister, nobody else's speech will be recorded. Only the Home Minister's reply will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down, Shri Swain. You are the Deputy Chief Whip of a very important Party. I depend upon your cooperation.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: there is no more time for this. Your Party's time is exhausted. The time of the debate is over. I have not even called many other Members to speak due to paucity of time.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI (Bhagalpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had not given me time to speak. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The time of your party is exhausted

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Sir, please give me five minutes time to speak. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you only five minutes to speak. I have not even called other Members to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak in favour of Motion for Adjournment. The hon'ble Member of Rajya Sabha, Shri Dutta Meghe had asked a question about Bangladeshi infiltration on 14 July, 2004. The hon'ble Minister of State in Ministry of Home Affairs Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal had accepted in his reply that 50 lakh in Assam. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now a days, you are referring to the other House very liberally, Rules do not permit this. It is all right. You proceed now.

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he accepted that the number of infiltrators living in Assam is 50 lakh, 5 lakh in Bihar, 57 lakh in West Bengal, 3.75 lakh in Delhi and similarly he accepted that the infiltration is also taking place in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. But after the hon'ble Ministers reply in Rajya Sabha, the Assam's Chief Minister. Shri Tarun Gogoi angrily wrote a letter in which he mentioned that the reply given by the Minister was incorrect. After that Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal refuted it and said.

[English]

"Yes, the reported figures were not based on any comprehensive or sample study but were based on hearsay and that too from interested parties".

[Translation]

I am quoting it to reveal the Congress Party's intention about infiltration. They are not ready to accept the quantum and negative outcome of it.

Assam's Chief Minister, Shri Tarun Gogoi filed an affidavit in Supreme Court on 26 May. He seems to have changed his stance in this regard. He said that he is not denying that infiltration has been continuing for last many years, but he does not consider it dangerous. Assam Government filed an affidavit on 13 May in Supreme Court in which it termed the large scale infiltration in Assam a biggest problem, when he was asked about it, he said that he had changed his view. I have quoted both the versions of it because, the Government is afraid to accept that infiltration has taken place on very large scale in the Assam.

During his speech hon. Pranab da stated that there is not much difference between the identifications made under Foreigners' Act or IMDT Act. I would like to quote from a book which I am in possession of, that between 1952 to 1984 three lakh people were identified and deported from Assam under Foreigner's Act. I challenge his statement that there is not much difference between number of people identified and deported under Foreigner's Act IMDT Act and that three lakh people have been deported from Assam during 1952 to 1984. Foreigners Act was more effective. IMDT Act has been deliberately formulated in such a way that people cannot be identified under its provisions. Its provisions are quite stringent. It provides that complainant can lodge complaint

[Shri Sushil Kumar Modi]

to the police station of his area only and he has to submit an affidavit on a stamp paper valuing Rs. 10. Under IMDT the *modus operandi* with regard to nationality of a person identified lies with the police. The provisions of said Act are too stringent to comply with so as to render the Act as merely a shame. It was nothing more than vote-bank-politics. The intruders from Bangladesh have been voting in favour of Congress and therefore it took no action against them and they enforced IMDT Act in Assam just to misguide the Assamese. I welcome it. Further, I would say that the Government should differentiate between the Hindus coming from Bangladesh and others. Hindus migrate from there because of religious compulsions and atrocities. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No interruptions please.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: They are refugees. The world over there is no place for the Hindus to live in, except, India and Nepal. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, why are you disturbed?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Except Shri Sushil Modi's observations noting else will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: He cannot compare the Hindus migrating from Bangladesh to India with others. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now you conclude as you had sought only five minutes.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): It is highly objectionable. What Shri Modi Ji has said should be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall look into it.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: There is nothing objectionable. ...*(Interruptions)*

As per the Nehru-Liyhaqat Pact, it was decided to protect interests of religious minorities of both the countries. Since Bangladesh failed to protect interests of religious minorities and said minorities had to leave Bangladesh and came to India because of religious atrocities it is the responsibility of the Government of India to treat them refugees and protect their interest. I would like to say that IMDT Act has been set null and void by hon. Supreme Court. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now you conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: If the Government tries to enact fresh law in the name of the Committee recently constituted by the Government then it would shield the intruders. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is not right. You have taken 8-10 minutes.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let there be some silence. As rightly pointed out by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, this is a very serious matter. We have been discussing this since 2 o' clock. We have had very good discussion. Therefore, let the Minister reply. Hon. Leader of Opposition has the right to reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Better do it in a manner.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir, this debate has given us an opportunity to understand the problem of migration, security and secularism.

MR. SPEAKER: Only hon. Home Minister's submission will be noted and nothing else will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: It has helped us to understand where the parties stand on these points, and how the leaders feel about these issues.

