

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

**Fifth Session**  
**(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)**



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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, August 16, 2005/Sravana 25, 1927 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice of breach of privilege on which you have to take a decision. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the Zero Hour.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, all right it is not the Zero Hour but you have said that you will decide it on 16th. I have given a notice of breach of privilege. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (Sriperumbudur): Sir, the Supreme Court has given a decision against reservation in private colleges. We have given a Calling Attention on this very important issue. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, you all have to sit down when I am on my legs. Please take your seats.

...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Pondicherry): Sir, this is a matter of very great importance. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats. Nothing is being recorded. Do not record anything.

...(*Interruptions*)\*

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to say that it is most unfair to the Chair. I have already committed that I would allow something on it after the Question Hour, and it is known to the hon. Members. Tomorrow, I am also going to allow a Calling Attention on it. The hon. Members are raising it now even after knowing about all these facts.

Q. 301, Shri Ravi Prakash Verma.

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY: Sir, it is a very important issue that I am raising here. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Krishnaswamy, I am not minimising the importance of the matter, but merely making running comments will not help you.

11.01 hrs.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ravi Prakash Verma—Q.No. 301

### Evaluation of Jan Shikshan Sansthan

\*301. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of Jan Shikshan Sansthan Scheme was evaluated during the mid term appraisal of Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether any mechanism exist to evaluate the performance of Jan Shikshan Sansthan Scheme periodically;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the mid-term appraisal of the performance of Jan Shikshan Sansthan Scheme conducted during the Tenth Five Year Plan is in tune with the evaluation conducted periodically; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

\*Not recorded.

### **Statement**

The Mid Term Appraisal (MTA) of the 10th Five Year Plan by the Planning Commission in respect of the scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) is an assessment and not an evaluation of the scheme.

The main observations made in the MTA in respect of the scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthan are as under:

- (i) Efforts should be made to bring down administrative expenditure.
- (ii) Institute effective mechanism for monitoring of the scheme.
- (iii) Need for remedial and corrective steps to improve the performance of the JSSs.

As per the guidelines of the scheme, each JSS is evaluated once in every 3 years by an external agency nominated by the National Literacy Mission.

The MTA of the Planning Commission is a general assessment of the Scheme of JSS whereas, the evaluations carried out by the National Literacy Mission are specific to the performance of individual JSS.

### **[Translation]**

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we all are aware that Jan Shikshan Sansthan are linked with the literacy programme. It is an important programme. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am pained to see what has been stated in the reply to the question. In the Mid Term Appraisal it has been mentioned categorically that this scheme is not going on smoothly but after going through the reply given here in the House it appears as to how cleverly the bureaucracy twist the issue. I want to crystalize the issue which we are debating but these people divert the whole issue. In the Mid Term Appraisal of the Five Year Plan an assessment and not evaluation of the scheme has been carried out. What does it mean? The question is to what extent the Government will distort the facts? Mr. Speaker Sir, Jan Shikshan Sansthan are not working properly whereas it was extremely necessary that the people who have been taught how to put in their signatures should have realized that after becoming a literate person their income will increase. These public educational institutions are not functioning in a proper way whereas the Government say that N.G.O.s will review these institutions. Sir, through you, I would like to know

whether the Government will compulsorily involve the Panchayati Raj Institutions in it or not?

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in its assessment the Planning Commission has made some comments but so far as the question of running the Jan Shikshan Sansthan is concerned, we seek quarterly and annual progress report. If any N.G.O. doesn't work properly, action is taken against it. In addition to this we neither try to stop nor discontinue them in the areas where such programmes are going on.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was whether the people's representatives elected to the Panchayats will be made directly accountable for education in their rural areas or not?

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: The Government doesn't have any such proposal at present. These are run by N.G.O.s and one representative of the State Government is also there.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my parliamentary constituency, Lakhimpur Kheri, Uttar Pradesh literacy programme has been discontinued. I have got the figures in this regard. My constituency is a border area where the level of literacy in rural areas is very low. The percentage of literacy amongst women is seven to nine per cent and despite this, literacy programme has been discontinued there. I am aware that some bungling took place there in the beginning. This scheme was being implemented by unscrupulous Government employees. An inquiry was ordered to go into the said bungling. Sir, I want to know in which statute it is written that the programme in respect of which an investigation is going on should be discontinued. This programme has been discontinued there. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether the J.S.S. and literacy programme will be reviewed and these will be restarted in Lakhimpur Kheri?

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: Sir, this programme is being implemented in the entire country through 157 public educational institutions and 31 such institutions are operating in Uttar Pradesh. So far as the Parliamentary Constituency of the hon'ble Member is concerned, when we sought information in this regard from all over the country we had to take action in some cases. Our committee took action against 12 public educational institutions in all. In that case the work was either transferred to someone else or assigned to the district magistrate. Thus, the work was not stalled anywhere.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: This is wrong. In my constituency the entire literacy programme has come to a standstill. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: All right, you please sit down now.

*[English]*

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of Continuing Education Centres and Nodal Continuing Education Centres run directly by the Jan Shikshan Sansthan in Maharashtra; and the assistance provided by the Jan Shikshan Sansthan to Zila Shiksha Samitis in organising vocational programmes under the Continuing Education Scheme during the last Five Year Plan.

*[Translation]*

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: 25 requests poured in from Maharashtra and six proposals were shortlisted out of which one is being implemented.

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: How much financial assistance you have provided?

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: There are three categories of financial assistance. In the category 'A' a sum of Rs. 35 lakh, in category 'B' a sum of Rs. 30 lakh and in category 'C' a sum of Rs. 25 lakh is given.

*[English]*

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, the need of the nation is improving the skills of the people. There can be development in the country only when the skills of people, particularly in the rural areas, are improved. The scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthan is an excellent one. But the hon. Minister was saying that there are only 167 Jan Shikshan Sansthans in the country. I wish to know from the hon. Minister—keeping in view the utility of the Jan Shikshan Sansthan and the training that is being given in local disciplines where that is required—whether the Government is thinking in terms of opening one Jan Shikshan Sansthan in every District, if not more.

*[Translation]*

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: As many as 50 J.S.S. were to be opened in the Tenth Plan all of which have since

been sanctioned. As far as 11th Plan is concerned, there is no information available as yet and we would definitely like to table the information as desired by the hon'ble Member. I would like to tell him whenever this scheme is considered, it will certainly be put for consideration of the House.

*[English]*

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Sir, Jan Shikshan Sansthan scheme has been initiated since 1988. We are in the 17th year. Has the evaluation showed that only 20 per cent could be rated as very good and around 29 per cent of the total Jan Shikshan Sansthan, which are operating in the country, are below average? Are all NGOs-operated schemes under adult education to be amalgamated into a single, comprehensive CSS, with individual components, as in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, if required, with different norms and funds routed through the State Government? Are many Jan Shikshan Sansthans not functioning well? What urgent remedial and corrective steps are being taken to improve their activities? What steps are being taken to monitor the activities of NGOs? ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: Sir, as far as giving good, very good, and satisfactory grading is concerned, we decided it after assessing the work of the J.S.S. and as far as monitoring is concerned, we carry it out on the basis of quarterly progress report and annual progress report. There is annual action plan in place which is audited annually and as you rightly stated, a representative from the State Government is also there in it. So far, we used to run it from here only but the State Government's representative is positively there. We hold an annual meeting of the directors so as to apprise them of the lapses, if any, in order to perform better in future.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Azmi ji, these questions were raised by your own party men. Five questions have been asked so far and still I gave you the opportunity to ask a question. I made a mistake.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister something about literacy. Both inside and outside the Parliament there is a popular perception that Rs. one crore are spent on making a person literate. Has he got

any proof that Rs. one crore was spent on making a person literate? Will the hon'ble Minister take any measures to check this misinformation campaign?

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: There is no such report with us depicting that Rs. one crore is being spent on making a person literate. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You may ask your question. That is a very important question. Now let the Minister answer.

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: The lesser educated people have been trained as electricians, welders and motor mechanics. These steps are taken after making a person literate. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Azmi ji, you are a very senior Member. What are you doing?

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: Sir, please, allow half an hour discussion on it.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a procedure laid down for seeking a discussion. Discussion can not be allowed merely by rising and making a demand in the House. At times, I am branded as a dictator but I am not.

[*English*]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH: Sir, in our district, there is a Jan Shikshan Sansthan. It is functioning well. They are giving training to the rural artisans. They are helping unskilled rural artisans to gain skills. But the problem is that those artisans who get training are not getting marketing facilities to sell the products produced by them. Would the Ministry grant some funds to the Jan Shikshan Sansthan so that they can develop the marketing network for selling the products which are produced by the rural artisans?

[*Translation*]

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: At present, is no such facility in the scheme. We mere impart training and after completion of the training, they can seek jobs anywhere.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 302—Shri Chandra Mani Tripathi—Not present

Shri Hemlal Murmu—Not present.

Q. No. 303—Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy.

**Militancy/Infiltration on Indo-Myanmar Border**

\*303. <sup>+</sup> SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:  
SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any agreement with the Government of Myanmar for the maintenance of peace and tranquility on the border areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether periodic meetings of the officials of the Ministry of Home Affairs with their counterparts are held as per the agreement signed by both the countries to check militancy/infiltration;

(d) if so, the details of the decisions taken in pursuance of such meetings implemented so far; and

(e) the steps taken by both the Governments to implement the pending decisions?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Government of India and the Government of Union of Myanmar was signed on 21st January 1994 for maintenance of peace and tranquility along the India-Myanmar border. In terms of this MOU, the Governments of two countries have agreed, *inter-alia*, to take measures for preventing inadvertent violations of each other's territory by their security forces and to curb the activities of the insurgents and drug traffickers along the border.

(c) to (e) In pursuance of the aforementioned MOU, ten National Level meetings and thirteen sectoral Level meetings between the two countries have been held so far. At these meetings, discussions were held, *inter-alia*, on issues relating to security, drug trafficking, boundary pillars, border trade, border movement and proposed infrastructure project in Myanmar. The discussions at these meetings have helped both sides in appreciating each

other's point of view of issues of mutual concern and have led to strengthening of cooperation between the two countries. Our concern about the presence of some Indian Insurgent Groups in Myanmar's territory and their activities in the North Eastern States had also been conveyed to the Government of Myanmar. The Government of Union of Myanmar have appreciated our concern and have expressed their commitment in ensuring that no part of Myanmar's territory is used for hostile activities against India.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Hon. Speaker, Sir, we know that, as part of India's Look East Policy, Myanmar can play a very important role. Myanmar can play an important role in reviving the Southern Silk Route between India and China and crucial land link between the two countries. A lot of things have been decided in the MoU. A lot of things have been taken care by both the countries especially the interest of our country has also been mentioned in the MoU. The important point is that India and Myanmar have decided to launch a joint operation to evict insurgent groups operating from Kamps in the Arakan Ranges. The NSCN led by Shri S.S. Khalplang operating from Kamps in Myanmar has threatened to negate the three year old ceasefire pact, at the moment. This joint operation was decided in the MoU. I would like to know whether this joint operation has taken place or it has not taken care.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: There was no agreement to carry on the joint operation as such. There was an agreement that the information would be given by the Government of India to the Government in Myanmar and the Government of Myanmar would give the information to the Government of India about the activities carried on by the insurgents and terrorists in their areas. Actions would be taken by the Governments separately on their own in these areas. That depends on the information available, the intelligence available. The information is being exchanged.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Another important point was regarding the infrastructure programme between both the countries. What is the up-to-date position regarding the proposed gas pipeline which was also a part of the MoU. What is the position now? Secondly, what action has been taken on the economic issues with particular reference to border trade? In the meantime, ten rounds of discussion have taken place at the official level and certain level of discussion, sector-wise, have already been completed. This issuer of border

trade on economic issues and the importance of our country regarding the proposed gas pipeline project, which is also not going to be implemented. Recently, Myanmar has backed out from the proposed oil exploration deal between both the countries. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He does not deal with it.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: It is a part of the MoU. He has also mentioned about infrastructure in the reply. If he cannot reply, it is all right. I know this does not concern his Department.

MR. SPEAKER: Can you reply to this?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I am not in a position to reply to this. This agreement was entered into in 1994 and it has been continuing since then. The issue of pipeline was not discussed. It is not a part of the record.

As far as border trade is concerned, we have opened some areas for border trade. People from Myanmar are coming to this side and people from here are going to the other side. It is also suggested that some more posts should be opened for border trade.

SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I draw your kind attention to the various Press reports about the narcotics being smuggled through the Golden Triangle across the Myanmar border. It has assumed a serious proportion. Militants and infiltrators have become the couriers of drug. The law and order situation has taken a severe beating in the Indo-Myanmar border. It is also stated that the people living in the Indo-Myanmar border have no means of livelihood. They are becoming the easy prey of the anti-social elements. Has the Ministry thought of announcing any economic package and also implementing any programmes of development in this area for those living on the Indo-Myanmar border?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, what the hon. Member has said appears to be unfortunately correct. The Government of India has started developing areas on the borders and we have many schemes.

We are giving funds to the State Governments to develop infrastructure over there like the roads, schools, hospitals and then provide electricity to those people and provide employment to those people. There are many, many schemes which are available to the State Governments, and through the State Governments we



are trying to develop. But as these areas are thickly forest areas and as the people living there are yet finding difficulties—what the hon. Member has said is correct—it is necessary for us to do something more than what we have been doing in order to see that they do not fall prey to these kinds of activities.

SHRI VANLAL ZAWMA: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I am coming from Mizoram. We have more than 400 kilometres boundaries with Myanmar. What I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister is this. Who is responsible for checking the infiltrators from Myanmar? According to my source of information, that border is being looked after by the Assam Rifles. But when I asked about these things, the Assam Rifles says that 'their duty is only to check foreign aggression or external aggression.' They are not setting up duty post on the border. If you are going to cross from Mizoram to Myanmar, at every entry point, Bermese Army will be there, and you have to report to them. But nobody is there on the Indian side. The Assam Rifles are setting up some posts in some villages on the borders but there is no check posts at the important entry points. Anybody can enter from Myanmar side to India at any time without any problem.

So, who is going to check those infiltrators from Myanmar to India?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, these borders have to be protected by the State police and the Assam Rifles, and the Indian Army which is available at some places is helping the State Government to see that these borders are sealed. But the orders will be given to these forces when they are necessary and that they should help them. This is not being done on their own or through the Union Government or the agencies. The Assam Rifles will be available to the State Government to stop migration from the other side to this side. But they will take orders when it is decided by the State Governments and others also.

*[Translation]*

MD. SALIM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we all know that Myanmar is a very important country for our North-Eastern States and for our trade and contact with the East. It has been 10 years since we entered into an agreement with Myanmar. The agreement envisages holding of talks and exchange of information between the two countries to check illegal activities like trafficking of narcotics and to prevent militants' training and their movement. Has he

reviewed whether the narco-terrorism has come down in these ten years or it is on an increase and should we go further to widen the scope of this agreement or we are content with the situation.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: This agreement is not only restricted to stopping narcotic trafficking or gun running, it also covers within its ambit so many other things. As we have discussed besides border trade this agreement also envisages to check terrorist activities taking place in Myanmar or along the border within the Indian territory. His question was whether there has been any reduction in the narco trafficking? I will apprise him about this after making the assessment. But as far as our relations with Myanmar are concerned, they have passed through several phases. Earlier our relations were very good, later some misunderstanding cropped up but today there seem to be very good relations and both the countries are trying to check these things. In the process of doing so, much depends on the focus of their Government's target. Myanmar is doing what they can do with the help of their police force and army and we have no problem in that. Here, we are doing what we can do. But their target seems to be focussed on the other border rather than this border. They have deployed more forces on that border. I can only say that what steps have been taken are good, but these cannot solve the problem fully. We need to take further steps from both the sides to achieve better results.

*[English]*

#### Reduction in Academic Burden

\*304. +SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:  
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the slow pace in the implementation of Prof. Yashpal Committee's recommendations on reduction of academic burden on school children;

(b) if so, whether most of the States have not initiated any action for implementation of the recommendations of the said Committee;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) to (d) The National Advisory Committee set up under the chairmanship of Prof. Yash Pal to advise on improving the quality of learning while reducing the burden on school students had made certain recommendations in its Report of July 1993.

The Committee's recommendations were deliberated upon in meetings of the Central Advisory Board of Education held in October 1993 and March 1994 wherein representatives of the State Government expressed their broad agreement with the recommendations. Steps taken by State Governments to reduce the curriculum load on children were monitored upto 1997 by a committee headed by Director, NCERT.

As most schools fall under the jurisdiction of the States/UTs, it is for respective Governments and Secondary Boards to implement the Committee recommendations.

Central Government directed the NCERT in July, 2004 to take into account the Yash Pal Committee's recommendations while reformulating the National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCFSE), 2005. When finalized, the NCFSE 2005 will further address the problem of curriculum load on children.

*[English]*

SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister this question. Sir, children are the builders of a nation's future. The growing rate of books' weight on young children, especially up to primary and school levels, is telling upon their physical and mental health thereby often invoking parental concerns. My question is this. To what extent the syllabus has been changed from the academic year concentrating on activity-based learning and introducing a single text-book instead of three or four books? I would like to know whether necessary instructions have been given to the State Governments also to take necessary action in this regard.

*[Translation]*

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: The CAB committee discussed this in detail for the first time in October, 1993 and then in March 1994. The State Governments also agreed to this at that time. The report of the CAB committee was sent to all concerned, the CBSE, Sarvodaya Vidyalaya, Navodaya Vidyalaya and Kendriya Vidyalaya etc. Thereafter, a monitoring committee was also set up, but the work could not be done on this front upto the expected level after 1995 and 1997. But since the UPA government took over, the work has begun on it again. The CBSE has been specifically advised that there should be minimum books for the students of first and second standard and the books should be meant for the school time only. Besides, stress should be given on other soft skills like music, dance and fine arts and children should be taught in the play and learn manner. Above alternative activities have been recommended. Moreover, we are also holding discussion with the State Governments so that the burden of books and syllabus on children is reduced to minimal and children can learn easily.

*[English]*

SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: I would like to know whether it is a fact that private and some public schools are mainly responsible for increasing the academic burden on children and making education costly in the name of quality education. If so, whether the Government proposes to change the norms to check the commercialisation and the norms thus developed be made uniformly applicable, as recommended by the Committee, to all the schools including the State-run institutions.

*[Translation]*

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: Sir, this is true and the Yashpal Committee has recommended this in its report. When they conducted a survey, they found that the average weight of the school bag of the children of private schools was 4 kg whereas the weight of the school bags of the children studying in the MCD schools was about one kg. Therefore, the schools which come under the control of the CBSE have been advised to reduce the weight of the school bags of the children to the minimal after holding proper discussion on the issues. Besides, way of teaching should also be proper. There should be trained teachers for the children; there should be standard books for them so that the children can learn easily.

*[English]*

SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Hon. Speaker, Sir, Yashpal Committee submitted its report on the 15th July 1993. The report contains very useful recommendations. The major flaw in our educational system is 'a lot is taught, but a little is learnt or understood'; and it is resulting in high dropout rates and spurt in suicide cases amongst students after examination results are declared. So, early action must be taken to improve our educational system.

Yashpal Committee had made 12 recommendations. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether all the 12 recommendations made by the Committee had been accepted by the Government, whether the State Governments had been directed to take necessary action in this regard and whether the State Governments had informed the Central Government about the recommendations that they had already implemented.

*[Translation]*

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said earlier that a monitoring committee was set up under Dr. A.K. Sharma, Director, NCERT between 1995 to 1997 wherein two Members were from the States. Much work has been done by that committee and that has benefited us at some places. Now, after the UPA Government came to power, a national curriculum framework draft, 2005 was again prepared and we are sending it to the CBSE and all the States so that it can be implemented.

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is certainly incurring much expenditure on education. Education in cities is different from villages. Bags are heavy and the small kids face difficulty in carrying them. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there are any places in the country where uniform education is implemented.

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the State Education Boards have different courses and CBSE has different. All the boards have different systems but the Government has only one aim and that is to reduce the burden and reform education system in order to save the children from mental as well as physical load.

*[English]*

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, Yashpal Committee had been appointed and had taken up this

issue in the year 1993. Twelve years had passed since then and it had not taken any shape so far. Where was the delay? According to the hon. Minister, it is only the UPA Government that has taken the initiative on this issue now. Does it mean that for the last 12 years, the previous Governments were sleeping over this issue which is very important? I would like to know this from the hon. Minister.

*[Translation]*

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not a question of sleeping; work has been done in every area and weight of bags has been reduced. Examination pattern has also changed but it has been a big slower than expected. For that, we are taking further steps.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as education is concerned, it varies in a village and in Delhi, in every city. Syllabus at all levels, from primary to university, is different. In Delhi University, there are eight papers in M.A. (Prev.) and eight in M.A. (Final) whereas in Agra University there are only four papers each year. One can see this stark difference from college to college in the country. Hence, the hon. Member Shri Shakyaji and I too wanted to know whether UGC can go in for uniform university education in the entire country? Similarly, can the Government arrange for uniform syllabus for secondary education? Small children are in a pitiable condition. Their bags are heavier than them. Education is in concurrent list. The Government cannot pass the buck to the States on the pretext of it being a State subject. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government is likely to take any steps to arrange for uniform syllabus at all levels from primary to university level?

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Yashpal Committee was constituted to look into the matters related to education from class 1 to class 12. The question is whether we can have a uniform education system in the country? For this, I would like to point out that all the States are members of this committee. The committee had detailed deliberations and its recommendations are based on the same. If any State has to express its views, it can do so there. If anybody says that steps have not been taken, on this, I would like to correct him. Steps have been taken and these have fetched a lot of benefits and now, CBSE has taken some steps with regard to examinations which are likely to be implemented in the coming year. So far as uniform education is concerned,

this is not an issue here. You can refer it to the committee, it can be taken up there only. I have already said that every board has separate syllabus and system. Every State has separate syllabus and system.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, this is not a proper reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

#### Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education

\*305. SHRI SWADESH CHAKRABORTTY:  
DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:

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

(a) whether the existing colleges/universities in each State are able to cater to the needs of the population of their respective States;

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

(c) whether the budgetary allocation in respect of higher and technical education is sufficient;

(d) if so, the details of budgetary allocation alongwith the proportion of GNP and GDP spent on higher and technical education during each of the last three years; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve enrolment ratio in higher education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### *Statement*

(a) to (e) According to the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) Committee Report on Financing of Higher and Technical Education, the present rate of access to higher education in the country for the relevant age group of 18-23 years of age, is estimated to be 8.97 percent. Sixteen States, as per Annexure, have an access rate lower than the national average. Apart from availability of institutions, enrolment in higher education also depends on the status of secondary education in each State.

In view of the priority required to be given to elementary and school education, resources available to higher education are limited. Provisions made in the Central Government's budget are primarily meant for Central Universities with only a limited developmental assistance for the State Universities which are established by State Legislatures.

The present level of enrolment of students in 326 universities including open universities and in the affiliated colleges, is approximately at 120 lakhs.

The target for enrolment in higher education during the Tenth Five Year Plan period (2002-2007) is to reach a level of 10% of the relevant age group. Expansion of capacity, improvement in quality and relevance in the conventional university system, along with strengthening the Open and Distance Learning system of education is the broad strategy adopted for increasing higher enrolment in education.

#### *Annexure*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Population	No. of universities	No. of colleges	Gross enrolment ratio in Higher Education
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1097968	1	11	6.37
2.	Assam	26655528	7	386	8.67

\*Not recorded.

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bihar	82998509	13	661	7.3
4.	Chhattisgarh	20833803	5	317	7.27
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	10143700	4	160	4.95
6.	Jharkhand	26945829	7	174	8.12
7.	Kerala	31841374	9	573	7.66
8.	Madhya Pradesh	60348023	17	1074	7.77
9.	Nagaland	1990036	1	42	4.33
10.	Orissa	36804660	11	720	8.71
11.	Punjab	24358999	10	416	8.53
12.	Rajasthan	56507188	19	587	8.77
13.	Sikkim	540851	1	9	6.29
14.	Tripura	3199203	1	22	5.84
15.	Uttar Pradesh	166197921	29	1997	7.03
16.	West Bengal	80176197	17	541	8.21

SHRI SWADESH CHAKRABORTTY: Sir, the answer given by the Minister is not satisfactory.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why supplementaries are put.

SHRI SWADESH CHAKRABORTTY: The Minister in his Statement has referred to the Central Advisory Board of Education Committee's Report on Financing of Higher and Technical Education where it has been stated that India stands the lowest at 8.97 per cent rate of access to higher education among the selected countries which have been studied and Korea stands at the top with more than 80 per cent rate of access to higher education. The reason for this is simple. The public expenditure on higher education in the year 2003-04, as compared to 1990-91, in my country has fallen to 7.93 per cent. Has the Government got any plan to increase the public expenditure in the case of higher education to the level of at least 1993-94?

The part (b) of my supplementary is this.

MR. SPEAKER: There will be no second supplementary then.

SHRI SWADESH CHAKRABORTTY: Why not, Sir? This is only part (b) of the first supplementary. The percentage of GNP in higher education has fallen to 0.46 per cent as compared to 0.37 per cent in the year 1990-91. Has the Ministry got any plan to increase the amount at least to the level of 1990-91?

MR. SPEAKER: If every supplementary has two parts, an hon. Member gets two questions to ask.

... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has to answer. Please sit down. I will allow you to put another supplementary.

[Translation]

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: Sir, there are 11 crore 40 lakh students under this category i.e. between the age of 18 and 23 years of which only 8.97 per cent are able to make it to college after 10+2. Presently, we spend 3.9 per cent of GDP on education of which only 0.5 per cent expenditure is incurred on higher education and technical education. So far as the question of willingness or

unwillingness of the Government is concerned, the UGC had demanded an allocation of Rs. 7,735 crore in the Union budget under the current five year plan but UGC could get only Rs. 3,294 crore. The Government as well as the UGC want to provide more facilities but there is shortage of funds due to which we are not able to achieve the desired goal of enrolling 20 per cent students in higher education but we will certainly increase the present figure of 8.97 per cent to per cent.

*[English]*

SHRI SWADESH CHAKRABORTTY: Sir, the Minister has stated that UGC does not have money. I do not know if the Government is not going to give money who will give money to UGC.

So far as the scholarships for technical education are concerned, the Government expenditure was to the tune of 0.51 per cent in the year 1991. It came down to the extent of 0.42 per cent in the year 2003-04. May I know from the Minister whether the Ministry is willing to increase the amount of expenditure for the technical education stipend particularly in the case of students belonging to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and minority communities? I would like to know whether the Government is willing to provide more scholarships to students.

*[Translation]*

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: Sir, the recommendation to enhance scholarship has been made and so far as the issue of facilitating more and more students to go in for technical education is concerned, the Government is making efforts to provide bank loans to the students.

*[English]*

SHRI SWADESH CHAKRABORTTY: We are asking for a stipend. I would like to know whether the Government is willing to increase the amount of stipend to the students.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you have any proposal for increasing the number of stipends?

*[Translation]*

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: Sir, I have said that the number of stipends should be more and the banks should also

come forward to extend help. We are looking forward to both the sides.

*[English]*

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: As per the statement given by the Minister it is clear that only one and a half years are left of the existing Plan period. The fixed target for this Plan period is 10 per cent for enrolment access. Till date, we have achieved only 8.97 per cent which is the national average for enrolment access. The statement is very clear that we are far behind to achieve the target fixed for this Plan period.

On the other hand, about 16 States of our country are lagging behind to achieve even 8.97 per cent target. As per the present policy of the Government, the higher education is mainly the responsibility of the State Governments. But we know very well that the majority of the State Governments are suffering financially. They are very much in constraint to invest in the higher education sector. Thereby, higher education and technical education is left to the private sector whose development is also uneven in our country.

In this background, my question is whether the rampant privatisation and commercialisation of higher and technical education in different States is a major impediment for access to higher education particularly for the poor and middle class people in our country. What remedies are contemplated by the Government to improve the situation?

Part 'B' of my supplementary is this. Will the Government modify the existing policy to increase financial assistance to the State Governments in higher education sector to achieve the target fixed for enrolment in the Tenth Plan period?

MR. SPEAKER: Will you stop privatisation and give more money for this sector?

*[Translation]*

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: Sir, out of the target of bringing 1.25 crore children to level of college education, one crore students are already in the colleges and I think that we will also achieve the remaining target of 25 lakh. So far as higher education is concerned, there are 16 such States like Kerala, Punjab, Tripura etc. which have higher number of children studying beyond the level of

secondary education. There also, this ratio is less than 8.97% as it is 7.66% in Kerala, 8.5% in Punjab and 5.84% in Tripura. The courses which the children passing out '+2' want to opt are either not available in those States or the required facilities are not available in those colleges and that is why they are not able to have access to those courses. As far as the technical or medical course, particularly in private colleges are concerned, the Government definitely thinks as to how the children can get technical education at the minimum cost. The Government is well aware of the fact and we will take necessary steps while paying full attention to what they want in this regard.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Will you increase the assistance?

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: I have already replied to that.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Answer for that point has been given.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, the present rate of access to higher education in the country as a whole for the age group of 18 to 23 years is as low as 8.97 per cent. Despite this low access, further cause of worry—I repeat—is the low quality of education in higher education itself. The graduates coming out from these institutions are not only unemployed thereafter but unemployable also. They are not really imparted the necessary skills or given the necessary capabilities to enable them to take good worthwhile profitable jobs in the job market.

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, more than the concern of providing access, as to what we are doing to ensure improving the quality of education in these institutions.

*[Translation]*

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: Sir, there is a need for job oriented education for children completion '+2' education in the country, regarding which the hon. Member has already indicated. As far as college education is concerned UGC constantly monitors as to how the standard of education in a college or university can be maintained and UGC will take all the necessary steps for that.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Tathagata Satpathy has left. He wanted to put a supplementary.

*[Translation]*

SHRI CHHEWANG THUPSTAN: Sir, the figures quoted by the hon. Minister in his reply are an indication of the pitiable condition of the higher and technical education in our country. I would particularly like to mention that the condition of the technical education is very poor in the hilly States and in other very remote areas of the country.

As regards Ladakh, a degree college has been opened there just a few years back. But, still there is no institute or college for higher technical education and career oriented education. I would ask the hon. Minister whether the Government will take responsibility of providing higher technical education in the remote areas. A large number of students go to Srinagar, Jammu, Chandigarh and Delhi in the absence of higher education facility there. There they do not find proper accommodation. So, will the Central Government take the responsibility to set up a centre of higher education in remote areas like Ladakh?

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government is working towards providing higher education and opening colleges and technical education institutes in the remote and backward areas. The Government wishes that there should be some arrangement for higher education in these areas and it is taking action in this regard.

#### **Terrorist Attack on Amarnath Pilgrims**

\*306. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:  
SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the militant attacks on Amarnath Pilgrims during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of the deaths and other casualties reported as a result thereof during the said period, year-wise;

(c) the compensation and other payments made to the next to the kins of the yatri who died or injured in the attacks during the above period, year-wise;

(d) the details of the compensation and other payments made to the families of those security men

who were killed or injured during the above period, year-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to introduce new life insurance scheme for the Amamath yatris;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the security arrangements for the Amamath Pilgrims?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (g) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) to (d) There has been no terrorist attack on Amamath pilgrims in the year 2003, 2004 and 2005 (till 11 August 2005).

However, there was one incident of terrorist attack on Amamath pilgrims in the year 2002. Terrorist attacked pilgrims at Base camp Nunwan, Pahalgam on August 8 in which 9 persons were killed and 21 others injured. No security personnel was killed or injured in the incident.

Rs. 1 lakh was paid as ex-gratia/compensation of each of the next of kin of the deceased, while Rs. 5000 was paid to each of the injured persons. The State Government has informed that the payment were made through the Chief Secretaries of the concerned States.

(e) and (f) Shri Amamath Shrine Board (SASB) has entered into agreement with ICICI-Lombard General Insurance Company for covering accidental death, for a sum of Rs. 1 lakh for each yatri.

(g) The annual Shri Amamathji Yatra involves large-scale security arrangements consisting of a three-tier security set-up which includes:

- Road Opening Parties (RoPs) along the route of pilgrims starting from Jammu to the Holy Cave via Baltal as well as Pahalgam;
- Sanitization of hilly terrain in the forests around Pahalgam-Holy Cave and Baltal-Holy Cave axis;
- Arrangements for protection around base camps at Pahalgam, Baltal and all camps en-route to the Holy Cave including access control and anti-sabotage checks; and
- In providing security arrangements, the forces involved are Army, BSF, CRPF and J&K Police from Jammu upto Holy Cave.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Sir, it has been replied that compensation is paid and that Shri Amamath Shrine Board has entered into an agreement with ICICI-Lombard General Insurance Company. It has become very difficult for these people, who are dying in these accidents or terrorist attacks, to get the compensation either from the Government or from the insurance companies.

Has the Government any proposal to give identity cards for the Amamath pilgrims to make it easy for them to get the compensation/

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, we have a scheme for giving identity cards, but not for the Amamath yatris. This is because they come from different parts of the country. This proposal is not under the consideration of the Government of India. But I do not think there are any persons who have lost their relatives and not got the compensation yet.

MR. SPEAKER: If you have any particular case, you can send it to the hon. Minister.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: I will send it.

Sir, generally Hindus go only for Manasarovar yatra and Amamath yatra. As far as my knowledge goes, they do not go out of India for any pilgrimage.

Has the Government any proposal to give subsidy with regard to air fare and train fare, especially to people who are coming from Southern States, for Amamath yatra?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, this is a question which has to be considered and decided very carefully. As a matter of fact, the Government of India is not giving any assistance to the people who are undertaking pilgrimage to various shrines and temples. But this fact should also be borne in mind that the Government of India gives a lot of money to the State Governments for organising yatras. If *Kumbhamela* is organised in Nashik, a lot of money is given. The Government has given money to other temples also. The funds which are given in this respect runs into crores of rupees.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Raghuveer Singh Koshal—now present.

*[Translation]*

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with the grace of God terrorists attack did not take place



during this year's Amarnath yatra. During the last year too it did not take place. I visit the shrine every year. The Government provides facilities for Vaishno Devi Yatra and arranges security from the beginning upto the shrine. For this yatra facilities like roads, stairs and helicopter services are also available. I would like to know whether such facilities are also available for Amarnath yatra? Will the Government of India provide such facilities for Amarnath yatra also because State Government has not been able to arrange such facilities? Will proper facilities be provided to the pilgrims of Amarnath Yatra also to ensure that they get proper security and facilities for dharshan and also those who travel to the shrine on horseback do not face any hardship?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are two ways to visit Amarnath. One is via Pahalgam and other is via Baltal. The way via Baltal is short but it is more difficult. That road has been widened to facilitate the pilgrims. The facilities to be provided by the temple are provided by temple trust and not by the State Government or Union Government and security arrangements are made by Government. The work of the temple is left to the temple trust.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will some fund be provided to Amarnath shrine or not?

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Next year, you tell us.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, for many years, Haj subsidy is being given for Hajis who are going to the Mecca shrine. There is a demand that the same type of subsidy should be given for Amarnath Yatra also. Sir, through you, I want to request the hon. Minister to come out with a subsidy scheme for Amarnath Yatris also just like Haj subsidy.

MR. SPEAKER: Suggestion for action.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: No, Sir, It is not a suggestion. Is there any action plan in this regard?

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We hope that such things should not be taken in a way which divides our society.

It is a point to be pondered over because Amarnath temple lies in Indian territory.

*[English]*

This is in the territory of India, and we are giving help to those people who are going outside the country. I have already explained that a lot of money has also been given to the State Governments to organize the *Yatras* and pilgrimages at different places, as in Nashik and *Kumbh Mela* at Ujjain. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: What about Kailash Mansarovar Yatra?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I think, the Government is giving some assistance in that respect. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, no subsidy or compensation is given. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 307. Shri Jashubhai Dhanabhai Barad—Not present.

Q. No. 308 Shri Ratilal Kalidas Varma—Not present.

Shri Harishchandra Chavan—Not present.