Sir, Shri Pranab Mukherjee explained to the House as to why IMDT Act was made. It is not necessary for me to say anything more than what he has explained. Shri Kapil Sibal has spoken about the judgement delivered by the Supreme Court, the rationale contained in the judgement and as to how that judgement should be read. It is not necessary for me to say anything more than what he has said on the judgement itself. Shri Advani, the Leader of the Opposition, has referred to the report given by General Sinha in 1998. What is relevant with respect to this report is the date itself, as was pointed out by Shri Kapil Sibal. The report was given in 1998.

What was done after this report was given? If we have to understand the meaning of the judgement given by the Supreme Court, is that judgement against the present Government? Or, is that judgement against what has happened in the country as a whole? If this report was given in 1998 and if the NDA Government was in power for more than six years, will we not be justified in asking as to what they had done? I have the statistics with me. I would not like to read the statistics like how many applications were given; how many applications were examined; how many persons were identified; and how many persons were tried to be deported. This statistics is available with me, from 1998 to 2004.

If we go to these statistics, then we can understand what the judgement is trying to indicate. This is not an indictment against the present Government. But, it is trying to explain a situation according to their understanding which has been existing in our country. Hon. Leader of the Opposition said that NDA Government tried to repeal the Act, and because they had to depend on many other parties, it was not possible for them to do so. Sir, so many laws were passed. But, leave them aside. They could have tried to get this law also passed. The judgement says that the law is objectionable as well as rules were also objectionable and the Government does not require any majority in the House to amend the rules.

It is given to the Executive. If I am allowed to ask why the rules were not amended in order to meet the requirement of that time, what is the reply? I do not get any reply. I think, it will not be very easy for the NDA Government to reply to this point. I am not going to take up the points which have already been discussed and I am not going to make my statement on the small points. The only point on which I should make my submission to this august House is that will be done by the Government of India to see that the migration is stopped. That is one of the most important points.

The second point to which I would like to make a reference is what the Government of India, the present Government of India would like to do to see that the genuine citizens in India are not put to any difficulties and what is it that we all together should do to see that the sovereignty and security of the country is protected. It is only on these three points that I will make my submission and I will take my seat.

The Government of India has decided to fence the entire border. Half of the border has already been fenced and the remaining half of the border is in the process of getting fenced. I am told by those who are working over there that this task will be completed by the year 2006. If the fencing is done, it will help us to stop the migration.

Secondly, this border fencing was started long back. The technology which was used to have this border fenced is not a modern technology. The technology which is used, the kind of fencing that we have in the western sector is better than the kind of fencing which we have in the eastern sector. We are trying to get the technology which can help us to do the job of stopping the migration from across the border in a better manner with the modern technology, which also we will do.

It is suggested sometimes that because that area is a riverine area and sometimes people try to migrate through the riverine area, through the waters and through the small rivulets and rivers there, we should have floating BOPs. We are in the process of having floating BOPs there. As a matter of fact, we have acquired the floating BOPs. But it has not been very easy for us to take the floating BOPs to the areas and then put them there. We are in the process of doing that. It is also suggested that these areas are riverine areas and we should have more boats. So, we have already acquired boats. We would like to acquire more boats also.

*Not recorded.

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

It is also suggested that we should have Forces, Border Security Force should be there. One battalion of Border Security force is protecting nearly 70 kms. of the borderline. It is suggested that it should be reduced to 30 kms. of that area. We are in the process of doing that.

Then, it is also suggested—Shri Sangma also made a suggestion about that—that they should prepare a register of the citizens in that area and the register should be updated, birth and death should be entered in that register and that register should be used to identify who are the citizens of India. Again, it is suggested that the citizen's identity card should be given. Now, the multi-purpose identity card scheme has been taken up by us. We are in the process of giving the multi-purpose identity card to the people living in these areas. In short, these are some of the steps which can help us to see that the illegal migration is controlled, that illegal migration is stopped from that area. I am not going into all the other details because it is not necessary and the time is also limited.

What is it that we should do to protect the genuine citizens in India? That is one of the most important things. It was very clearly explained that the IMDT Act was brought into existence in order to protect the genuine interests of the genuine citizens in India. If the Indian citizens are there, if they are asked to provide, to give some evidence as to their being the citizens of the country, it is very difficult. The villagers who are living in the villages, the poor villagers—why poor villagers anybody living in the villages for that matter—will also find it very difficult to get the documentary evidence or any other kind of evidence to establish that they are the citizens of India. That is why IMDT Act was brought into existence. But, now that the Supreme Court has given the judgement and we all know that the Supreme Court's judgements are respected by us. If we have to do something else, we can certainly do something else in order to see that what is suggested by them is also respected by us. At the same time, the difficulties faced by the citizens also are overcome. So, we are in the process of understanding as to what can be done in this respect. We would not like to see that those who have come illegally are allowed to remain here. But, we will also not like to see that this provision of law will create problems for those who have been living here. We would also like to see how to protect those person if any officer or anybody for that matter who is involved in detecting them is taking undue

advantage. So, the executive power was shifted to the judicial power. That is why the tribunals were created. We would like to see as to how it can be done. There are many suggestions which have been given. One of the suggestions is that the Citizens Act should be amended. The other suggestion is that the Foreigners Act should be amended. Third suggestion is that some new law should be brought into existence. Is it necessary to amend laws or bring new laws into existence or can any other thing be done? We would like to do it after consulting all concerned and after taking their views and their opinions and their advise on this point. We would like to see that the genuine citizens in India are not put to any difficulty.

Sir, while discussing this issue, emphasis was laid on the fact that the internal security of India is very important. It was also said that when the people migrate from one country to another in large numbers, it is a sort of aggression. The speech made by the representative of India in United Nations in 1971 was referred to show that migration of the persons from one place the other in larger number also amounts to an aggression but that is a different thing. We shall have to understand what had actually happened in 1971. In lakh and in crores, people had migrated. That had happened in a very short span of time. It had become necessary for us to take effective action against that kind of migration. What has happened in this area is not something which has happened in more month's time or in one year's time. Let us understand that it has happened in many years. Here this report on which reliance was placed while delivering the judgement as well as while making the speeches in this House, says the migration to Assam has been taking place from the dawn of history. Even before we became independent India, the migrations were taking place because of the forest areas, because of the plains, because of the water available in some areas and all those things. This is not to justify illegal migration. This is to point out that why this has happened and so if something has happened over a period of time for say 50 years' of time, can we treat it as an aggression? It is wrong to say that demographically, the changes will take place and that area will be annexed to the neighbouring country. It is wrong to say that. These theories have no basis at all. War will not be able to divide our country. Terrorism will not be allowed to divide our country and you can rest assured that the migration also will not achieve this objective. Our country is too big, our people are too strong. They are in a position to protect the sovereignty and the security of the country and unnecessary fear psychosis should not be created

by adopting the arguments which are of divisive nature. What is most important for protecting the sovereignty and the security of the country is not the false arguments, is not saying that if the Hindus come from the other side they are refugees and if the Muslims come from other side they are illegal migrants. This kind of psychology will create disharmony in our country which will affect the unity of our country. What is most important for protecting the sovereignty and the security of the country more than the armed strength is the sense of unity that we will be able to develop in our time.

By adopting divisive tendencies in the name of religion or in the name of language or any other thing, we will not be able to keep our country united. The biggest strength, which we can get from our people, is when they are united. It will not be helpful if they are not united and if there is disharmony. I am sorry to say—I would have liked to avoid saying this thing—but sometimes I get a feeling that this problem is raised not because people think that this is really a very difficult problem to solve. Probably, there is a desire somewhere at the back of the mind to use this problem for political purposes.

It was said that we are adopting the vote bank policy. Is it not a vote bank policy when you say that the Hindus coming from there should be treated as refugees and Muslims coming from there should be treated as illegal migrants? Is this practice not a vote bank policy?
...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Why did they come from Bangladesh? ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is a reply to be given. He will deal with it in the reply. Sit down please.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): The country was divided on the basis of religion.
...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody can expect that anybody will speak as he wants.

...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Everybody will be protected. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Advaniji will reply.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded.

...(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The point that I was making was. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Again you have stood up.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The point that I was making was we are the chips of the same block, whether we are Hindus or Muslims. We belong to this country; we belong to this land. We eat grains that we produce here; we drink water which is here; and we breath the air which is here. If that kind of harmony is developed, it will protect our country; otherwise any chink in this armour of ours is going to create problems for us. Our appeal is please do not adopt this method; it is not going to help anybody. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Leader of the Opposition, the Mover of this Motion would like to reply.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not disturb. This is not proper.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully agree with the Home Minister's view that today's discussion has served a useful purpose. Many aspects related to the problem of illegal immigration have emerged out during this discussion and I am of the opinion that the House and the Government should take benefit of it.

I am pained to say that that the views expressed by Shri Shivraj Patil at the end of his speech are objectionable. In one of the statements made by the Prime Minister I had been accused of not being concerned with the problem of illegal migration or dual citizenship. It was

*Not recorded.