Q. No. 309. Shri Rayapati Sambasiva Rao—Not Present.

Q. No. 310 Shrimati D. Purandeswari.

#### Commodity Boards

\*310. SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board set for promotion of various commodities have not succeeded in developing sufficient competitiveness and are facing the global challenges in the export market;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to revamp the Boards to enable them to face the export challenges effectively?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) The activities of the Commodity Boards cover production, productivity

enhancement, domestic consumption and export promotion both in a developmental as well as a regulatory framework. In an effort to increase competitiveness, the Boards aim to improve all segments of the industry value chain. The efforts of the Boards include, *inter alia*, the increasing of production and productivity to reduce the unit cost of production, post harvest processing, R&D, extension and market development including various export promotion efforts.

Commodity Boards are not export promotion agencies per se. They however promote export oriented activities to improve the competitiveness of their respective commodities by maintaining consistency in quality, creating awareness in target markets, participating in important overseas trade fairs, organizing buyer-seller meets and cupping sessions and by broad promotion. The Boards are reconstituted on a periodic basis and their membership covers the varied range of stakeholders in the concerned industry.

MR. SPEAKER: You will have only one supplementary, if it is brief.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Thank you, Sir.

The Commodity Boards are supposed to be very much accessible to the farmers so that the farmers can avail the promotional programmes of these various Commodity Boards. But when we take chillies into consideration, Andhra Pradesh contributes 60 per cent of the total chilli output. Its contribution to the Spices Board's revenue is 25 per cent. But the Spices Board is situated in Kerala and the chilly growers in Andhra Pradesh are unable to access the promotional activities of the Spices Board. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if the Government would explore the possibility of setting up a Chilly Board in Andhra Pradesh or, otherwise at least a Sub-Spice Board, a fully empowered Sub-Spice Board in Andhra Pradesh to come to the help of the chilly growers in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I appreciate the hon. Member's concern for Andhra Pradesh which produces—what the hon. Member says—60 per cent of chillies. Accessibility to the mechanism of the Board is important. The hon. Member had brought this to my notice before. We are looking into the means of it so that there is greater accessibility of those in Andhra Pradesh to the functionality and the objectives of the Spices Board.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

### Militant Training Camps

\*302. SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:  
SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Naxalite and the Nepalese Maoists are operating their training camps in Bihar and LTTE is imparting training to them as reported in the *Hindustan Times* dated July 19, 2005;

(b) if so, whether Government of Bihar has submitted any report to the Union Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) There are no reports to indicate that CPN (Maoists) are operating training camps in Bihar. Further, available reports also do not suggest that LTTE is imparting training to naxalites in Bihar. However, according to available inputs, some CPN (Maoist) cadres are reported to have received training in the training camps of CPI (Maoists) in some States.

(d) The Government has asked the naxalite affected States to identify and smash naxalite training camps. Besides, vigil and border management along Indo-Nepal border have been strengthened to prevent the spillover of undesirable activities of CPN (Maoists) into the States bordering Nepal including U.P., Bihar and West Bengal.

[English]

### Introduction of Khadi and Hand-made Products by KVIC

\*307. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students in educational institutions have been totally left out from the marketing plan of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the KVIC has explored the possibility of introducing Khadi and hand-made products in various educational institutions in the country;

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

(e) whether any efforts has been made by the Union Government to set up sales outlets in all schools, colleges and universities so as to encourage the sale and use of khadi; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) There is no scheme envisaging direct participation of students in the marketing plan of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC). Students are, however, an important segment of the market. Accordingly, the various missions on khadi and village industries are run to meet the preferences of the youth, including students.

(c) and (d) KVIC requests the State Governments to introduce khadi and polyvastra based products as school uniforms. In addition, Commission helps some educational institutions running consumer stores, in the marketing of khadi and handmade products. During 2003-04 and 2004-05, KVIC conducted 167 and 229 exhibitions respectively in various parts of the country. Many students of local educational institutions also participated in several of these exhibitions.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### Greenery in NCR

\*308. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme to enhance greenery in the National Capital Region (NCR);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of funds likely to be sanctioned by the Government for the said scheme;

(d) whether the Government has consulted State Governments covered under NCR in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) NCR Planning Board has formulated a scheme for development of city forests in the National Capital Region on sites such as waste lands, river banks, sanitary landfill, road side land etc. with a minimum of 4.5 hectares of contiguous area. The scheme is to be implemented by State Governments and their field agencies.

(c) NCR Planning Board will provide financial assistance in the form of grant upto Rs. 50,000 per hectare by way of reimbursement towards expenditure on cost of preparation of land, saplings and maintenance for a period of 3 years. Under the scheme, seven projects involving 229.53 hectares have been sanctioned so far with a total financial assistance of Rs. 114.345 lakhs.

(d) and (e) The Scheme of City Forests was discussed and approved in the meeting of the Board held on 28.10.2004 which was attended by Chief Ministers/Ministers from NCR States, Lt. Governor of Delhi and officials of the States under the NCR.

*[English]*

#### FDI by EU

\*309. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Union (EU) has appreciated the increased growth of the Indian Economy and has urged for removal of hurdles hindering the flow of foreign investment to the country;

(b) if so, whether EU is interested in investing in India;

(c) if so, the nature of hurdles being faced by them; and

(d) the steps being taken to remove these hurdles?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d) In the 5th India-EU Summit held on 8 November 2004, at the Hague, the Netherlands, the European Union (EU) welcomed the policy initiatives made in the Common Minimum Programme and the abiding commitment of the Indian Government to economic reforms for stimulating growth, investment and employment. While the EU has not referred to any specific issues affecting the flow of foreign investment to India, India and the EU have agreed to intensify cooperation and take action to facilitate and expand bilateral trade and investment flows.

#### Indo-Hungary Trade

\*311. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Economic Cooperation Pact has been signed recently between India and Hungary in Budapest;

(b) if so, the details and terms of the agreement;

(c) the exports and imports trade between the two countries during 2003-04 and 2004-05; and

(d) the manner in which the same is likely to increase as a result of the new agreement?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) An agreement was signed between India and the Republic of Hungary in June, 2005. The agreement envisages development of economic relations and identification of new possibilities for further development of economic cooperation between the two countries. Energy sector, electronic and electro technical industry, food processing industry, bio-technology, pharmaceuticals, auto components, electrical equipments and appliances, small and medium size business and science and technology were identified as the areas for long-term cooperation.

(c) and (d) A statement enclosed.

#### *Statement*

The exports from India and the imports from Hungary during 2003-04 and 2004-05 were as follows:

(Value in US \$ Million)

Year	Export	Import
2003-04	91.87	27.32
2004-05	103.73	31.32

The new Agreement is aimed at further developing economic cooperation and bilateral trade between the two countries.

*[Translation]*

#### Export of Leather

\*312. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of leather exported during each of the last three years and the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom, country-wise;

(b) whether the targets fixed for export of leather have been achieved during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the quantum of leather targeted to be exported during the current year; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to enhance the export potential of leather?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The export figures in respect of finished leather for the last three years are as under:

*Export figures of leather during the last three years*

(Value in Million US\$)

Products	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Finished leather	508.83	555.71	577.00

(b) to (d) A combined annual export target for leather and leather products is fixed by the Government every year. The export target for leather and leather products for the year 2005-06 is US \$ 2675 million. The export targets and achievements during the last three years are as under:

(Value in Million US\$)			
Year	Export Target	Actual Export	%Achievement
2002-03	2030	1875.21	92%
2003-04	2000	2216.45	111%
2004-05	2284	2379.44	104%

(e) Government is taking steps to implement the Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDLP), with an outlay of Rs. 400 crore, *inter-alia* for technology upgradation, modernization and expansion of the leather industry as well as for infrastructure development and capacity building. Government is also supporting exports of leather products through the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme and the Market Access Initiative Scheme.

[English]

#### Survey Conducted by NNM

\*313. DR. K. DHANARAJU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the National Nutrition Mission to assess the nutritional deficiencies such as underweight, anaemia etc. amongst the school going children particularly students of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to remove such deficiencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Question does not arise.

(c) To improve the nutritional status of the school going children, the Government is implementing the Mid Day Meal Scheme. For adolescent girls, Kishori Shakti Yojana is being implemented in 2000 blocks in the country at present, under which, *inter alia*, nutrition and health education is also provided. The Government has, recently,

taken a decision to expand this scheme to all the Rural Development Blocks in the country. Besides, Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) is also being implemented in 51 backward districts of the country at present. Under NPAG 6 kg of wheat/rice is provided to underweight adolescent girls. These two schemes are not confined to school going children only.

#### Earthquake Risk Mitigation

\*314. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert committee appointed to make recommendations regarding earthquake risk mitigation has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has shared the recommendations of the expert committee with various States;

(d) if so, the reaction of the States thereto; and

(e) the details of recommendations so far implemented?

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

(b) The Committee of Experts constituted to develop model building byelaws, town and country planning legislation, zoning regulations and development control regulations for earthquake risk mitigation submitted its report in July, 2004.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The State Governments/UT Administrations were advised to set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Development Commissioner/Additional Chief Secretary with Secretary of Disaster Management, Secretary of Urban Development, Chief Town and country Planning Officer and Engineer-in-Chief (Works) as Members to go through the recommendations made in the report of the Expert Committee and adapt them to meet the requirements of the State. The Building Materials

and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) has been entrusted with the responsibility to organize one day workshops in State/UT capitals with the participation of the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations, Development Authorities and selected engineers and officers from Municipal Corporations to assist the State Governments/UT Administrations in the adoption of the recommendations made by the Committee. The BMTPC has organized six workshops so far. 11 State Governments/UT Administrations have constituted the Committee for adoption of the model building byelaws, zoning regulations, development control regulations and town and country planning legislation.

#### **Central Assistance to Social Organisations**

\*315. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central assistance is provided to social organisations and institutions which are engaged in women's welfare programmes in the country;

(b) if so, the assistance received by them during each of the last three years till date, State-wise;

(c) whether any evaluation of work of each of them has been made;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the financial assistance extended to such organizations is properly utilized by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Department of Women and Child Development releases financial assistance to Social/Voluntary Organizations and institutions to implement programmes formulated by the Department for the welfare of women. State-wise and Scheme-wise details of funds released for the last 3 years are available in the respective Annual Reports of the Department and are placed on its website at <http://www.wcd.nic.in>.

(c) to (e) Review of performance of various Organizations and monitoring the utilization of funds is done through periodical, physical and financial performance reports, field visits by officers from the

Department as well as from State Governments/Central & State Social Welfare Boards. Funds are released on the basis of requirements and utilization of funds already sanctioned.

#### **Industrially Backward States**

\*316. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:  
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

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

(a) whether environmental aspects are also considered while establishing new industries in the backward districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the guidelines sent to the State Governments in this regard;

(c) whether there is wide disparity/gap of industrial backwardness amongst various States in the country;

(d) if so, the names of States which are lagging far behind in industrial growth and the reasons therefor;

(e) the industrial growth of each State during the Ninth Plan period, year-wise and State-wise;

(f) the financial/technical assistance provided to each State during the said period, scheme-wise; and

(g) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to give boost to industrial growth of these backward States?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Consideration of environmental aspects is a part and parcel of an industrial project. Zoning and land use regulations as well as environmental legislations (except non-polluting industries) regulate industrial locations.

(c) to (e) The level of disparity/gap year-wise industrial growth and the names of the States are given in the enclosed statement. Major reasons for lagging in industrial growth are infrastructure constraints, size of market, credit facility, entrepreneurial availability etc.

(f) and (g) To give a boost to industrial growth of the backward States, Government of India has initiated a number of policies/schemes which, *inter alia*, include

(i) Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS), (ii) Growth Centre Scheme, (iii) Transport Subsidy Scheme, (iv) North East Industrial Policy (NEIP), (v) Sikkim Industrial Policy, (vi) Special Package Scheme for Jammu & Kashmir, Uttaranchal and Himachal Pradesh. Government has also launched Accelerated Power

Development & Reforms Programme through which funds are released to State Electricity Boards/public utilities for upgrading and strengthening transmission & distribution systems.

The Central assistance released are as under:

Name of the scheme	Period	Total Amount released (Rs. Crore)
North-East Industrial Policy	Till March 2005	313.23
Sikkim's New Industrial Policy	Till March 2005	2.40
Growth Centre Scheme	Till March 2005	522.56
Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS)	Till July 2005	286.71
Package scheme for Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal	Till March 2005	103.00
Transport Subsidy Scheme (reimbursement)	Till 2004-05	907.59

#### *Statement*

*Growth Rate (%) of Gross State Domestic Product fro Manufacturing Sector at Constant Prices (1993-94 prices) During the Ninth Five Year Plan*

Sl.No.	State/UT	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.2	6.0	-0.5	-0.3	8.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-15.2	5.4	-4.5	0.0	7.4
3.	Assam	8.6	-8.7	6.7	-1.1	15.6
4.	Bihar	78.2	-38.3	34.0	-6.1	-15.2
5.	Jharkhand	88.1	5.5	-6.5	-28.9	-14.8
6.	Goa	1.6	51.4	14.0	5.0	10.1
7.	Gujarat	-3.2	8.2	7.2	-1.1	3.2
8.	Haryana	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.6	4.9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5.0	2.2	13.2	16.1	6.8
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.3	6.9	9.8	-15.2	23.0
11.	Karnataka	12.8	18.0	-10.2	2.9	11.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Kerala	-2.1	7.9	7.5	-5.9	-7.6
13.	Madhya Pradesh	12.1	4.1	7.5	6.9	-1.9
14.	Chhattisgarh	41.0	0.0	-25.6	-7.2	4.4
15.	Maharashtra	12.8	-7.4	10.0	-14.9	0.1
16.	Manipur	2.7	11.7	17.8	-9.1	17.2
17.	Meghalaya	-12.3	-6.7	14.2	10.1	4.3
18.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Nagaland	2.4	-59.2	-51.7	12.2	18.3
20.	Orissa	2.6	18.7	14.6	-11.3	-10.9
21.	Punjab	4.6	6.5	5.9	4.8	-2.9
22.	Rajasthan	24.3	-4.5	27.5	-10.4	3.3
23.	Sikkim	0.4	1.1	2.3	1.3	1.3
24.	Tamil Nadu	-1.4	-3.2	9.9	8.7	-8.4
25.	Tripura	2.6	-21.1	22.1	96.6	-23.9
26.	Uttar Pradesh	-4.2	-2.5	0.6	-2.3	1.5
27.	Uttaranchal	-16.2	-26.0	-2.2	47.7	-9.1
28.	West Bengal	8.2	5.5	7.3	-0.1	3.4
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.4	-37.9	1.0	-50.9	5.8
30.	Chandigarh	10.0	3.1	3.8	-1.1	1.5
31.	Delhi	12.7	6.3	4.4	9.1	7.2
32.	Pondicherry	59.8	5.5	-4.2	26.4	8.1

Source: CSO.

#### Vacancies in Para-Military Forces

\*317. KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Para-Military Forces are facing acute shortage of manpower;

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

(c) the total number of posts in the Para-Military Forces lying vacant, force-wise and category-wise, as on date;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to fill up these posts to enable the para-military forces to discharge their duties more effectively;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Due to sanction of new Battalions, a large number



of vacancies in CRPF and SSB have occurred, which are being filled up. Other Central Police Forces are not facing any significant shortage of manpower.

(c) The total number of vacancies force-wise and category-wise are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) to (f) The vacant posts are being filled up by way of promotion and direct recruitment as per laid down policy.

**Statement**

*Details of Vacancies in CRPF*

Sl.No.	Rank	Vacancy
1	2	3

*Vacancies of Class-1 Officers*

1.	ADG	01
2.	IG	01
3.	DIG	04
4.	ADIG	01
5.	Commandant	54
6.	2 I/C	22
7.	Dy. Commandant	195
8.	Asstt. Commandant	640
9.	Medical Officer	269
10.	Dy. F.A.	01
11.	PRO	01
12.	AD (Accts)	03
<b>Total</b>		<b>1192</b>

*Vacancies of Ministerial Staff*

1.	JAD	01
2.	SO/AO	55
3.	Hindi Officer	01
4.	SM/OS	17
5.	INSP (M)	08

1	2	3
6.	Insp (HT)	01
7.	INSP (Steno)	01
8.	SI (Steno)	10
9.	SI (M)	31
10.	ASI (M)	440
11.	ASI (Steno)	159
12.	HC (M)	1491
13.	CT/Daftry	01
14.	Follower/Peon	61
<b>Total</b>		<b>2277</b>

*Vacancies of Signal Staff*

1.	INSP/RO	195
2.	INSP/CRY	12
3.	INSP/TECH	06
4.	INSP/RE	02
5.	SI/RO	657
6.	SI/CRY	27
7.	SI/TECH	175
8.	SI/RF	05
9.	ASI/RO	339
10.	ASI/CRY	08
11.	ASI/TECH	42
12.	ASI/RF	41
13.	HC/RO	235
14.	HC/CRY	205
15.	HC/RF	69
<b>Total</b>		<b>2018</b>

*Vacancies of Executive Staff*

1.	Inspector (Group-B)	711
2.	Sub-Inspector (Group-C)	782

1	2	3
3.	Head Constable (Group-C)	673
4.	Constable (Group-C)	
	(a) For raising 15 new Bns and vacancies of newly sanctioned Institutions.	17718
	(b) Normal wastages/anticipated vacancies.	9311
5.	Enrolled Followers (Group-D)	1170
Total		30365

*Vacancies of Hospital Staff*

1.	Asstt. Matron/Sister-I/C	27
2.	Inspector/Ward Sister/Master	06
3.	Insp/Pharmacist	05
4.	SI/Pharmacist	05
5.	SI/FSN	06
6.	SI/Blood Bank Technician	01
7.	SI/Phychotherapist	01
8.	ASI/Pharmacist	36
9.	ASI/Generator Room Technician	01
10.	HC/Nursing Asstt.	10
11.	HC/Lab Assistant	01
12.	HC/Telephone operator	02
13.	CT/Nursing Asstt/Dressor/Ayah	17
14.	Ward boy/Girl	23
15.	Cook	03
16.	Safai Karamchari	13
17.	Washer Man/Dhobi	02
18.	Chowkidar	02

1	2	3
19.	SFSM	01
20.	Mali	01
Total		163

*Details of Vacancies in SSB*

1.	Director General	01
2.	Addl. Director General	1
3.	Inspector General	01
4.	Dy Inspector General	2
5.	Commandant	30
6.	2nd In Command	21
7.	Deputy Commandant	56
8.	Assistant Commandant	131
9.	Inspector (GD)	217
10.	Sub Inspector (GD)	429
11.	Head Constables (GD)	2486
12.	Naik (GD)	175
13.	Lance Naik (GD)	447
14.	Constable (GD)	9921
15.	Lance Naik (Gardener)	1
16.	Constable (Gardener)	14
17.	Constable (Orderly)	66
18.	Sub Inspector (Pioneer)	8
19.	Head Constable (Electrician)	3
20.	Head Constable (Mason)	2
21.	Head Constable (Carpenter)	1
22.	Naik (Mason)	2
23.	Constable (Mason)	7
24.	Naik (Carpenter)	1

1	2	3
25.	Lance Naik (Carpenter)	1
26.	Constable (Carpenter)	13
27.	Constable (Electrician)	1
28.	Constable (Painter)	13
29.	Constable (Blacksmith)	1
30.	Constable (Plumber)	0
31.	Dy. Commandant (Comm)	2
32.	Assistant Commandant (Tele)	15
33.	Inspector (Tele)	32
34.	Sub. Inspector (Tele)	111
35.	Asstt Sub Inspector (Tele)	234
36.	Head Constable (Tele)	509
37.	Constable (Tele)	102
38.	Sub Inspector (Armr)	13
39.	head Constable (Armr)	44
40.	Naik (Armr)	7
41.	Lance Naik (Armr)	26
42.	CT (Armr)	91
43.	Lance Naik (Cook)	0
44.	Const (Cook)	470
45.	Lance Naik (Dhobi)	1
46.	Const (Dhobi)	226
47.	Lance Naik (Barber)	1
48.	Const (Barber)	113
49.	Const (Safaiwala)	237
50.	Const (Helper)	0
51.	Waiter	2
52.	Asstt Commandant (Min)	2
53.	SM (Clerk)	0

1	2	3
54.	SM (Steno)	0
55.	Inspector (Clerk)	12
56.	Inspector (Steno)	0
57.	Inspector (JHT)	0
58.	Sub-Inspector (Clerk)	40
59.	Sub Inspector (Steno)	6
60.	Asstt Sub Inspector (Steno)	36
61.	Asstt Sub Inspector (Clerk)	47
62.	Head Constable (Clerk)	120
63.	Dy Commandant (SMO)	13
64.	Asstt Commandant (SMO)	1
65.	Sub Inspector (Comp)	24
66.	Asstt. Sub-Inspector (Lab. Tech.)	1
67.	Asstt Sub Inspector (Radiographer)	1
68.	Asstt Sub Inspector (Comp)	34
69.	Asstt Sub Inspector (Pharmacist)	13
70.	Head Constable (Medics)	1
71.	CT (Lab Assistant)	13
72.	Const (Medics)	4
73.	Nursing Orderly	20
74.	Asstt Sub Inspector (Vety)	6
75.	Head Constable (Vety)	46
76.	Constable (Vety)	33
77.	Sub Inspector (MT)	20
78.	Sub Inspector (Mech)	19
79.	Asstt Sub Inspector (Driver)	4
80.	Head Constable (Driver/Writer)	121
81.	Head Constable (Workshop/Mech)	93
82.	Naik (Driver)	0
83.	Lance Naik (Driver)	19

1	2	3
84.	Constable (Driver/DR)	593
85.	Sub Inspector (Tailor)	1
86.	Head Constable (Tailor)	1
87.	Lance Naik (Tailor)	0
88.	Constable (Tailor)	33
89.	Lance Naik (Cobbler)	1
90.	Constable (Cobbler)	31
91.	Const (Water Carrier)	206
<b>Total Posts</b>		<b>17901</b>

*Details of Vacancies in CISF*

Sl.No.	Rank	Category	Vacancy
1	2	3	4
1.	IG	GD	02
2.	DIG	GD	03
3.	ADIG	GD	01
4.	Sr.Co.	GD	18
5.	Sr.CO	Fire	01
6.	CO	GD	17
7.	CO	Fire	02
8.	DC	GD	06
9.	DC	Fire	01
10.	AC	GD	153
11.	AC	JAO	15
12.	AC	Fire	03
13.	SI	GD	354
14.	ASI	Min	76
15.	HC	Min	249
16.	ASI	GD	43
17.	HC	GD	122

1	2	3	4
18.	Const	GD	2680
19.	Const	Fire	24
20.	Coast	Dvr	421
21.	Follower	Gp 'D'	31
<b>Total</b>			<b>4222</b>

*Details of Vacancies in Assam Rifle*

Sl.No.	Rank	Vacant
1	2	3
1.	GD	2738
2.	CLK	87
3.	PA	40
4.	COMN	0
5.	EME	132
6.	ENGR	260
7.	MED	22
8.	AEC	6
9.	AOC	0
10.	ASC	2
11.	APTC	5
12.	RT	2
13.	HINDI (SM)	4
14.	TDMN	0
15.	Recruit Newly Reported at ARTC & S	0
16.	Recruit Provisionally Selected but not yet Reported	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>3292</b>

*Details of Vacancies in Border Security Force*

1.	GP 'A' Exe (GD)	512
2.	GP 'B' & 'C' Exe (GD)	1052

1	2	3
3.	GP 'B' & 'C' Exe (Corn)	688
4.	Tradesmen	127
5.	Followers	457
6.	Water Wing (Tech)	491
7.	Printing Press	2
8.	PHO (GOS-Civilian)	0
9.	Combatised Min	642
10.	Non Combatised Min	47
11.	Stenographic	63
12.	Other Non Min Comb	7
13.	Pad	114
14.	Law Officers	14
15.	Engineering	103
16.	Air Wing (Tech)	103
17.	Medical	199
18.	Veterinary	21
<b>Total</b>		<b>4642</b>

*Details of Vacancies in ITBP*

1.	DIG (GD)	01
2.	AC (GD)	31
3.	AC (Telecom)	03
4.	AC (Engineer)	03
5.	Director (Medical)	01
6.	AC (MO)	43
7.	AC (TPT)	03
8.	CVO (SG)	01
9.	AC (JA)	01
10.	DC (Ord.)	01
11.	AC (Armr)	01

1	2	3
12.	AD (OL)	01
13.	Dy. CAO	01
<b>GD Cadre</b>		
	SM	12
	INSP	301
	Sub. Insp	24
	HC	0
	CT	612
	<b>Total</b>	<b>949</b>
<b>PNR Cadre</b>		
	INSP/OVSR	0
	SI/OVSR	9
	SI/PNR	0
	HC/PNR	0
	CT/PNR	21
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>EDN Cadre</b>		
	INSP	0
	SI	16
	HC	18
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>CM Cadre</b>		
	INSP/CM	2
	SI/CM	0
	HC/CM+LDC	54
	SM/Steno	0
	INSP/STENO	2
	SI/Steno+	10
	Steno Gr. II+	
	ASI/Steno	

1	2	3
	INSP/ACCTTS	1
	Total	69
	<b>HT Cadre</b>	
	INSP/HT	7
	SI/HT	1
	Total	8
	<b>Cobbler Cadre</b>	
	HC	0
	CT	3
	Total	3
	<b>Armourer Cadre</b>	
	INSP	2
	SI	0
	HC	3
	CT	10
	Total	15
	<b>Followers</b>	
	Cook	14
	W.C.	3
	WM	6
	Barber	6
	S.K.	15
	Total	44
	<b>Telecom Cadre</b>	
	SM (RO/RT)	0
	INSP/RO	0
	INSP/RT	0
	SI/RO	3
	SI/RT	1

1	2	3
	HC/RT	42
	HC/RO	43
	CT/LM	8
	Total	97
	<b>MT Cadre</b>	
	INSP	0
	SI	0
	HC	18
	CT	38
	Total	56
	<b>MM Cadre</b>	
	INSP	0
	SI	0
	HC	9
	CT	6
	Total	15
	<b>AT Cadre</b>	
	INSP	0
	SI	5
	HC	1
	CT	6
	Total	12
	<b>EDP Cell</b>	
	INSP	2
	SI	1
	ASI+HC	0
	Total	3
	<b>Printing Press</b>	
	INSP	0

1	2	3
	HC	0
	CT	1
	Total	1
<b>Non-Combatized Civilian NGO</b>		
	Assistant	1
	UDC	0
	Total	1
<b>G. Total</b>		<b>1337</b>

*[Translation]*

#### **Infiltration Through Rivers and Canals**

\*318. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:  
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to seal the entry points through the rivers and canals along the Bangladesh border to check illegal infiltration;

(b) whether in recent years there has been an increase in the cases of infiltration from such areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has made any assessment with regard to the total length of such entry points; and

(e) if so, the details of the safety measures taken so far in such areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) The Government has taken several measures to check infiltration by sealing the entry points through the river and canals along the Indo-Bangladesh Border, wherever feasible.

(b) and (c) The riverine areas being unfenced, such areas are prone to infiltration.

(d) and (e) Out of total 4096 kms length of Indo-Bangladesh Border, approximately 1116 kms of the International border is riverine. Riverine segments of the International Border are being dominated by BSF deploying boats and vessels. Troops deployed on the International border are maintaining surveillance over riverine areas by carrying out regular patrolling by boats and vessels. BSF has also deployed three floating BOPs and provided four fast patrol crafts with each BOP to dominate the riverine areas in West Bengal.

*[English]*

#### **Registration of SSI**

\*319. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the registration for setting up Small Scale Industries is compulsory;

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

(c) the kind of benefits that accrue to the registered SSIs; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to create awareness among the people for the registration of their small scale industries?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The registered small scale industries (SSI) are entitled to the benefits of the schemes and programmes being implemented by the Central Government.

(d) The State Governments and Union Territories are responsible for SSI registration. The Central Government, through various types of training and development programmes organised by its Small Industries Service Institutes and their branches located in the States, creates awareness among entrepreneurs for registration of their SSI units.

**Opening of NVs**

\*320. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government conducts periodical review of the Navodaya Vidyalayas to see that the envisaged objectives of these Vidyalayas are being fulfilled;

(b) if so, the details of review alongwith action taken thereupon;

(c) whether Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened in all the districts of the country as envisaged in the National Education Policy, 1986;

(d) if not, names of the districts where Navodaya Vidyalayas have not been opened so far alongwith reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which Navodaya Vidyalaya is likely to be opened in each district of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Govt. of India had constituted a Committee in June 2001 for suggesting relevant changes in the Management Structure and Operating Mechanisms to bring about all round improvement in the performance of Navodaya Vidyalayas. Statement -I giving main findings/recommendations of the Review Committee and action taken thereon is enclosed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) The Government of Tamil Nadu has not accepted the scheme of Navodaya Vidyalayas. There are 82 districts in other States/UTs where Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas have not been opened so far. Of these, the 31 districts listed in Statement-II are those where the Government has sanctioned the establishment of JNV but the school is not functional either because the land is not available or for other administrative reasons. The list of Statement-III gives details of the 51 districts where Government has not sanctioned a JNV. The Government is committed to opening a JNV in every district in the country. However the actual number of sanctions in every financial year will depend *inter-alia* on State Government's concurrence and availability of resources.

**Statement I**

*Main Findings/Recommendations of Expert Committee Under the Chairmanship of Shri Y.N. Chaturvedi and Action Taken thereon*

Sl.No.	Findings/Recommendations	Action taken
1	2	3
1.	The analysis of the students strength in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas show that the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti has been more than meticulous in fulfilling the requirement of reservation for various categories	No action required.
2.	The results of X and XII class Board examinations of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas have been very good. However, the performance in the Board Examination is not the only criteria for judging academic performance	Exhaustive action plan has been prepared and implemented to achieve quality performance by the students. The quality of the results substantially improved. Other action taken are: (1) Appointment of staff in JNV, (2) Cluster monitoring system, (3) Analysis of academic performance of students in Board Exam during Principals Conference, and (4) Award to Principals and Teachers for commendable work.



1	2	3
3.	IIM, Ahmedabad report indicates that 80% students and their families are appreciative of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas. 75% of the students passing out from the Vidyalayas are pursuing higher education.	Vidyalayas have been directed to open a "Career Guidance Corner" in the Library and to constitute a career counselling committee for providing career guidance to the students. Teachers have been deputed for undergoing Post Graduate Diploma in guidance and counselling at RIE Mysore.
4.	Over all JNV selection Test mechanism has been very fair and objective and has won wide acceptance	No action required.
5.	18 students compete against each seat. This speaks for the success of the scheme and is also indicative of the faith of the parents in admission system.	No action required.
6.	Publicity of Test and supply of application forms through Panchayats and Primary Schools	Wide publicity of JNVST is being ensured through Print and electronic media. The message reaches up to Gram-panchayat level for test.
7.	If the question paper for the Test is changed every two years, no pattern is allowed to emerge for false coaching centres etc.	Objective type question paper with multiple choice system for JNVSTs has already been introduced and pattern will be reviewed periodically.
8.	Since there is criticism that selected students have inadequate language skills, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas have to assume responsibility for improving language skills of the students admitted through JNVSTs.	Instructions have been issued to vidyalayas to strengthen communication skill of students as a regular component of co-curricular activities followed at Vidyalaya. Co-curricular activities have been systematized to lay emphasis on following: (i) Language skills, i.e. communication (ii) Computer integrated learning (iii) Creativity in Art and performing art (iv) Science promotion
9.	Special screening of the doubtful cases of rural category by the District Magistrate	Such cases are being scrutinized meticulously at Vidyalaya level on the basis of certificates issued by the competent officers to the candidates.
10.	Though dropout in higher classes does not necessarily indicate deficiencies in the scheme, it is recommended that the infrastructure create at a larger cost should not be allowed to remain unutilised due to vacant seats.	Lateral entry tests for admission in class IX has been introduced with effect from academic year 2003-04 to fill vacant seats. Lateral entry of students to class XI has also been introduced from 2005-06.
11.	It is not recommended to increase the intake in class VI, since this would involve additional accommodation and recruitment of more teachers.	No action required.

1	2	3
12.	Lateral admission in class XI is not recommended in view of the adjustment problems of students in residential culture and also because of medium of instruction.	It has been decided to introduce lateral entry of students in Class XI also based on their performance in CBSE/ State Board exams from the academic year 2005-06 for optimum utilization of resources.
13.	To ensure optimum utilization of the infrastructure, lateral admission in class IX is recommended to the extent of vacancies. Since the number of vacancies will be small and vary from school to school, no reservation of any category will be feasible. The admission through such entry will have to be in the medium of English/Hindi.	Admission for Lateral entry into class IX has been conducted in medium of English/Hindi. Vacant seats in reservation category are filled with same categories.
14.	Admission test paper for class IX should be prepared by the CBSE, the test conducted and the admission finalized on the basis of test by the vidyalayas concerned.	Admission test paper for admission to class IX is prepared by CBSE, Evaluation work taken up by ROs and results declared.
15.	The possibility of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas offering affiliation both with the State Board and Central Board has been found to be devoid of merit. It would seriously undermine the concept of national identity and uniformity, it would also create problems of the medium of instructions. Hence not recommended.	No action required.
16.	Management of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti at National level is strongly supported.	No Action required.
17.	In order to ensure that delay in meetings of the Samiti or its Executive Committee not result in delay in decision on implementation issues, it is recommended that Addl. Secretary in the Department of Education should be designated Vice-chairman of the Samiti and executive powers should be delegated to him as in the KVS.	It has been decided that meetings of Executive Committee will be convened after every three months and the meetings of General Body of the Samiti will be convened after every six months. At present, Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development is the Vice-Chairman of the Samiti.
18.	Since Samiti does not have expertise in many key areas like training, sports, computer literacy act, it is recommended that the Samiti should either create positions at the level of Joint/Deputy Director for about half a dozen such areas or should appoint experts on tenure basis as Consultant for each of such areas.	Samiti is taking the help of professionals in various areas like teacher training, Adolescent Education Programme and computer literacy for students. Samiti has also engaged an Advocate of Supreme Court of India to assist the Samiti in dealing with matters relating to court cases as well as legal matters.
19.	It is recommended that school should attempt to give the contract of catering/mess through competitive bidding to persons having diploma in nutrition or catering.	All the Vidyalayas are managing the mess through the regular staff already appointed for this purpose. The present system is considered satisfactory.

1	2	3
20.	Wherever good consumer or cooperative bazaars available, they should be inspected by the regional officer and on being found suitable, the neighbouring district vidyalayas permitted to purchase articles rations from these societies.	The system of procuring items from cooperative bazaars is being followed by the vidyalayas.
21.	Similarly arrangements may also be made for procurement of cooking gas, mild and uniforms for students.	The system of procuring items from cooperative bazaars is being followed by the vidyalayas.
22.	House-system should be reorganized hostel-wise, a teacher/housemaster should be made responsible for one hostel instead of present system, he should be assisted by a part-time matron/assistant who could be one of the wives of a teacher or a contract employee.	The existing House system in the JNVs is under review. The same will be reorganized in accordance with available hostel buildings. Part time lady matrons are being appointed in schools.
23.	Girl's hostel should be provided with separate boundary wall and security staff at the gate.	Basing on the proposals received for construction of separate compound walls for girls hostels, need based sanctions are issued within the available financial resources.
24.	Each school should have a boundary wall and Security guards should be employed at the gate for monitoring and controlling of movements of children.	Need based sanctions are issued within the available financial resources for construction of boundary walls. Vidyalayas have also been authorized to make arrangements for proper safety and security of students out of fees collected.
25.	Part-time Doctor should come every alternate day for at least two hours. Similarly the Psychologist would also be engaged as a Counsellor. A second Nurse is to be provided wherever the existing Nurse is a male candidate. Remuneration of part-time Doctor and Psychologist as Counsellor should be around Rs. 5000/-per month.	Principals have been authorized to engage an additional female Staff Nurse on contract basis in the JNVs where a male Staff Nurse is working. The remuneration of part-time Doctor has been increased to Rs. 1000/-per month.
26.	Service conditions of the teachers are not attractive. Working hours are also longer. Teachers should be compensated by some financial facilities for these handicaps.	Teachers in Navodaya Vidyalayas have been extended pay scales and allowances as approved by the Government of India. They are also provided free accommodation and education of their wards in the Vidyalaya. There is no proposal at present to provide any additional financial incentives.
27.	The teachers of Navodaya Vidyalayas should be brought under pension scheme as applicable to KVS.	The proposal for extension of pension benefits to employees has not been approved by the Government as a matter of policy.