[Shri L.K. Advani]

in this context that I made a mention of Dr. Manmohan Singh or Shankar Rai Chowdhury. And I object to the conclusion when the hon'ble Minister has drawn out of it and I do not consider it right. According to me, India is the only country among its neighbouring countries which has kept its unity intact for last 50 years inspite of so much diversity in it. ...*(Interruptions)* This is the country where there is a tradition. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): This has to be understood. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tarit Baran Topdar, nothing is being recorded. Why are you speaking now? Please sit down. Nothing will be recorded except the hon. Mover's reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ramdas Athawale, you have to take your seat immediately.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, the country should be proud of the fact that India was declared a secular state after independence defeating the circumstances in which she gained independence and she was partitioned, though its neighbouring state adopted itself to other kind of state in same set of circumstances I will hardly forget the views expressed by Shri Sibal.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: You have called Shri Jinnah, a secular man.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Yes, I will come to it later on.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. This is an important discussion and I am thankful that my decision to allow an Adjournment Motion on this subject has been, in a sense, rewarded because we had a full and effective discussion. We must have respect for each other's views. You are not bound by his views, but he has right to express his views as you have a right to express your

view. Therefore, it is applicable to all sides. When leaders speak, please give him a little courtesy.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI (Garhwal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the Leader of the House and the Home Minister spoke, we did not disturb at all. So they should not disturb him also now.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You are an experienced leader please sit down.

[English]

Let us list to him towards the end of the debate. Please cooperate.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I have listened to Shri Kapil. Do not think I was not present, I have listened to him.

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has referred to it only because of his recent adventurism.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I will reply to that. Do not worry.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we shall be proud of the fact that we adopted such Constitution after India gained independence in 1947, defying all those adverse circumstances. If one refers to the debates of Constituent Assembly, he will come across the role played by Shri Ambedkar as Minister of Law. Similarly, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, with whose inspiration we joined the politics, had also contributed a lot in its formation. At that time Jansangh was not constituted, he was President of Hindu Mahasabha, and later on he founded Jansangh and said that people of all religions should participate in whatever political organizations are formed in the country. This is a different issue, but I would like to emphasize that out of all Members who spoke against adjournment motion, no Member mentioned the aspect mentioned by the hon'ble Minister. ...*(Interruptions)* I understand that the problem of illegal immigration is mainly related to security. The Government may be having some legitimate grievances and apprehension about its role in 1983. The

reason for agitation was that no action should be taken against the bonafide citizens. The atmosphere of that agitation was the reason behind these apprehensions.

19.00 hrs.

But today, I would like to say that there is a apprehension in India that bonafide citizen may be deported by terming him a foreigner, whether this situation is not prevailing in other states, it can happen in any state the important thing that emerged from deliberations in Supreme Court and all lawyers appearing from both the sides accepted it that it is a practice among all democratic countries around the world that whenever any question is raised about the legitimacy of a citizen, it is the person in question who has to prove that whether he is a foreigner or not.

[English]

The burden of proof lies on him.

[Translation]

The basis difference between IMDT Act and Foreigners Act due to which Supreme Court has truck down this Act, is that IMDT Act has the provision that the person will not be accountable, the State concerned has to prove any allegations against him.

[English]

SHR KAPIL SIBAL: No, it is not so. He may please point out that provision. The difference is under Section 9 of the Foreigners' Act, 'the burden of proof is on the individual'.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Yes.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Right. But under this Act, there is no similar provision 9. Therefore, 'not that the burden of proof is on the prosecution'. That is factually incorrect.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: But all the lawyers will not accept it.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not accepting his statement.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I am not going in for legal quibbling.

[Translation]

According to me, the only difference is that the person is not accountable he will remain silent.

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Form I and the rule thereunder, Rule 8 and Rule 8(a).

Please read it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: At the end of the day, it is all right.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: He is a kid.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: In the beginning he rightly said that it is not the work of a lawyer. Politicians may understand it better. So it is not the work of lawyers.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No. no lawyers can make all sorts of interpretations.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: He understood that the Supreme Court attributed the motive to the Parliament. However, I felt that the court had attributed the motive to the Government and not to the Parliament.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That is his interpretation.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel that if the discussion and argument of the treasury bench is accepted then it will mean that IMDT Act should be implemented all over the country in place of Foreigners Act to protect the bonafide citizen irrespective of the magnitude of illegal immigration. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am sorry, I would not generally get up, and contradict you, but this is not correct.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I appreciate that you talked of fencing being more effective on the Western border. Thousands of crores of rupees are being spent on all this.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I have said that there are many options and we are going to consult all parties concerned and then take a decision. Why does he say that.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Thank you very much.