1	2	3
28.	The Government should consider sanctioning rural area allowances to the teachers and other employees of Navodaya Vidyalayas.	There is no proposal at present to provide any additional financial incentives to the employees of Navodaya Vidyalayas.
29.	Where the vehicle has not been provided, the Principal should be authorized to engage a vehicle on daily hire up to 7 days in a month.	Principals have been authorized to engage a vehicle on contract basis in those Vidyalayas where vehicles have not been provided or have been condemned.
30.	Mostly learned persons in and around the district should be used for panel inspections. The panel should include people with diverse backgrounds like administration, medical etc., to look after various aspects of the school management.	Persons from various functional areas and experience are being included in the panel for inspections of Vidyalayas.
31.	This panel should look into the earlier reports and focus on not more than 6-8 priority items.	Panel inspection reports received are being analysed from angles of various components, e.g. Academics, residential etc.
32.	A fee of Rs. 200/-per month should be collected from the parents who earn more than Rs. 24000/ per annum. There is no need for exempting any social categories basing on the caste or community. It is a purely economic decision to be judged on the consideration of capacity of the families to pay irrespective of their description of the society.	Decision has been taken for charging fees from the students of JNVs, and orders issued on 01.8.2003. Fee is being charged @ Rs. 200/-per month from students of class IX to XII, excluding students of SC/ST, girls, disabled and the students below poverty line.
33.	Such income collected through fees, should be kept exclusively at the disposal of the vidyalaya for various developmental activities.	The fee collected is being kept in a separate head of account named "Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi" Orders issued to Principal to utilize "Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi" for the development programmes of schools.
34.	Opening of more new Navodaya Vidyalayas should be kept in abeyance for next three years and during this time, available resource should be utilized to construct the buildings for the 98 schools functioning in temporary accommodation.	While sanctioning of the new JNVs, Samiti is taking all possible care to ensure that the minimum basic infrastructural facilities required for starting the Vidyalaya is made available by the State Government authorities. Special attention is being paid to ensure that the Vidyalaya already sanctioned are made operation at the earliest possible by vigorously pursuing with the State Government authorities to make available suitable temporary accommodation with other basic facilities to run the Vidyalaya smoothly.
35.	Responsibility for recruitment of teachers should be given to an autonomous recruitment board, which could be common for both KVS & NVS.	At present, the recruitment/selection of teachers is being done by outside agency like Ed. CIL etc. This system is found to be satisfactory and no change is contemplated for the present.

1	2	3
36.	The recruitment board should have a full time Chairman assisted by part time members.	No permanent recruitment board has been constituted.
37.	Recruitment being made at school level should be continued except in North-East due to the insurgency problems and possible linkage of local persons with insurgency outfit.	Appointment to non-teaching posts at school level are being done by the Principals locally. In case of north eastern States, necessary precautions is being taken to avoid people having linkage/contacts with insurgency outfits.
38.	The transfer policy for teachers formulated by Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti is good.	No action is required.
39.	Teachers should be transferred normally after seven years—there should be a fixed term of three years for posting in north east. Teachers should not be posted within 200 kms from their native place. This restriction should also apply to non-teaching staff. In north east teaching and non-teaching staff should be posted from the same district except Assam.	A fixed tenure of three years has been prescribed for teachers posted in North East Region. Teachers are not being posted in their native districts.
40.	A transfer policy for non-teaching staff should also be finalized.	Transfer of non-teaching staff is also being done through counselling procedures.
41.	Attention needs to be placed to learning oriented which does not seem to have been attended so far.	Focus is shifted to learning adequate care is being taken to ensure learning centered teaching activity and inter active teaching.
42.	Emphasis should be laid on speaking and reading skills. For every class sufficiently large number of books could be identified and divided into sub-categories. Students should be asked to choose one book from each category and present a summary in a seminar in his class. Speaking skills particularly are more important with regard to third language.	As per new guidelines (in respect of CCA activities) circulated, second week of the month has been kept reserved for organizing CCAs pertaining to development of communication abilities/skills. These CCAs are being successfully organized, as monitored through the reports received from cluster incharges.
43.	Navodaya Vidyalayas should shift from evaluation through marks to evaluation through grades. The grades should have a provision for the assessment of the participation of students in co-curricular activities. This should be done for all the classes from VI to IX.	Internal examination for all non-board classes excluding class-VI was conducted as a common examination through ROs from annual examination 2004. CCE being implemented in JNVs, grading is being used while assessing co-scholastic activities. In scholastic activities, grading will be introduced after having received guidelines from CBSE.
44.	The teaching method needs urgent reform. Intensive training programmes are to be	Training programmes for newly recruited teachers are being conducted at Navodaya Leadership Institutes. Also

1

2

3

organized for teachers to shift from lecturing to talking manner.

training programmes for identified teachers (with low output in CBSE exam) are being taken up by different regions.

45. There is a wide spread perception among teachers that they are over burdened. While there is no over burden, the tendency of Samiti to prescribe everything good as laid for such an impression. Therefore, co-curricular activities should be divided into three or four groups. Each student should be asked to choose one activity and he should be assessed on that activity.

Vidyalayas have been communicated in detail about choosing CCAs to be organized in their Vidyalayas in the fields of science promotion, communication abilities skills, ICT and in art and performing art. They have been asked to ensure maximum participation from students.

46. To make SUPW, more meaningful, each class should be divided into groups consisting of 5-6 students and they should be asked to take care of cleanliness and beautification etc.

To inculcate the habit of dignity of labour, children are entrusted with responsibilities of cleanliness of hostels and schools.

47. For widening mental horizons of the students, Vidyalaya should invite eminent people from different professions to address the children.

Eminent people of different professions are being invited at JNVs, though such a schedule of lectures, twice in a month has not been provided in the school calendar. It has been followed during 2004-05 as per the reports received.

48. Syllabus conceived by Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti in computers is unrealistic; students should be taught to handle basic things like Windows/Sending and reaching e-mails and access to internet etc.

All Students of Navodaya Vidyalayas are taught the use of basic application of MS Word and Power Point. Besides teaching the operating system i.e. windows, they are also taught use of Internet and sending E-mails.

49. The migration should not be implemented for schools affected by insurgency—aggravating indiscipline and the schools which are functioning in temporary accommodation.

Migration linkage have been reconsidered in such JNVs.

50. A small number of concrete actions for pace-setting activities should be taken up instead of a large number of general ideas.

Children of neighbouring schools are being trained in computer education programme, environment improvement projects, commutation of resources, and adult literacy programme.

51. Teacher Training Institutions on regional basis should be set up for Navodaya Vidyalaya jointly with KVS or may be separately. The focus of training should be on content, teaching technology, value education and computer literacy etc.

For providing inservice training to teachers, five training institutes named 'Navodaya Leadership Institutes' have been set up at Chandigarh, Ghaziabad, Goa, Guntur and Ranga Reddy. These are presently manned by experienced Principals and Assistant Directors of the Samiti. Assistance of out side experts is obtained in such courses.

1	2	3
52.	Though the sports and physical education is important and desirable, it should be considered sufficient if students participate regularly with enthusiasm in sports, instead of aiming at achieving excellence.	Mass participation of students in sports and games at Vidyalaya level is being encouraged. Every student attends morning PT, Yoga and in selected games in the evening.
53.	While training in Yoga, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti should carefully screen the Yoga institutions and approve only standard ones.	Special Yoga training programme has been started in selected Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas of the country in collaboration with Kaivalyadham Lonavala.

**Statement II****Status of Non-Functional Navodaya Vidyalayas in the Country as on 12.08.2005 (District-Wise)**

Sl.No.	State	District/JNV Non-functional	Year of Sanctioned	Reason for non-functional status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kamang	2005-06	Temporary accommodation made available recently. Scholl opened from 2005-06.
2.	Bihar	Rohtas	2001-02	Temporary accommodation not available
3.	Bihar	Lakhisarai	2003-04	Temporary accommodation not available
4.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	2004-05	Temporary accommodation not available
5.	Gujarat	Dangs	2002-03	Temporary accommodation not available
6.	Gujarat	Anand	2005-06	JNVST yet to be conducted.
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	2001-02	Temporary accommodation not available
8.	Jharkhand	Jamtara	2002-03	Temporary accommodation not available
9.	Kerala	Waynad	2004-05	Temporary accommodation not available
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	2004-05	Sanctioned recently during August 2004 only. Temporary accommodation yet to take over.
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	2004-05	JNVST conducted on 31st July 2005 likely to be functional soon.
12.	Mizoram	Mamit	2003-04	Temporary accommodation not available
13.	Mizoram	Aizwal	2002-03	Temporary accommodation not available
14.	Mizoram	Kolasib	2002-03	Temporary accommodation not available
15.	Mizoram	Chimtupui (Lawngtlai)	1992-93	Closed down due to less enrolment and on administrative reasons.

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Mizoram	Lunglei	1987-88	Closed down due to less enrolment and on administrative reasons.
17.	Mizoram	Saiha	2005-06	JNVST conducted on 31st July 2005 likely to be functional soon.
18.	Mizoram	Champhai	2005-06	Temporary accommodation not available
19.	Nagaland	Kiphire	2005-06	Temporary accommodation not available
20.	Orissa	Nayagarh	2005-06	JNVST yet to be conducted.
21.	Sikkim	East Sikkim	2005-06	JNVST conducted on 31st July 2005 likely to be functional soon.
22.	Tripura	North Tripura	2002-03	Temporary accommodation not available
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Sharawasti	2002-03	Temporary accommodation not available
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	2003-04	Temporary accommodation not available
25.	Uttaranchal	Dehradun	2002-03	Temporary accommodation not available.
26.	Uttaranchal	Pauri Garhwal	2005-06	JNVST conducted on 31st July 2005 likely to be functional soon.
27.	West Bengal	Hooghly	2004-05	Temporary accommodation is under renovation
28.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	2005-06	JNVST conducted on 31st July 2005 likely to be functional soon.
29.	West Bengal	Bankura	2005-06	JNVST conducted on 31st July 2005 likely to be functional soon.
30.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	2005-06	JNVST conducted on 31st July 2005 likely to be functional soon.
31.	West Bengal	Birbhum	2005-06	JNVST not conducted.
Total 31				

**Statement III***List of Districts where JNVs have not been opened*

Sl.No.	State	Sl. No. of Districts	Name of District
1	2	3	4
1.	Chhattisgarh	1.	Jashpur
		2.	Kanker
		3.	Kawardha

1	2	3	4
		4.	Koriya (Baikunthpur)
2.	Madhya Pradesh	5.	Umariya
		6.	Burhanpur
3.	Orissa	7.	Jagatsingpur
		8.	Jhajpur
		9.	Deogarh
		10.	Bargarh
		11.	Bhadrak



1	2	3	4
4.	Andhra Pradesh	12.	Hyderabad
5.	Delhi	13.	East Delhi
		14.	West Delhi
		15.	North Delhi
		16.	South Delhi
		17.	Central Delhi
		18.	North East Delhi
		19.	South East Delhi
6.	Haryana	20.	Fatehabad
7.	Uttar Pradesh	21.	Deoria
		22.	Rampur
		23.	Hamirpur
		24.	Ghaziabad
8.	Bihar	25.	Arwal
9.	Jharkhand	26.	Simdega
10.	West Bengal	27.	Cooch Bihar
		28.	Dakshin Dinajpur
		29.	Howrah
		30.	Malda
		31.	West Midnapur
		32.	Dakshin 24 Pargana
		33.	Purulia
		34.	Kolkata (New District)
11.	Gujarat	35.	Amreli
		36.	Ahmedabad
		37.	Narmada
		38.	Navsari
		39.	Valsad

1	2	3	4
12.	Maharashtra	40.	Mumbai
		41.	Mumbai Suburban
		42.	Dhule
		43.	Bhandara
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	44.	Kurung Kumey
		45.	Upper Dibang Valley
14.	Assam	46.	Dhubri
		47.	Nagaon
		48.	North Cachhar Hills
		49.	Bongaigaon
15.	Nagaland	50.	Dimapur
		51.	Zonobuto

Note: The position is including the newly created Districts and excluding the Tamil Nadu State.

#### **Categorisation of Orissa as B-1 State**

3126. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has made a request to the Centre to categorise Orissa as a B-1 State; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, requests have been received in the past from the State Government of Orissa to categorize Orissa as B-1 State for 75% central funding under the Scheme for modernization of State Police Forces. A proposal to revise this Scheme including re-categorization of the States, is under consideration of the Government.

#### **Mega City Project in West Bengal**

3127. SHRIMATI MINATI SEN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government representatives are the member of Recommendation Committee on the Mega City Project;

(b) If so, whether in presence of the Central Government representatives, the works relating to roads, flyovers, drinking water, drainage systems, housing etc. in West Bengal were finalised by the Recommendation Committee;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the project for water, traffic & transportation and housing and regional development have been cleared by the Government of West Bengal;

(e) if so, whether upon introduction of National Urban Renewal Mission, the Government has imposed various conditions that stand as hindrance in the completion of Mega City Scheme; and

(f) if so, the facts thereof and reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir, as per the guidelines for Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities, representatives of Central and State Governments are members of State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) for each mega city including Kolkata.

(b) Yes, Sir, all urban infrastructure projects for Kolkata Mega City are sanctioned by the SLSC for Kolkata Mega City.

(c) As per available information, the following components were sanctioned by the SLSC:-

	(Rs. in crore)
Component	Estimated cost
Water supply project	453.31
Traffic & transportation	370.50
Sewerage & Drainage	50.95
Solid Waste Management	21.59
Housing & Area Development	329.56
Commercial projects	35.70
Bustee improvement	3.43
Environmental improvement & restoration	2.31
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1267.35</b>

(d) As per the guidelines for Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities, projects are sanctioned by the SLSC and not required to be cleared by the State Government.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. Central share of funds is to be provided for completion of on-going projects/schemes sanctioned under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities.

#### Revival of Closed Sick SSI Units

3128. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines to Scheduled Commercial Banks, for their revival of closed and sick SSI units, especially for militant affected State like Jammu and Kashmir and North East States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of closed SSI units declared sick in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years, till date?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued detailed guidelines in January 2002 to all scheduled commercial banks on rehabilitation of sick small scale industries (SSI) in the country, including those in Jammu and Kashmir and the North Eastern States. These guidelines include, *inter alia*, change in the definition of sick SSI units, norms for deciding their viability, concessional finance, etc.

(c) As per the latest data compiled by the RBI from the scheduled commercial banks, the number of sick SSI units in Jammu and Kashmir, as at the end of March, 2002, 2003 and 2004 were 2438, 2114 and 309 respectively.

#### Ban on Use of Benzene in Diamond Industry

3129. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government has banned the use of benzene in diamond industry;

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

(c) the stand of the Union Government on the ban on benzene?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of Gujarat has already banned the use of Benzene and substances containing Benzene by Notification No. G.N.L. & E.D. No. GR/GUJ/40/FAC/1090/557-N-E dated 15th February, 1995, in the process of

- (i) Manufacturing of varnishes, Paints and thinners.
- (ii) Cleaning and degreasing operations.

It includes the diamond industry also.

Use of Benzene to mark rough diamonds may lead to hazardous impact on the health of the workers. Diamond trade in the country supports ban of Benzene causing health hazard. The Union Government may support the stand taken to prevent health hazards.

*[Translation]*

#### Introduction of Mono Rail

3130. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to introduce mono rail in various cities of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to introduce mono rail in some cities of Gujarat also; and

(c) if so, the time by which such mono rail is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Government of India has not received any proposal from any State Government to introduce monorail.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

*[English]*

#### Assistance to IHHL by STC

3131. SHRI M. APPADURAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether STC (State Trading Corporation) has provided assistance to M/s. India Household and Healthcare Ltd. (IHHL) to promote LG Business in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith terms and conditions finalized between STC and IHHL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (STC) had signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with M/s. India Household & Healthcare Ltd. (IHHL), Bangalore on 26.03.2004 initially for a period of one year extendable further on mutual consent of parties, for import of Skin care, Body care & other Health care products of LG Care, Korea. As per the MOU, the STC has offered to provide letter of credit facility for import of goods up to an amount of Rs. 100 crore during 2004-05, subject to fulfilling the prescribed conditions. But actually goods worth Rs. 17 crores only were imported so far through this arrangement. The entire imported goods have been delivered to the party against full payment. The basic terms & conditions of MOU are that imports will be effected against submission of 20% Earnest Money Deposit by the party against each indent and goods will be delivered either on High Seas or Ex-bonded Warehouse or Ex-Godown on receipt of full payment of material.

*[Translation]*

#### Theft of Vehicles

3132. SHRI MANOJ KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of vehicles stolen are not traceable in Delhi during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to tackle this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) Yes, Sir. Details of the cases of stolen vehicles reported in Delhi during the years 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 (unto 31st July) are indicated below:

Year	Cases reported	Number of vehicles not recovered so far
2002	7434	5422
2003	7444	5868
2004	8873	6890
2005 (Upto 31st July)	4906	4063

(b) The main reasons for the stolen vehicles not being traced out are that the auto-lifters dispose of such vehicles in far-off places including North Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir and Nepal from where recovery of such vehicles is difficult; and failure of the Transport Departments of States to follow the provisions of rules regarding registration of vehicles meticulously.

(c) The steps taken by Delhi Police to tackle the problem of auto-theft in Delhi include formation of Anti-Auto-Theft-Squad in each district; exercising proper vigilance at the border check posts; deployment of policemen in plain cloths to collect intelligence; collection of data regarding auto lifters; deployment of decoy vehicles to nab the auto lifters; exchange of intelligence with neighbouring States; etching the number of vehicles on windshields; use of SMS service to facilitate recovery/linking of stolen vehicles; use of Zonal Integrated Police Network (ZIPNET) with districts of neighbouring States for online exchange of information, etc.

#### **Killing of Personnel of PMF by Terrorists**

3133. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons of CRPF and other para-military forces killed in the terrorist attacks on their camps during each of the last three years, Force-wise;

(b) whether their dependents have applied for jobs on compassionate grounds;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total number of applications are pending; and

(e) the time by which such applications are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The number of personnel of Central Police Forces (CPFs) killed in terrorist attack on their camps during each of the last three years, force-wise is given below:

Force	Year wise No. of personnel killed		
	2002	2003	2004
CRPF	14	04	23
BSF	05	07	01
CISF	Nil	02	Nil
SSB	02	Nil	01

(b) and (c) The number of dependents of CPFs personnel killed in such attacks, who have applied for job on compassionate grounds is as under:

CRPF	—	14
BSF	—	04
CISF	—	02
SSB	—	01

(d) and (e) 19 pending applications are at various stages of processing. As employment to suitable candidates will be provided subject to availability of vacancies, therefore, it is not possible to set out a time frame.

*[English]*

#### **Sale and Purchase of Agricultural Land**

3134. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale and purchase of agricultural land has been banned in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to ban the sale and purchase of farm houses which are using agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that it has issued orders on 1st June 2005 to the effect that neither sale deeds nor general power of attorneys will be registered in respect of small plots of agricultural land for patently non-agricultural purposes.

(c) and (d) In cases of farm houses being used for non-agricultural purposes or where structures are constructed more than the permissible limit, action under Section 81 of the Delhi Land Reforms Act 1954 is initiated by the concerned Revenue Assistant and during the pendency of action under Section 81 or subsequent vesting of the land in Gaon Sabha, no sale is permitted.

*[Translation]*

#### **Setting up of Technical Universities**

3135. SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up some new technical universities in the various parts of the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Dispatch of Fireworks in Sivakasi**

3136. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether manufacturers of fireworks and crackers at Sivakasi in Tamil Nadu are dispatching more quantity of fireworks and crackers per invoice without caring for dealers per day holdings and violating the provisions of Explosive Act and Rules;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to strictly implement the provisions of Explosive Act and Rules;

(d) the names of the manufacturers and dealers booked for violating the provisions of the Explosive Act and Rules during each of the last five years; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against each of them so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (c) Rule 7 of the Explosives Rules, 1983 specifies that the explosives delivered or dispatched shall in no case exceed the quantity which the person to whom they are delivered or dispatched is authorized to possess with or without a licence under these Rules. The fireworks and crackers manufactured at Sivakasi in Tamil Nadu by the licence holders of Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (previously Department of Explosives) are dispatched to the licence holders in various parts of the country within the capacity of the licence holders. No violation of dispatched quantity exceeding the licensed quantity by the manufacturers has come to the notice of Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation. Officers of Sivakasi Sub-circle and other Circle/Sub-circle offices of Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation are undertaking periodic inspection and surprise inspection for verifying records of manufacturers and wholesale dealers to ensure strict implementation of provisions of Explosives Act and Rules.

(d) and (e) Information is being collected from the concerned authorities.

#### **Naxal Affected States**

3137. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:  
SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received representations from the various State Governments to include more districts for grant of central assistance under Naxalite prone areas;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the Union Government has issued any guidelines to the Chief Secretaries of Naxal hit States to ensure proper implementation of important strategic decision to tackle the naxal problem;

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

(f) the response of State Government thereto; and

(g) the measures being taken to counter the activities of naxal Groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) After examination of the proposals received from the various naxalite affected States for inclusion of more district under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, the Government has included 21 additional naxalite affected districts, namely, Guntur, Prakasam, Anantpur, Kumool, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and Srikakulam (Andhra Pradesh); East Champaran, West Champaran, Sitamarhi, Arwal, Nawada and Jamui (Bihar); East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum and Saraikela-Kharaswan (Jharkhand); Mandla (MP); Korea (Chhattisgarh); Sundargarh and Keonjhar (Orissa), under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme w.e.f. 2004-05.

(d) to (f) The Chief Secretaries and DsGP of the naxalite affected States have been requested to adopt an integrated approach to address the naxalite problem simultaneously on security, development and public perception management fronts.

They have also been asked to accord a high priority to socio-economic development of the affected areas and draw a time-bound action plan based on the decisions of the various meetings held on the subject. The State Governments have initiated the follow up action in this regard.

(g) The Central Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to tackle the problem of naxalism which

includes (a) having a peace dialogue by the affected States, wherever feasible, with naxal groups willing to abjure violence, (b) modernization and strengthening of the State Police forces, long term deployment of Para Military forces, intensified intelligence based well-coordinated anti-naxalite operations, (c) focused attention on integrated development of the affected areas and (d) removal of socio-cultural alienation of people, gearing up of public grievances redressal system and creation of Local Resistance Groups.

#### Capital Investment In Industrial Units

3138. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial units set up in private/public sector in Maharashtra during the last three years; and

(b) the amount of capital investment made by these units during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) and (b) The number of Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (IEMs) filed and Letters of Intent (LOIs)/Direct Industrial Licences (DILs) issued for the State of Maharashtra during the period from 1-4-2002 to 31-3-2005 was 2010 with proposed investment of Rs. 43632 crore.

[Translation]

#### No Industry Districts

3139. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted a survey to identify the no industry districts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any scheme to set up industries in these districts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the provision of funds during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) The All India Gradation List prepared on the basis of financial Infrastructural and industrial parameters has identified the following districts as 'no industry' district:

District	State
Godda, Gumala, Araria, Madhepura, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Madhubani, Jahanabad, Saharsa, Lohardagga	Bihar
Siddharthnagar, Maharajganj	Uttar Pradesh
Uttarkashi, Chamoli	Uttaranchal
Barmer, Jaisalmer, Churu	Rajasthan
Chatarpur, Sarguja	Madhya Pradesh/ Chhattisgarh
Cooch Bihar, Bankura, Malda, Jalpaigudi	West Bengal
Kalahandi, Phulbani	Orissa
Wayanad, Iddukki	Kerala

(c) and (d) The Growth Centre Scheme was introduced in 1988 with the objective to promote industrialisation of the industrially backward districts. Under the scheme 71 growth centres have been approved to be set up throughout the country in the selected industrially backward districts. An amount of Rs. 1.00 crore has been kept in the budget estimate for the current financial year.

[English]

#### Exhibitions Abroad

3140. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is organizing exhibitions abroad;

(b) if so, the names of countries where exhibitions were organised during the last three years;

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(d) the outcome of these exhibitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The required information is as follows:

Year	Countries
2002-03	Switzerland, Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Spain, UAE, UK, Libya, Romania, Algeria, Zambia, Hungary, South Africa, Uganda, Iran, Iraq, Sudan, Russia, Ethiopia, Brazil, Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, Mexico, Panama, USA.
2003-04	Switzerland, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, UAE, UK, Libya, Algeria, Zambia, Hungary, South Africa, Uganda, Iran, Sudan, Russia, Ethiopia, Portugal, Tanzania, Turkey, Mozambique, Poland, Uzbekistan, Egypt, Canada, China, Hong Kong, Japan, Mexico, Malaysia, Panama, USA.
2004-05	Switzerland, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, UAE, UK, Libya, Algeria, South Africa, Uganda, Sudan, Russia, Ethiopia, Portugal, Tanzania, Mozambique, Poland, Uzbekistan, Egypt, Syria, Greece, Croatia, Bahrain, Czech Republic, Australia, Brazil, China, Columbia, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Mongolia, New Zealand, Panama, USA, Vietnam.

(c) The requisite detail is given below:

Year	Total Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
2002-03	2050.67
2003-04	1782.20
2004-05	1275.23 (provisional)

(d) India's product capability was displayed and projected in these Exhibitions. Organisation of participation of Indian companies in exhibitions abroad has a catalytic effect in the growth of India's export to these countries through more exposure and creating more awareness of Indian products. The business generated as per participants' reports during these fairs was:

Year	Business Generated (Rs. in Crore)
2002-03	727.74
2003-04	666.74
2004-05	1081.21

**Killing of Persons by Security Forces**

3141. SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of innocent people mistakenly killed by security forces in the country particularly in Jammu and Kashmir during each of the last three years, State-wise, as on date; and

(b) the effective steps taken by the Government to stop such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) As per available information, details of the number of innocent people killed mistakenly by Security Force (Central Para Military Forces and Army) during the last three years are as under:

Name of the State	2003	2004	2005 (31st July)
Jammu & Kashmir	10	9	7
Manipur	Nil	1	Nil
Assam	Nil	1	1

The relevant information concerning the State Police Forces is not maintained centrally.

(b) Government have reiterated instructions to all Security Forces from time to time in order to sensitize them to exercise restraint, use discretion and conduct all search and counter terrorism operations in a humane manner. Security Forces have been educated to strictly follow the principle of use of use of minimum force and not to open fire on unarmed civilians, lay ambushes away

from inhabited areas and to open fire only after following the laid down tactical procedures. To avoid incidents of collateral damage due to mistaken identity, the local population has been cautioned to strictly follow the laid down curfew orders, and in cases of emergency, carry lanterns/torches at night. Any alleged incident of collateral damage by security forces are taken serious note of and inquiries made promptly in a transparent manner and taken to their logical conclusion, followed by strict punitive action against those found guilty.

**Multi National Companies**

3142. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the Foreign/Multinational companies set up industries in the country;

(b) whether some of these companies such as, LS Korea has closed down their establishment causing hardship to the Indian families who invested in such companies; and

(c) if so, the action taken against such company and to protect the Indian families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) to (c) Government has put in place a liberal, transparent and investor friendly policy wherein Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100% is allowed under the automatic route in most sectors/activities. Statement showing sector-wise approvals for FDI is annexed. Under the liberalized economic environment, investment decisions including setting up, operations and closing of business, are taken by the entrepreneurs based on their commercial judgment and other relevant considerations subject to applicable laws, regulations, etc.

**Statement**

*Sector-wise Break-up for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Approved by Government During August 1999 to May 2005*

(Amount in crore Rupees)

Sl.No.	Name of the Sector	No. of Approvals	Amount of Foreign Direct Investment Approved
1	2	3	4
1.	<b>Metallurgical Industries</b>		
	Ferrous	161	7103.32
	Non-Ferrous	42	782.65



1	2	3	4
	Special Alloys	79	2031.76
	Mining Service	88	4479.63
	Misc. (Other Items)-Metallurgy	64	1266.04
	Sector Total	434	15863.60
2.	<b>Fuels (Power &amp; Oil Refinery)</b>		
	Power	279	38427.24
	Oil Refinery	156	18244.25
	Power (Other)	100	5501.79
	Oil Refinery (Other)	63	4440.23
	Others (Fuels)	121	3464.17
	Sector Total	719	70077.68
3.	<b>Boilers and Steam Generating Plants</b>	37	147.16
4.	<b>Prime Movers other than Electrical</b>	23	91.72
5.	<b>Electricals Equipment (Including Software &amp; Electronics)</b>		
	Electrical Equipment	868	5894.29
	Computer Software Industry	3345	9490.31
	Electronics	476	3289.60
	Computer Hardware	32	381.57
	Other (S/W)	63	176.05
	Sector Total	4784	19231.82
6.	<b>Telecommunications</b>		
	Telecommunications	366	12779.44
	Radio Paging	47	1248.90
	Cellular Mobile/Basic Telephone Service	198	23381.60
	Telecommunication (I&B)	146	3253.96
	Others (Telecommunications)	69	677.18
	Sector Total	826	41541.09

1	2	3	4
7.	<b>Transportation Industry</b>		
	Automobile Industry	408	5205.54
	Air/Sea Transport	257	1738.06
	Passenger Cars	82	8329.10
	Auto Ancillaries/Parts	212	2670.26
	Ports	34	1876.64
	Others (Transport)	127	1517.84
	<b>Sector Total</b>	<b>1120</b>	<b>21337.44</b>
8.	<b>Industrial Machinery</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>1709.10</b>
9.	<b>Machine Tools</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>416.26</b>
10.	<b>Agricultural Machinery</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>460.11</b>
11.	<b>Earth-Moving Machinery</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>248.94</b>
12.	<b>Miscellaneous Mechanical &amp; Engineering</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>1880.95</b>
13.	<b>Commercial, Office &amp; Household Equipment</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1165.56</b>
14.	<b>Medical and Surgical Appliances</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>419.96</b>
15.	<b>Industrial Instruments</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>180.37</b>
16.	<b>Scientific Instruments</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>65.81</b>
17.	<b>Mathematical, Surveying and Drawing</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>38.37</b>
18.	<b>Fertilizers</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>147.65</b>
19.	<b>Chemicals (other than Fertilizers)</b>	<b>1084</b>	<b>12635.23</b>
20.	<b>Photographic Raw Film and Paper</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>238.25</b>
21.	<b>Dye-Stuffs</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>128.77</b>
22.	<b>Drugs and Pharmaceuticals</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>2806.19</b>
23.	<b>Textiles (Include Dyed, Printed)</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>3231.78</b>
24.	<b>Paper and Pulp Including Paper Product</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>3115.87</b>
25.	<b>Sugar</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1063.43</b>
26.	<b>Fermentation Industries</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1544.51</b>
27.	<b>Food Processing Industries</b>		
	Food products	682	9454.67
	Marine products	79	96.93

1	2	3	4
	Miscellaneous (Food products)	28	130.51
	Sector Total	789	9684.11
28.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	65	320.58
29.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	49	401.51
30.	Rubber Goods	137	1420.09
31.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	182	576.10
32.	Glue and Gelatin	5	5.93
33.	Glass	114	2523.95
34.	Ceramics	184	667.40
35.	Cement and Gypsum Products	79	1988.72
36.	Timber Products	24	38.46
37.	Defence Industries	0	0.00
38.	<b>Consultancy Services</b>		
	Design & Eng. Services	358	1276.60
	Management Services	353	912.51
	Marketing	62	58.76
	Construction	19	57.52
	Others (Consultancy Service)	60	176.49
	Sector Total	852	2481.88
39.	<b>Service Sector</b>		
	Financial	484	8069.83
	Non-Financial Services	369	3489.06
	Banking Services	41	603.87
	Insurance	33	480.36
	Hospital & Diagnostic Centres	155	1238.39
	Outsourcing	29	190.08
	Research & Development	53	899.51
	Education	105	1250.15

1	2	3	4
	Other Services	91	938.41
	Sector Total	1360	17159.64
40.	<b>Hotel &amp; Tourism</b>		
	Hotel & Restaurants	347	3821.23
	Tourism	158	892.75
	Others (Hotel & Tourism)	39	270.51
	Sector Total	544	4984.49
41.	<b>Trading</b>		
	Trading	258	469.66
	Trading (For Exports)	268	415.47
	Trading (Activities)	301	2287.99
	E-Commerce	44	211.49
	Sector Total	871	3384.60
42.	<b>Miscellaneous Industries</b>		
	Horticulture	81	245.06
	Agriculture (Hybrid Seeds & Plantation)	127	513.20
	Floriculture	116	291.05
	Diamond	23	152.45
	Ornament & Gold	33	127.10
	Construction Activities & Real Estate	185	2576.10
	Tea/Coffee	10	72.47
	Cigarettes	3	12.73
	Printing of Books etc.	25	144.07
	Coir	9	4.97
	Others (Misc Industries)	937	3184.96
	Sector Total	1549	7324.16
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>19012</b>	<b>252549.27</b>

*[Translation]***Starvation Death in Vishakhapatnam District**

3143. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that due to starvation large number of tribals in tribal areas have died in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to stop starvation deaths; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

*[English]***Price of Cashew Kernel**

3144. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed the downfall of prices of Cashew Kernel exported from India during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details of price level and foreign exchange earned therefrom during the above period; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to arrest the price fall and save the domestic industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) The average unit export price of cashew kernel and the value of exports for the last three years and during the last three months of the current year are as follows:

Year	Average unit export price (Rs./kg.)	Value of exports (US\$ million)
1	2	3
2002-03	185.62	401.11
2003-04	178.96	392.78

1	2	3
2004-05	213.89	602.98
April 2005	225.08	54.31
May 2005	229.51	59.77
June 2005	227.55	54.52

(Source: CEPC)

(c) Does not arise.

**Non-functioning of SSI in Andaman & Nicobar Islands**

3145. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of small scale industries are closed down in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands after Tsunami devastation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) It has been reported by the Union Territory (UT) Administration of Andaman & Nicobar Islands that, out of 1716 registered small scale industries (SSI), 155 units were adversely affected due to Tsunami and earthquake in the islands, with resultant loss estimated at Rs. 7.48 crore approximately.

(c) Steps have been taken by the UT Administration to seek Central assistance for a special package of relief to the affected persons. The Government has approved a package of Central assistance of Rs. 821.88 crore in respect of the Tsunami affected areas of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

*[Translation]***I.I.D. Centre in M.P.**

3146. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for setting up of Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre and Engineering Cluster in Bhopal district of Madhya Pradesh is pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir. No proposal has been received or is pending for setting up of Integrated Infrastructural Development Centre in Bhopal district of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

*[English]*

#### Promotion Avenue of Doctors of CRPF

3147. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:  
SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether promotional avenues for the doctors of Central Police Organizations are at par with the Civilian Counterpart in Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS);

(b) if not, whether the Government has any proposal to bring the promotional avenues of the doctors of Central Police Organizations at par with the doctors of CGHS;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any representations in this regard; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Under the Dynamic Assured Career Progression Scheme (DACP) for Medical Officers, time-bound promotion upto the rank of Chief Medical Officer (Selection Grade) are available to Doctors of Central Police Forces (CPFs) at par with Doctors of Central Health Service.

Consequent upon restructuring of Medical Cadre of CPFs by the Government in the year 2004, promotional avenues to the doctors of CPFs have been raised upto Higher Administrative Grade i.e. upto the rank of Additional Director General (Medical).

(d) and (e) A few representations from doctors have been received for early promotions to the posts available after restructuring of Medical Cadre. Post of Additional Director General (Medical) has already been filled up.

#### Import of Agriculture Products

3148. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) import of agriculture commodities from US and European Union countries during each of the last three years, item-wise and country-wise;

(b) item-wise fall of prices of agri-commodities during the above-period; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to save the Indian farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) The country-wise import of principal agriculture commodities from US and European Union during the last three years is given in Statement-I.

The details of other agriculture commodities imported during the last three years may be seen in the publications 'Monthly statistics of Foreign Trade of India Vol. II (Imports)-Annual Number' published by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics which is available in the Parliament Library.

(b) The item-wise wholesale price index of agricultural commodities whose prices have been fallen is given in Statement-II.