[Translation]

What I could understand from his speech is that he thought the Foreigners Act would do injustice to the people. I feel that no injustice has been done in India on account of Foreigners Act. There will be no injustice to anyone in Assam as well. If detection and deportation of illegal immigrants has stopped on account of IMDT Act, then the Government would desire this Act to be implemented today itself all over the country. If they desire so then why talk about fencing. All such things should be withheld.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let us extend the time of the House for another 25 minutes, till 7.30 p.m.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: If there is no fencing along the eastern border, there can be fencing along the western border. The main reason behind it is geographical, especially the nature and composition of population along these borders. Thus, there are sufficient reasons for fencing. It is not the only reason that we have not yet spent money on fencing. Rather it is essential, then we will certainly take up this task. We are also facing problems in Kutch region. ...*(Interruptions)*. As I had raised the question in the beginning. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

The whole decision of the Supreme Court is based on the fact that because of this IMDT Act, and because of its inability to detect and deport foreigners, the security of the North-East has been endangered.

[Translation]

Undoubtedly, there is security threat and Acts like IMDT should be abolished to ward off the security threats. Though the House have attributed a different opinion, however, I welcome what he said at the end and which was not referred to by anyone that there is on security concern. The only concern is about genuine person being deported by mistake. Even if, in case a bonafide person is deported, then as per the laws meant for foreigners all over the world, it is the responsibility of the person to be deported to prove that he is a bonafide citizen. He will have to prove that he is not a foreigner and that he was born at such and such place and at such and such time. Everything will be decided on the basis of those facts.

[English]

Only because of the IMDT Act, this established norm in any democracy has been changed. I think the Supreme Court has taken a wise step.

[Translation]

By way of referring to a paragraph, hon'ble Kapil ji remarked that they had attributed the motive to the Parliament. What I could understand is that when the Bill was introduced by the Government, it was attributed to them. As far as their Jinnah is concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: These days he (Jinnah) is yours.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I do not have any objection. He also desires and it is also their desire. ...*(Interruptions)* I do not have any objection. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You please take your seats. We do not have much time.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had gone to my birth place after many years. I left that place in 1947 and now it is 2005. Prior to this I had visited that place in 1978. I was the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in the Morarji Bhai Government and the Government of Pakistan had invited me. This time the Pakistan Government invited me in the capacity of the leader of Opposition. I was very much happy to get the invitation as that is my birth place. I went there. I recalled those twenty years of my life. ...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly listen. It is a nostalgic memory. He was born and brought up there.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Kapil ji provoked me, otherwise I would not have dealt with it. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: But, he is happy that he had gone there.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Yes. I am very happy. Though my friends on that side were feeling happier still because of the controversy that seems to have arisen. ...(*Interruptions*) They would be happy that it happened. ...(*Interruptions*) It is related to you as well in the sense that. Just a little while ago, I was in Karachi. In 1947, the President of the Ram Krishna Mission there used to be Swami Ranganathananda. He used to be the President there. He was the President from 1942 to 1948. I used to go for his *Gita* lectures. If you think that you would like to put it to vote, I will stop.

MR. SPEAKER: You please speak. I can take a decision after you conclude.

Swami Ranganathananda was a great man.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you want, you can put it to vote. I have no objection to anything that the Speaker decides but I would only say that it was a very pleasant occasion, pleasant visit of mine, which enabled me to learn a lot and which also gave me an opportunity of telling the people in Pakistan that for the first time in many years you have invited a person from India to inaugurate the renovation and restoration of seven ancient temples in Katas Raj. Katas Raj is about 50, 60 kilometres from Lahore. The belief is that Pandavas spent a part of the *agyatwas* there and the *yaksha prashnas* posed to Yudhister when he went to fetch water from the pond at Katas Raj. That is the belief there. Therefore, they felt that if this is done, every year there can be a Katas Raj mela there, and in that mela, even this water from the pond can be taken as sacred water. All these things are there. This reminded me that on the 11th of August, 1947. Mohammed Ali Jinnah had said in the Constituent Assembly. "Now that Pakistan is formed, it is desirable that all of you take this approach. Let the

Hindus go to their temples. Let the Muslims go to their mosques. Everyone can go to this place of worship. And for the State, you are all equal citizens of the State." Now, in the context of their inviting me to open the Katas Raj temples, I recalled the speech which was also drawn to my attention by Swami Ranganathananda when I met him at the age of 96 in Belur Mutt, he said, "Have you heard that?"

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): It is not acceptable to RSS. RSS does not accept it. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, the fact is that I felt that the efforts of Vajpayee's Government to bring India and Pakistan closer, for six years he persisted with it. He made three major attempts but all the while our approach was that our Pakistan policy would have, two components, two ingredient—no compromise with cross border terrorism, and continuous efforts to bring about normalcy. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: You compromised all the time. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Not at all. We discussed that also when we discussed terrorism but no compromise with that and at the same time bring peace and normalcy with Pakistan. I felt that this peace and normalcy with Pakistan can be further strengthened if both in Bangladesh as well as in Pakistan, there is no differentiation between one religion and another. And what we describe as secularism is adopted there also. This was the approach which made me to refer the 11th August speech of Mohammed Ali Jinnah. I feel, there was nothing wrong in that.