(c) Subsequent to removal of quantitative restrictions of imports, the Government has increased import duties on a number of agricultural products to provide protection to the domestic farmers. Further, restrictions on domestic sale has been imposed on imported pepper.

In order to ensure that the farmers of the country are not put to any hardship, the Government has put in place a suitable mechanism for monitoring the import of sensitive items that include most of Agricultural commodities.

*Statement 1*

Value in Rs. Lakhs

1	European Union (EU)															
	USA	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	UK
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b>Wheat</b>																
2002-03								Nil								
2003-04								Nil								
2004-05 (P)								Nil								
<b>Rice</b>																
2002-03					Nil						0.2	0	0.05		Nil	
2003-04	0.56								Nil							
2004-05 (P)								Nil								
<b>Other cereal</b>																
2002-03	13.71							Nil								2.85
2003-04	10.39								Nil							
2004-05 (P)	38.25							Nil								0.7
<b>Pulses</b>																
2002-03	1286.19	Nil		1384.37	0	29439.89	3401.9		Nil		0.34			Nil		243.72
2003-04	739.01		Nil			14478.16			Nil					Nil		9.86
2004-05 (P)	639.3	Nil		145.97	0	8426.81					Nil					2.79
<b>Tea</b>																
2002-03	27.03			Nil			121.82	20.47		Nil		0.63	0	14.62	0	101.79
2003-04	26.79	0	0.98		Nil		90.17	Nil		6.12	Nil		0.2	0.03	0	246.99
2004-05 (P)	20.7		Nil			23.29	112.66	Nil		0.01	Nil		0.27	0.02	0	153.82
<b>Milk &amp; Cream</b>																
2002-03	25.36	0	48.29	354.24	0	338.21	38.67			Nil		99.98	0	1.03	0	0.48
2003-04	428.4	0.06	932.84	299.88	0	686.39	736.75	0	328.35	0.11	0	287.23	0	21.33	0	818.81
2004-05 (P)	8.85	0	29.29	281.54	0	759.27		0		0.16	0	1.23	0	33.48	0	1.32
<b>Cashew nuts</b>																
2002-03								Nil								57.51
2003-04									Nil							
2004-05 (P)			0			26.71					Nil				111.33	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b>Fruits &amp; Nuts excl. cashew nuts</b>																
2002-03	20645.41	0	4.77	0			42.99	0.45	0	28.98	0	18.9	0	122.28	0	29.49
2003-04	25002.19	0		0.41	0	70.57	0	14.9	0	107.14	0	5.14	0	42.91	122.28	11.79
2004-05 (P)	47170.58	40.06	0	0.45	0	15.75	4.74	2.8	0	256.34	0	34.06	0	10.53	0	52.08
<b>Spices</b>																
2002-03	785.21	0	43.17	0		285.02	87.08	0.01	0	35.87	0	58.89	0	34.56	0	232.04
2003-04	716.46	1.21	20.85	0	24.98	303.19	188.03	0.36	0	91.92	0	194.37			0	265.45
2004-05 (P)	954.09	3.02	20.83	0	28.36	214.37	126.03	0	0	163.97	1.06	212.49	0	36.37	0	181.48
<b>Sugar</b>																
2002-03	0	0.58					NI					5.81		NI		0.02
2003-04	4.12								NI							10.82
2004-05 (P)	39.72	0	0.02	8.9	0		91.79		0		7.34	0	14.04	NI		45.35
<b>Oil Seeds</b>																
2002-03							NI					7.64		NI		
2003-04	8.72	0	149.94	0		98.82			NI			0.12		NI		
2004-05 (P)	5.51		0			0.07	65.64	NI		0.03			NI			0.03
<b>Edible Oils</b>																
2002-03	28009.48	0	44.14	NI		86.2	31			NI			1.57	NI	6.73	48.57
2003-04	20002.28	0	117.43	NI		0.82	15.64			NI			179.3	NI	12.38	5.91
2004-05 (P)	5132.28	0	266.69	NI		0	149.56			NI			28.12	NI	19.39	0.47
<b>Fats</b>																
2002-03	0		17.29	43.35	0	2.9	126.79	0	36.25	0.18	0	13.22		0		213.56
2003-04	12.74	0	2.88	8.4	0	0.07	168.48	0	2.04	15.28	0	5.78	0	4.28	0	317
2004-05 (P)	5.65	0	0	0	0	0.01	250.8	0	0	0	0	0.04	0	6.33	0	298.18
<b>Cereal Preparations</b>																
2002-03	6862.88	0	2.46	163.56	0	56.44	34.08	2.3	0	223.41	0	1162.18	0	4.59	0	118.78
2003-04	3332.46	14.41	64.25	80.2	0	105.04	86.8	2.54	0.23	224.46	0	983.06	0	11.69	0	165.19
2004-05 (P)	5215.64	0	57.79	213.84	1.56	41.52	66.06	5.85	4.71	380.51	0	843.8	0	3.69	0	200.75



**Statement II***Wholesale Price Index*

Commodity	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Bajra	190.3	178.6	183.0
Maize	189.5	181.2	187.9
Barley	193.8	179.5	188.6
Gram	149.7	142.5	137.1
Moong	208.0	195.9	187.4
Urad	239.8	217.4	216.3
Potatoes	190.0	111.4	169.8
Tapioca	177.1	200.6	170.8
Cauliflower	165.1	193.7	136.1
Apples	542.1	539.7	493.0
Eggs	137.3	134.8	136.7
Fish-Inland	287.0	254.0	269.6
Poultry chicken	102.4	91.6	84.5
Black pepper	246.2	226.4	192.1
Chillies (Dry)	253.9	294.3	225.9
Cardamoms	193.9	152.4	130.4
Cummin	137.9	116.7	115.6
Garlic	246.1	197.8	187.7
Corriander	204.4	228.9	185.8
Biscuits	176.4	154.9	156.1
Groundnut cake	219.5	242.2	217.6

**Export Processing Zones**

3149. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the Export Processing Zones set up in the country, location-wise;

(b) the performance of existing zones during the last three years, zone-wise;

(c) the targets set for these zones for 2003-04 and 2004-05;

(d) whether the special consideration, concessions and incentives are given to these zones to achieve their targets;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the proposals for the sanctioning of EPZs are under consideration of the Government; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the stage of their approval, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (c) All the eight Export Processing Zones set up at Kandla and Surat (Gujarat), Santa Cruz (Maharashtra), Cochin (Kerala), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), Falta (West Bengal), Noida (U.P.) have been converted into Special Economic Zone (SEZs). In addition, 3 new Special Economic Zones at Salt Lake-Manikanchan (West Bengal), Indore (M.P.) and Jaipur (Rajasthan) have become operational in 2004-05. The export performance of the existing Special Economic Zones, vis-à-vis, targets set during the last 3 years, is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) and (e) The major incentives offered to units in Special Economic Zones to promote exports include duty free import/domestic procurement of goods, exemption from Central Sales Tax on supplies made from Domestic Tariff Area, exemption from service tax and 100% income tax exemption for the first 5 years, 50% for the next 2 years and not exceeding 50% of ploughed back profits for the next 3 years.

(f) and (g) Proposals recently received through the State Governments/Union Territories for setting up SEZs at Mangalore, Bangalore, Hassan (Karnataka), Shastri Park (New Delhi), Ghaziabad (U.P.), Mohali, Amritsar (Punjab), Nagpur (Maharashtra) and Trivandrum (Kerala) are under the consideration of the Government and final decisions are expected shortly.

**Statement****Export Performance of the Special Economic Zones (SEZs)**

Zone	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Export Target	Achievement	Export Target	Achievement	Export Target	Achievement
Kandla SEZ	550	729.29	1020	1018.82	1275	1060.14
SEEPZ-SEZ (Santa Cruz)	5850	6083.02	7600	7832.81	9790	8298.59
Noida SEZ	1100	1001.17	1400	1534.17	1920	4266.00
Madras SEZ	875	822.35	1040	1037.96	1295	1376.91
Cochin SEZ	325	270.42	380	298.91	375	462.99
Falga SEZ	650	512.39	720	825.34	1030	569.15
Vishakhapatnam SEZ	300	357.27	500	435.67	545	579.27
Surat SEZ	350	280.71	400	869.90	1090	1539.72
Indore SEZ	—	—	—	—	—	55.02
Jaipur SEZ	—	—	—	—	—	5.27
Manikanchan SEZ	—	—	—	—	—	95.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>10056.62</b>	<b>13060</b>	<b>13853.58</b>	<b>17320</b>	<b>18309.00</b>

**Repairing of Roads in Delhi**

3150. SHRI RAJENDER KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether new sewerage pipes have been laid down in various parts of Delhi particularly in Subhas Nagar, New Delhi in the recent past;

(b) if so, whether the roads have not been repaired after laying of the sewerage pipes;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken for repairing the roads expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has informed that recently new pipelines have been laid by Delhi Jal Board (DJB) at various locations in Subhas Nagar, New Delhi. The

road cuts made by DJB are repaired by Katcha patch regularly. During the rainy seasons it is not possible to repair the roads by bituminous work. The preparatory action for repairing the roads by bituminous work after the rainy season has already been initiated by MCD.

**Ecological Battalion**

3151. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU  
YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to enlist surrendered militants in Assam to be part of the North East's first Ecological Battalion;

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

(c) the details of State Government's role in the functioning of this battalion; and

(d) the details of the jobs proposed to be given to this Battalion and the command under whose jurisdiction this will function?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) The Government has no such proposal.

(b) to (d) In view of (a) above, do not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Employees of Tihar Jail**

3152. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the illegal activities taking place in Tihar Jail in connivance with Tihar Jail official; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) Yes, Sir. There have been isolated instances of such collusion between the Prison staff and the prisoners.

(b) Three such cases have been reported between 1.1.2005 to 30.6.2005 in which 3 Warders were involved. Departmental action for major penalty has been initiated in two cases and in the third case a criminal case has been lodged against the offender.

#### **Financial Irregularities**

3153. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE  
PATIL:  
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial irregularities of large scale have taken place in Department of Official Language;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome of the enquiry;

(d) whether any action has been taken against the person found guilty; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) No case of large scale financial irregularities in the Department of Official Language has come to notice. Some cases of minor financial irregularities have come to the notice in which disciplinary action has been taken by the Department as per rules against the guilty officials.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Targets Under Employment Generation Programme**

3154. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets fixed under employment generation programme during each of the last three years alongwith the applications received for employment;

(b) the number of applications approved;

(c) the number of beneficiaries and the loan disbursed to them under the financial provisions; and

(d) the number of beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of the total number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation is implementing an employment oriented Urban Poverty Alleviation Centrally Sponsored Scheme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for the benefit of urban poor living below poverty line. This programme seeks to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed poor through setting up of micro enterprises and also through provision of Wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of useful public assets. During the Tenth Five Year Plan

(2002-07) period, under self employment component of SJSRY, targets of providing 4 lakh employment opportunities to the urban poor through setting up of micro/group enterprises and to impart skill training to 5 lakh urban poor have been fixed.

During the last three years, under the self employment of SJSRY, the number of loan applications forwarded to Banks, number of applications approved, total amount of loan disbursed, number of beneficiaries assisted and the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries out of these are as under:

Year	No. of loan applications forwarded to Banks	No. of applications approved	Total amount of loan disbursed	Number of beneficiaries assisted	Number of Scheduled Castes out of total	Number of Scheduled Tribes out of total
2002-03	259934	103615	22541.59	127880	20666	3981
2003-04	147616	68036	22163.29	100903	28378	13338
2004-05	192874	63790	17284.04	84813	16807	4392

#### Death of ITBP Jawans

3155. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:  
SHRI PARAS NATH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the jawans died during race in the ITBP camp at Bhanu (Panchkula);

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any plan to check such incidents in future;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken any action against officers who were responsible for this lapse;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government has provided any financial assistance to the families of affected jawans; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) To replace the Commandos of ITBP deployed with missions abroad, a pre-selection test was conducted

at Basic Training Centre, ITBP, Bhanu (Haryana) w.e.f. 22/6/2005. During the 1st event of Physical test i.e. 10 Km race, 16 personnel fell ill due to exhaustion out of which 4 personnel subsequently died at PGI, Chandigarh.

(c) and (d) The training centres and field formations have been instructed to take precautions and all measures to prevent recurrence of such an incident in future.

(e) and (f) Action will be taken against the persons held responsible for the incident by the Inquiry Committee.

(g) and (h) Immediate relief as permissible has been given. Ex-gratia payment, Family pension etc., would be finalized on the basis of Inquiry report.

[English]

#### Mentally Challenged Undertrials

3156. SHRI GANESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission has framed guidelines for the upkeep of mentally challenged undertrials lodged in various jails across the country based on the Supreme Court judgement and references made in the Mulla Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to invite the attention of the various State Governments in this regard;

(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 Chairperson, National Human Rights Commission had on 11.09.1996 advised all the Chief Ministers of States/Administrators of Union Territories that no mentally ill persons should be permitted to be continued in any jail after 31.10.1996. This was done on the basis of a direction given to Government of Bihar by the Patna High Court to transfer mentally ill persons languishing in the jails to the mental asylum at Ranchi. Further, on 07.02.2000, referring to previous letter dated 11.09.1996 and drawing attention to the fact that the Mental Health Act, 1987, which came into force w.e.f. 01.09.1993, did not permit lodging of mentally ill persons in prison, the Chairperson, National Human Rights Commission requested all the Chief Ministers and Administrators of Union Territories to issue clear directions to the Inspector General of Prisons to ensure that mentally ill persons are not kept in jail under any circumstances. In view of the advisories issued by the National Human Rights Commission and the provisions of Mental Health Act, 1987, no further directions are required to be issued to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

[Translation]

### Trade Dispute

3157. SHRI SITARAM SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the trade disputes filed by India against various countries and those filed against India by various countries since 1995;

(b) whether India has lost to the USA and the European Union at WTO in the cases wherein the foreign auto manufacturers were to sign an agreement on indigenous development of parts and the export obligations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) Under the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing

the Settlement of Disputes (DSU), consultations have been held from time to time with other WTO Members on different trade measures with a view to obtaining mutually agreed resolution of the matter. If the consultations do not resolve the matter to mutual satisfaction, the complaining Member may request the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) of the WTO to establish a Panel for examination of the claims of the complaining Member. A list of disputes between India and other WTO Members, which went to the Panel/Appellate Body stage since 1995 and till date, in which either India has been the complaining party or the party complained against is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. At the request of United States (US) and European Union (EU), a Dispute Settlement Panel was established in the World Trade Organization (WTO) to look into the WTO consistency of India's policy related to import of Completely Knocked Down (CKD)/Semi Knocked Down (SKD) kits by joint venture car manufacturer companies, which had been announced vide Public Notice No. 60 dated 12th December 1997 and which *inter alia* required all car manufacturing companies to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and undertake trade balancing and indigenisation obligations in return for grant of licences for import of CKD/SKD kits. The Panel in its final findings released on 21st December 2001 had held that the Public Notice 60 and the consequent MOUs, including provisions related to 'indigenisation' requirement and trade balancing requirement are inconsistent with the relevant provisions of WTO [Art. III and Art. XI of GATT (1994)]. The Panel separately looked into the changes in Indian policy after 1st April 2001 as regards the effect they may have on the 'indigenisation and 'trade balancing' obligations and found that these measures have not corrected the inconsistency.

India filed a notice for an appeal to the Appellate Body on 31st January 2002. The appeal was mainly related to the legal issue of the Panel having exceeded its terms of reference by ruling on measures introduced after the establishment of the Panel. In view of the announcement of the new Auto policy, that it will be in harmony with the commitments made to the WTO, it was considered appropriate to close this matter and the appeal was withdrawn on 14th March 2002. The Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) of the WTO had on 5th April 2002 adopted the Panel report in this dispute. India expressed its intention to comply with the above ruling at

the DSB meeting on 2 May 2002 within a reasonable period of time of upto 5 September 2002. India has fully

complied with the DSB rulings in the dispute within the reasonable period time.

***Statement***

*List of disputes between India and other WTO Members, which went to the Panel/Appellate Body stage since 1995 and till date, in which either India has been the complaining party or the party complained against*

Sl.No.	Subject of the Disputes	Complainant	Against	Won/Lost by India
1	2	3	4	5
1.	India-Quantitative restrictions on imports of agricultural, textile and industrial products.	USA	India	Lost
2.	India-Patent protection for pharmaceutical and agricultural chemical products.	EC	India	Lost
3.	Turkey-Restrictions on imports of textile and clothing products	India	Turkey	Won
4.	India-Patent protection for pharmaceutical and agricultural chemical products.	USA	India	Lost
5.	USA-Import prohibition of certain shrimp and shrimp products	India	USA	Won
6.	USA-Measures affecting imports of Women's and girl's wool coats	India	USA	Won
7.	USA-Measures affecting imports of woven wool shirts and blouses.	India	USA	Won
8.	EC-Anti-Dumping duties on imports of cotton type Bed-Linen from India.	India	EC	Won
9.	India-Measures affecting the Auto motive sector-(Auto policy)	EC	India	Lost
10.	India-Measures affecting the Automotive sector-(Auto policy)	USA	India	Lost
11.	US-Anti-dumping and countervailing measures on Steel Plates from India	India	US	Won







1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
2.	Grants-in-Aid under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution															
3.	Grant-in-Aid to NGOs for STs including Coaching & Allied Scheme and award for exemplary service	NGOs Coaching Award	21.00 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	6.00	— — —	— — —	
4.	Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas (State Govts)	State Govts NGOs	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	68.26	— —	— —	— —	— —	
5.	Educational complex in Low Literacy Pockets		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6.	Grant-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for Minor Forest Produce		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7.	village Grain Banks		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8.	Development of Primitive Tribal Groups	State Govts NGOs	120.00 —	— —	— —	10.00 —	90.00 —	50.00 —	— —	— —	145.00 —	20.00 —	5.00 —	200.00 —	140.00 —	2.50 —
9.	Scheme of PMS, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST students	PMS Book Bank Upgradation	— — —	— — —	1200.32 — —	— — —	1000.83 — —	1361.07 — —	6.61 — —	97.02 — —	200.00 — —	1313.83 — —	61.00 — 3.00	288.70 — 59.97	366.00 — —	566.87 — —
10.	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	Girls Boys	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
11.	Ashram Schools in TSP Areas		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12.	Research Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others	Research Exchange of Visits	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	

### Establishment of More Holiday Homes/ Guest Houses

3159. SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish some more new Holiday homes/Guest houses in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal under consideration presently.