MR. SPEAKER: I am happy that very effective discussion has been held. All the hon. Members have co-operated.

Now, the question is:

"That the House do now adjourn"

The motion was negatived.

19.13 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Natural Calamities in the country

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up item no. 16—
Discussion under rule 193. Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Speaker,
Sir, I must thank you for allowing a discussion regarding
natural calamities in the country.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, you can
continue your speech tomorrow.

The House now stands adjourned to meet again
tomorrow, 27th July, 2005 at 11 a.m.

19.14 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of
the Clock on Wednesday, July 27, 2005/
Shravana 5, 1927 (Saka).*

ANNEXURE I

*Memberwise Index to Unstarred Questions**Memberwise Index to Starred Questions*

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1.	Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	23,
2.	Shri Barman, Hiten	25,
3.	Shri Barman, Ranen	31,
4.	Shri Bishnoi, Jaswant Singh	31,
5.	Shri Bose, Subrata	25,
6.	Shri Gowda, D.V. Sadananda	36,
7.	Dr. Jagannath, M.	32,
8.	Shri Kanodia, Mahesh	26,
9.	Shri Kumar, Nikhil	22,
10.	Prof. Malhotra, Vijay Kumar	30,
11.	Shri Mohan, P.	21,
12.	Shri Munshi Ram	26,
13.	Shri Nayak, Ananta	27,
14.	Shri Patel, Jivabhai A.	38,
15.	Shri Patil, Kishanbhai V.	35,
16.	Shri Patil, Annasaheb M.K.	21,
17.	Shri Ponnuswamy, E.	39,
18.	Shri Prasad, Anirudh Alias Sadhu Yadav	34,
19.	Shri Prasad, Harikewal	38,
20.	Shri Rajendran, P.	33,
21.	Prof. Ramadass, M.	29,
22.	Shri Ramakrishna, Badiga	39,
23.	Shri Reddy, G. Karunakara	27,
24.	Shri Saradgi, Iqbal Ahmed	30,
25.	Shri Shivajirao, Adhalrao Patil	39,
26.	Shri Singh Lakshman	24,
27.	Shri Singh, Ganesh	37,
28.	Shri Singh, Kirti Vardhan	34,
29.	Shri Singh, Mohan	40,
30.	Shri Singh, Sitaram	28,
31.	Shri Singh, Sugrib	35,
32.	Shri Tripathy, Braja Kishore	22,
33.	Shri Verma, Ravi Prakash	37

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri 'Baba', K.C. Singh	277,
2.	Shri Aaron Rashid, J.M.	276,
3.	Shri Acharia, Basudeb	382,
4.	Shri Adsul, Anandrao Vithoba	355, 365, 382, 403,
5.	Dr. Agarwal, Dharendra	232,
6.	Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	326,
7.	Dr. Ajnala, Rattan Singh	306,
8.	Shr Angadi, Suresh	272, 277, 291, 336,
9.	Shri Appadurai, M.	252,
10.	Shri Athawale, Ramdas	336, 383,
11.	Shri Bansal, Pawan Kumar	244, 320, 394,
12.	Shri Barad, Jashubhai Dhanabhai	231, 342, 389, 401, 406,
13.	Shri Barman, Hiten	317, 378,
14.	Shri Baxla, Joachim	233, 289, 345,
15.	Shri Bellarmin. A.V.	290,
16.	Shri Bhadana, Avtar Singh	340,
17.	Shri Bishnoi, Jaswant Singh	239, 363, 395,
18.	Shri Bose, Subrata	318,
19.	Shri Chakraborty, Ajoy	282, 336,
20.	Shri Chandel, Suresh	242, 339, 387,
21.	Shri Chandrappan, C.K.	286, 336, 337,
22.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	343,
23.	Shri Chavda, Harisinh	335, 406,
24.	Dr. Chinta Mohan	268, 404,
25.	Shri Chouhan, Shivraj Singh	273, 325, 346, 379, 391,
26.	Shri Chowdhary, Pankaj	266,

1	2	3
27.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	266, 325,
28.	Smt. Dasgupta, Gurudas	270, 286, 352,
29.	Smt. Deo, Sangeeta Kumari Singh	348, 406,
30.	Shri Deshmukh, Subhash Sureshchandra	241,
31.	Dr. Dhanaraju, K.	277,
32.	Shri Dhindsa, Sukhdev Singh	306,
33.	Shri Gaikwad, Eknath Mahadeo	265, 336, 352,
34.	Shri Gamang, Giridhar	284,
35.	Shri Gangwar, Santosh	292,
36.	Shri Gao, Tapir	311, 371,
37.	Shri Gohain, Rajen	293,
38.	Shri Godwa, D.V. Sadananda	338, 386,
39.	Shri Goyal, Surendra Prakash	271,
40.	Shri Harsha Kumar, G.V.	265,
41.	Shri Hassan, Munawar	260, 279, 366, 397,
42.	Dr. Jagannath, M.	385,
43.	Shri Jha, Raghunath	250, 324,
44.	Shri Jindal, Naveen	235, 315,
45.	Shri Jogi, Ajit	310, 370,
46.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	350,
47.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	290, 304,
48.	Shri Kaswan, Ram Singh	240,
49.	Shri Khaire, Chandrakant	237,
50.	Shri Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.	249, 272,
51.	Shri Khanna, Avinash Rai	343,
52.	Shri Kharventhan, S.K.	238, 316, 375, 399, 400,
53.	Shri Koshal, Raghuvveer Singh	281, 325,
54.	Dr. Koya, P.P.	308, 387, 391, 398,
55.	Shri Krishnadas, N.N.	266, 303,
56.	Shri Kumar, Nikhil	325,
57.	Shri Kurup, Suresh	294, 357,
58.	Shri Kushawaha, Narendra Kumar	325, 329, 336, 379,

1	2	3
59.	Shri Lonappan, Nambadan	358, 266, 362,
60.	Shri Mahajan, Y.G.	243, 289,
61.	Shri Mahato, Bir Singh	245,
62.	Shri Mahato, Sunil Kumar	232,
63.	Smt. Maheshwari, Kiran	379,
64.	Shri Majhi, Parsuram	275, 336, 347, 392,
65.	Prof. Malhotra, Vijay Kumar	343, 390,
66.	Shri Mandal, Sanat Kumar	247, 292, 350,
67.	Smt. Mane, Nivedita	265, 274, 336,
68.	Shri Meghwal, Kailash	297,
69.	Shri Mehta, Bhubneshwar Prasad	313, 373,
70.	Dr. Mishra, Rajesh	287,
71.	Shri Modi, Sushil Kumar	272,
72.	Shri Mohale, Punnu Lal	312,
73.	Shri Mohd., Mukeem	255, 279,
74.	Shri Mohd., Tahir	325, 329, 336, 379,
75.	Shri Mohite, Subodh	236,
76.	Shri Mollah, Hannan	262, 267, 340, 388,
77.	Shri Munshi Ram	325, 329, 336, 379,
78.	Shri Murmu, Hemlal	273, 293, 325, 372, 379,
79.	Shri Murmu, Rupchand	261,
80.	Shri Nayak, Ananta	351,
81.	Shri Oram, Jual	248, 322, 328, 369, 377,
82.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	336, 354, 382, 396,
83.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	265, 266, 283, 302,
84.	Dr. Pandey, Luxminarayan	340, 343, 390,
85.	Shri Parste, Dalpat Singh	336,
86.	Shri Patel, Jivabhai A.	348,
87.	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	323, 336, 337, 379,
88.	Shri Pathak, Brajesh	266, 301, 391,

1	2	3
89.	Shri Patil, Annasaheb M.K.	294,
90.	Shri Patil, Balasaheb Vikhe	263,
91.	Shri Ponnuswamy, E.	251, 261, 340, 361,
92.	Shri Prakash, Jai	336,
93.	Shri Prasad, Anirudh Alias Sadhu Yadav	336,
94.	Shri Prasad, Harikewal	232, 289,
95.	Smt. Purandeswari, D.	278, 336, 350, 382,
96.	Shri Rai, Nakul Das	254,
97.	Shri Rajender Kumar	283, 353,
98.	Prof. Ramadass, M.	332, 359, 382, 403,
99.	Shri Ramakrishna, Badiga	246, 266, 354, 407,
100.	Shri Rao, Rayapati Sambasiva	257, 265, 358,
101.	Shri Rao. D. Vittal	269, 341,
102.	Shri Reddy, G. Karunakara	312, 330, 380, 401,
103.	Shri Reddy, M. Raja Mohan	390, 368,
104.	Shri Reddy, N. Janardhana	307,
105.	Shri Reddy, Suravaram Sudhakar	336, 337,
106.	Shri Renge Patil, Tukaram Ganpatrao	289,
107.	Shri Rijiju, Kiren	325,
108.	Shri Sai Prathap, A.	261, 340,
109.	Shri Saradgi, Iqbal Ahmed	334, 384, 393, 405,
110.	Dr. Sarma, Arun Kumar	272,
111.	Satheedevi, (Shrimati) P.	281,
112.	Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	336,
113.	Shri Scindia, Jyotiraditya M.	265,
114.	Mohd. Sahid	325, 329, 336,
115.	Shri Shakya, Raghuraj Singh	277,
116.	Shri Shivajirao, Adhalrao Patil	336, 355,
117.	Prof. Shiwankar, Mahadeorao	325, 329, 336, 379,
118.	Shri Siddeswara, G.M.	272, 295,
119.	Shri Sidhu, Navjot Singh	256, 349,

1	2	3
120.	Shri Singh Lakshman	327,
121.	Shri Singh, Chandra Bhushan	288, 356,
122.	Shri Singh, Dushyant	299,
123.	Shri Singh, Ganesh	336, 382,
124.	Shri Singh, Kirti Vardhan	274, 336, 352,
125.	Shri Singh, Kunwar Manvendra	280, 305, 336, 364, 396,
126.	Shri Singh, Mohan	255, 336,
127.	Shri Singh, Prabhunath	253, 272, 321, 376,
128.	Shri Singh, Rewati Raman	259, 400,
129.	Shri Singh, Sitaram	319, 381, 401, 402,
130.	Shri Singh, Sugrib	323, 325, 337, 379,
131.	Shri Singh, Suraj	272, 298, 360,
132.	Shri Singh, Uday	266, 300,
133.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan "Lalan"	262, 333, 383, 404,
134.	Shri Sonowal, Sarbananda	270, 325, 344
135.	Shri Subba, M.K.	234, 270, 288, 314, 374,
136.	Shri Subbarayan, K.	352,
137.	Shri Suman, Ramji Lal	262, 268, 333, 383,
138.	Shri Thomas, P.C.	296,
139.	Shri Thummar, V.K.	285, 289,
140.	Shri Tripathy, Braja Kishore	325, 331,
141.	Shri Vallabhaneni, Balashowry	272, 280,
142.	Shri Varma, Ratilal Kalidas	379,
143.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	285, 336,
144.	Shri Verma, Ravi Prakash	350, 355, 365, 382,
145.	Shri Yadav, Anjan Kumar M.	245, 289, 335,
146.	Shri Yadav, Giridhari	336,
147.	Shri Yadav, Sita Ram	264,
148.	Shri Yaskhi, Madhu Goud	265, 274, 336,
149.	Shri Zahedi, Mahboob	278

ANNEXURE-II

Ministrywise Index to Starred Questions

<i>Agro and Rural Industries</i>	33,
<i>Commerce and Industry</i>	: 25, 27, 29,
<i>Development of North Eastern Region</i>	
<i>Home Affairs</i>	22, 24, 26, 28, 32, 35, 36, 38,
<i>Human Resource Development</i>	30, 34, 37, 39, 40,
<i>Parliamentary Affairs</i>	
<i>Small Scale Industries</i>	21, 23, 31.
<i>Tribal Affairs</i>	
<i>Urban Development</i>	
<i>Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation</i>	

Ministrywise Index to Unstarred Questions

<i>Agro and Rural Industries</i>	312, 391
<i>Commerce and Industry</i>	238, 245, 249, 256, 257, 262, 265, 269, 270, 278, 289, 290, 296, 303, 307, 309, 323, 328, 334, 335, 338, 341, 345, 348, 349, 350, 351, 354, 357, 358, 361, 364, 374, 382, 386, 389, 392, 401, 403, 405
<i>Development of North Eastern Region</i>	297
<i>Home Affairs</i>	233, 234, 236, 237, 239, 242, 244, 248, 252, 258, 259, 260, 266, 268, 275, 277, 279, 282, 283, 285, 286, 288, 293, 300, 306, 308, 310, 314, 317, 318, 320, 322, 325, 327, 336, 337, 340, 343, 347, 353, 356, 359, 365, 367, 368, 372, 373, 376, 377, 393, 394, 397, 398, 402, 406, 407
<i>Human Resource Development</i>	231, 232, 241, 253, 261, 267, 272, 280, 281, 292, 299, 301, 302, 304, 305, 324, 326, 331, 332, 339, 344, 352, 355, 369, 371, 375, 378, 379, 380, 381, 388, 390, 396, 399, 404
<i>Parliamentary Affairs</i>	
<i>Small Scale Industries</i>	240, 243, 294, 330, 342, 346, 384
<i>Tribal Affairs</i>	276, 284, 311, 362
<i>Urban Development</i>	235, 246, 247, 251, 254, 255, 263, 264, 271, 273, 274, 287, 291, 298, 313, 315, 316, 319, 321, 333, 360, 366, 383, 385, 387, 395, 400
<i>Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation</i>	250, 295, 329, 363, 370.

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