### Urban Development Schemes

3160. SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNIAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to bring the urban development schemes i.e. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns scheme within the purview of District Vigilance Committees with a view to develop the urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no provision in the existing guidelines of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) to bring the scheme within the purview of District Vigilance Committees. As per the guidelines of IDSMT, schemes are prioritised and sanctioned by State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) and implemented by concerned local bodies. Guidelines also provide that District Collectors may undertake coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the scheme at the district level through District Urban Development Agencies or Monitoring Cell.

Moreover, IDSMT scheme is proposed to be subsumed in the proposed National Urban Renewal Mission (NURM) for select cities and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT).

#### **Regional Economic Imbalance**

3161. SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently conducted any survey in the States in view of the regional economic imbalance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate a scheme to give an economic package to Assam and other Northern States; and

(d) if so, details of package allocated to the north eastern region, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Government has recently declared special packages for Assam and Manipur (details shown

in Statement). Assistance is also being provided to the NE States from the Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources, created for infrastructure development in the NER. The State-wise position of release of funds from NLCPR till 31.03.05 is as under:

Sl.No.	State	Funds released (Rs. in crore)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	301.64
2.	Assam	785.55
3.	Manipur	330.74
4.	Meghalaya	162.53
5.	Mizoram	387.09
6.	Nagaland	359.65
7.	Sikkim	271.29
8.	Tripura	450.17
9.	Common to NER	18.46
<b>Total</b>		<b>3067.12</b>

#### **Statement**

*Development Programmes and Projects being Taken up in Assam and Manipur*

#### **Assam**

1. The Government will consider establishing a cohesive, autonomous, self-contained entity called the Brahmaputra Valley Authority or the North-East Water Resources Authority to provide effective flood control, generate electricity, provide irrigation facilities and develop infrastructure. Given managerial and financial autonomy, equipped with top class manpower, and backed by Parliamentary sanction, such a body could be the instrument for transforming the region. It could be the instrument for providing a "New Deal" for Assam.
2. Special Plan assistance of Rs. 240 crore for flood damage, repair and infrastructure development during the current financial year.
3. Rs. 45 crore is being sanctioned for flood relief and drinking water supply.

4. For protection of Majuli Island from floods and erosion, Rs. 41 crore has been sanctioned in the first phase, to be followed by additional funds for subsequent works.
5. Conversion to broad gauge of the Lumding—Silchar—Jiribam railway line by 2009-2010.
6. Four-laning NH-37 over the Nagaon—Jorhat—Dibrugarh Stretch on a priority basis.
7. Double-laning of 9 National Highways (NH-36, 51, 52, 53, 54, 61, 152, 153 and 154) on a priority basis.
8. Guwahati Trade Centre to be set up by ITPO and then handed over to Government of Assam.
9. Package of assistance for tea industry to be announced soon.
10. Resumption of biweekly flights between Guwahati and Bangkok by the end of the year.
11. NABARD to provide bank credit for 20,500 Self Help Groups within a year.
12. Gas Authority of India (GAIL) will prepare and submit a project report for the Assam Gas Cracker Project so that a final decision may be taken soon. Government of India will expedite the process.
13. Financial assistance and other support will be provided for National Games 2005.
14. Assam will be covered under a new Central initiative on the anvil for improving rural healthcare.
15. Modernisation of Guwahati Medical College, Assam Medical College and Silchar Medical College.
16. The Project approval process and fund release processes for Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) and North Eastern Council (NEC) Projects will be revamped to reduce delays.
17. The North Eastern Council will be revamped for serving as an effective regional planning body and to make it more representative of regional needs.
18. Enhanced support for rural electrification to achieve 100% village electrification by 2009.
19. State Government will be supported for setting up micro-hydel projects.
20. Restructuring aid for improving roads and bridges will be favourably considered.
21. Restructuring of the State's finance will be considered after the report of the Twelfth Finance Commission is received.
22. A blueprint for employment will be prepared by the Planning Commission in consultation with the State Government and other bodies.

#### **Manipur**

1. Jiribam-Tupul (near Imphal) railway line.
2. Construction of a new state capital complex.
3. Widening and improving 16 specified roads and double-laning of Maram-Paren Road for upgrading road infrastructure.
4. Development of mini-secretariats, residential quarters, internal roads and other amenities at 7 district headquarters (all districts other than Imphal) and the 3 headquarters of ADCs as Kangpokpi, Moreh and Jiribam.
5. Loktak Downstream hydroelectric power project (90 MW).
6. Speedy completion of Khuga & Thoubal irrigation projects and Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme with external assistance for expanding irrigation.
7. Construction of Dolaithabi Barrage under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme with external assistance for expanding irrigation.
8. All tribal villages in the State will be electrified during the next two years. This programme will be implemented on a priority basis.
9. Establishing a sports academy at Khuman Lampak including one-time maintenance and repairs of existing facilities.
10. Manipur University to be a Central University.
11. College of Technology, Imphal to be a constituent College of the new Central University.

12. Infrastructure development for Govt. College of Technology.
13. Special Employment Generation Programme for concessionary loans to fifteen thousand persons for agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, medical clinics, agri-clinics, pharmacies, small scale industries, trading business and services.
14. Manipur to be included in the States to be covered under a new Central initiative for improving rural healthcare.
15. Opening LPG outlets in all sub-divisional headquarters.

[Translation]

#### SSI Products

3162. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to accelerate the material delivery target fixed for the supply of SSI Products to the Central infrastructure schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith action taken thereto;

(c) whether any efforts has been made by the Government to provide facility to Small Scale Industries to enable them to export their products via internet; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Government has not fixed any material delivery targets for the supply of SSI products to the central infrastructure schemes.

(c) and (d) The Government implements a scheme under which select small scale industries are assisted to send their products for display in international exhibitions. Besides, with the help of internet, the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) and its field organisations prepare databases concerning exports for the benefit of the SSI.

[English]

#### Coffee/Tea

3163. SHRI M. SHIVANNA:  
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:  
SHRI A.K. MOORTHY:

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

(a) the production of coffee during each of the last two years and the current year;

(b) whether the drastic reduction in price of coffee has affected the life of coffee growers in the country especially in Karnataka;

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

(d) whether the Government has approved any package for tea and coffee growers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith its expected benefit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) Production of Coffee during each of the last two years and estimated production for the current year is given below:

(In thousand tonnes)

2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
270.50	275.50*	294.00**

\*Provisional.

\*\*Post blossom estimate.

(b) and (c) Due to depressed international prices of coffee during the last three to four years, coffee growers had faced debt and other credit related problems. However, prices of coffee have improved significantly in recent months.

(d) and (e) In order to provide relief to coffee growers, the Government of India has approved a package which is aimed at debt amelioration. The package envisages (i) equal sharing of total interest burden estimated to be Rs. 287.10 crore on Special Coffee Term

Loan (SCTL) during the three year moratorium period amongst the banks, the Government and the grower loanees to the extent of one third each (ii) requesting the banks to lower the interest rates charged on SCTL from existing 11% to 9% or rate applicable to agriculture sector whichever is lower, during the remaining repayment period of SCTL loans (iii) writing off of coffee developmental loans along with interest amounting to around Rs. 24 crore, due from the Coffee Board to the Government of India—the Coffee Board will in turn waive the old developmental loans amounting to around Rs. 64.59 crore extended by the Board to the coffee growers having holdings below 10 hectares only—and (iv) also continuing the interest subsidy scheme on working capital loans for small growers (below 10 ha) at the rate of 5% and large growers at rate of 3% for the remaining years of the Tenth Plan. The interest subsidy would be reduced by 1% for a period of 3 years in the case of those growers who receive the benefit of reduced interest burden on SCTL during the moratorium period.

This package will reduce the debt burden of a large number of coffee growers.

In order to help the tea growers, the Government has recently approved the following two schemes for implementation through Tea Board during the 10th Plan period, with an estimated outlay of Rs. 93 crores with the funds to be made available from the special fund created with collections of additional duty of excise on tea. The details of the schemes are as under:

- (i) Grant of subsidy for production of orthodox tea @ Rs. 3 per kg for leaf grades and Rs. 2 per kg for dust grades for existing level of production with additional incentive @ Rs. 2 per kg for the incremental volume over the previous year from 1st January 2005 to 31st March 2007 with an estimated outlay of Rs. 65 crores.

This is expected to increase the production of orthodox tea which could lead to improved exports.

- (ii) Meeting the actual deficits of the two Research & Development Institutions viz. Tea Research Association (TRA) at Tocklai (Assam) and United Planters' Association for Southern India—Tea Research Foundation (UPASI-TRF), Tamil Nadu for a period of five years with effect from 2004-05 subject to the maximum of 80% of the expenditure on certain items of expenditure, of which 49% would be met from the normal Plan

outlay of the Tea Board and the balance from the special fund. The estimated outlay for this scheme for a period of five years from 2004-05 i.e. from 2004-05 to 2008-09 would be Rs. 28 crores.

This will give a boost to research efforts in the tea sector.

#### **Export of Sugar to Pakistan**

3164. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has decided to import sugar from India via land route;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed between India and Pakistan with regard to sugar import from India;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total quantity of sugar likely to be supplied to Pakistan during 2005-06 as a result of this agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOAN): (a) Yes Sir. Government of Pakistan has decided to allow import of raw and refined sugars from India both by Public as well as Private Sectors including via land route on duties and taxes as levied on import from worldwide sources.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Sick Industries**

3165. SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:  
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:  
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:

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

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to check sickness of small scale industries at the initial stages instead of waiting for their turning sick and referring them to the B.I.F.R.;

(b) if is, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to formulate any scheme under which marginally sick industries or the industries having apprehension of turning sick can get assistance from the Government agency at initial stage; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) to (d) The Government is fully seized of the problem of sickness in the small scale industries (SSI) sector and has taken various measures to facilitate timely identification and rehabilitation of potentially viable sick industries. These include setting up of State Level Inter-Institutional Committee in each State under the convenorship of Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Further, the RBI has issued detailed guidelines to banks in January 2002 on detection of sickness at an early stage and taking remedial measures, and for rehabilitation of sick SSI units identified as potentially viable. These guidelines include, *inter alia*, change in the definition of sick SSI units, norms for deciding on their viability, concessional finance, etc., with a view to helping the banks in detection sickness at an early stage and taking corrective action for revival of the potentially viable sick SSI units.

[English]

#### Grant-in-Aid for Providing Basic/Civic Amenities

3166. DR. RAJESH MISHRA:  
SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned any grant-in-aid to provide basic/civic amenities to Gujarat after the recent floods;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited has given any financial assistance to Gujarat for development of housing and other infrastructure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) It has been indicated by the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation that no proposal has been received by Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO) from the State Government of Gujarat. However, HUDCO has sanctioned 47 infrastructure Schemes in the State of Gujarat from 1.1.1970 to 30.6.2005 for Water Supply, Sewerage, Roads/Bridges, Solid Waste Management, Rail Link, Infocity, Commercial, Port and Power Projects. The project cost for these Projects are Rs. 10479.15 crore and loan assistance of Rs. 3315.63 crore. A sum of Rs. 1972.80 crore has been released.

Under Housing projects, HUDCO has sanctioned 1100 schemes with project cost of Rs. 3566.16 crore and loan assistance of Rs. 899.51 crore for construction of 556338 dwelling units and development of 7742 plots.

#### Naxalism

3167. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to rehabilitate Naxalites to bring them back to mainstream; and

(b) if so, the details of incentive packages of the proposed surrender policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Major naxalite affected States have Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation Schemes for naxalites who want to shun violence and join the mainstream. While the incentive package varies from State to State, the Central Government reimburses under the SRE Scheme to the naxalite affected States expenditure upto Rs. 20,000/-per surrenderee depending upon whether the naxalite has surrendered with arms or without arms.

[Translation]

#### Liberhan Commission

3168. SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Liberhan Commission constituted to inquire into the incident of Ayodhya has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the commission is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) The Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry constituted to inquire into the incident of Ayodhya has not submitted its report so far. The present term of the Commission is upto 30th September, 2005.

#### Enrolment Percentage in NVs

3169. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the enrolment percentage of the SC/ST students in the Navodaya Vidyalayas during the year 2004-05, State-wise particularly in Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether the Government propose to enhance the enrolment percentage; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) State-wise enrolment percentage of the SC/ST students in Navodaya Vidyalayas including Chhattisgarh is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### *Statement*

##### *State-wise Enrolment Percentage of SC/ST Students in JNVs*

Sl.No.	State	Total	No. of SC Students	Percentage	No. of ST Students	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Madhya Pradesh	17168	4343	25.30	364	2.12
2.	Chhattisgarh	3654	768	21.02	1107	30.30
3.	Orissa	7191	1611	22.40	1915	26.63
4.	Rajasthan	12568	3022	24.05	2061	16.40
5.	Haryana	5718	1799	31.46	29	0.51
6.	Delhi	904	235	26.00	29	3.21
7.	Bihar	12343	2642	21.40	476	3.86
8.	Jharkhand	5695	1053	18.49	1690	29.68
9.	West Bengal	18377	3812	20.74	2185	11.89
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4528	1533	33.86	642	14.18
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	3957	620	15.67	917	23.17
12.	Punjab	5703	2605	45.88	42	0.74
13.	Chandigarh	463	147	31.75	2	0.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Andhra Pradesh	9813	2337	23.82	1076	10.97
15.	Karnataka	11296	2271	20.10	1059	9.38
16.	Kerala	6256	1320	21.10	190	3.04
17.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	519	11	2.12	102	19.65
18.	Pondicherry	1251	333	26.62	3	0.24
19.	Lakshadweep	224	0	—	218	97.32
20.	Maharashtra	11318	2801	24.75	1209	10.68
21.	Gujarat	6020	1230	20.43	813	13.50
22.	Goa	610	33	5.41	18	2.95
23.	Daman & Diu	432	39	9.03	12	2.78
24.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	128	13	10.16	49	38.28
25.	Uttar Pradesh	22203	7205	32.45	219	0.99
26.	Uttaranchal	2902	757	26.09	190	6.55
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	1999	39	1.95	1682	84.14
28.	Assam	6839	1180	17.25	1948	28.48
29.	Meghalaya	1339	47	3.51	1120	83.64
30.	Manipur	3520	424	12.05	1734	49.26
31.	Mizoram	292	0	—	292	100.00
32.	Nagaland	807	12	1.49	751	93.06
33.	Sikkim	785	72	9.17	355	45.22
34.	Tripura	994	255	25.65	394	39.64

[English]

### Financial Problem of Universities

3170. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that universities are facing financial problems and forced to curtail

expenditure on higher and technical education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government and University Grants Commission has formulated any strategy for generation of own resources by the universities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereto?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), a sum of Rs. 3294 crores have been allocated to the UGC as Tenth Plan allocation, which is higher than the outlay for the previous plan period. Similarly, there is no curtailment of funds in so far as Technical Education is concerned.

(c) to (e) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the UGC has floated a scheme of resource mobilization wherein the universities are given 25% as incentive for the resources mobilized by them subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs.

*[Translation]*

#### Vacant Posts of SC/ST

3171. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether SC/ST posts are lying vacant in the various Departments and Undertakings of the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether promotions have been granted to the staff working in the various categories in the Departments and the Undertakings under the Ministry during the last three years and the new recruitments have been made;

(d) if so, the details alongwith the new recruitments made in various categories during this period and the current year, year-wise and category-wise;

(e) whether the prescribed rules have been followed with regard to the recruitments and promotions of SCs/ STs; and

(f) if so, the details alongwith the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) There is no Department functioning under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. There is only one Undertaking functioning under the aegis of this Ministry, the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, which was incorporated in April, 2001. No post reserved for SC/ST member is lying vacant in the Corporation.

(c) and (d) Information is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Since the prescribed rules of reservation have been followed with regard to recruitment and promotions of SCs and STs, no remedial measures as such need to be taken.

#### *Statement*

##### *Details of Promotion Granted During the Last three years*

Sl.No.	Category of posts	SC			ST			Gen			Total		
		2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
1.	A	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	2	—	5	3	—
2.	B	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	—
3.	C	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	3	—
4.	D	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>—</b>

*Details of Recruitment During the Last three Years*

Sl.No.	Category of posts	SC	ST	OBC	Gen	Total	Year of Recruitment
1.	A	—	—	—	1	1	2005
2.	B	—	—	—	—	—	N.A.
3.	C	1	—	4	6	11	2005
4.	D	1	1	1	—	3	2004
Total		2	1	5	7	15	

*[English]***Free Trade Agreement**

3172. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any possibility of Free Trade Agreement being materialised among Asian countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the impact on the automobile industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) and (b) The Government of India has signed the 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, Bilateral Free Trade Agreements with Nepal, Bhutan and Sri Lanka, and is negotiating few bilateral CECA with few other Asian countries. However, at present, there is no move for entering into a single Free Trade Agreement among Asian countries.

(c) The coverage of goods and the tariff liberalization programme under various Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)

are finalized after due consultation with domestic stakeholders, which includes the automobile industry in the country, so that their views and sensitivities are taken into account in the negotiations.

*[Translation]***Adim Jati and ST Welfare**

3173. SHRI CHANDRABHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has formulated any recommendation to the Union Government to notify Ghiwar, Bhoi, Kashyap, Sondhiya, Mallah, Nishad-Raikawar, Burman and Bhajwar in the list of Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has recommended that the Bhoi, Mallah, Nishad communities be notified as Scheduled Tribes in the State. No proposal has been received from the State Government for notification of the communities like Kashyap, Sondhya, Ghiwar, Nishad-Raikawar, Burman and Bhajwar in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

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

*(English)***Import/Export of Iron Ore**

3174. SHRI B. MAHTAB:  
SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI:  
SHRI JUAL ORAM:

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

- (a) the countries which are importing iron ore from India;
- (b) whether the Government propose to discontinue the export of iron ore to those countries;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to allow import of low alumina content iron-ore into the country;
- (e) so, the reasons therefor;
- (f) whether the Government proposes to review the import/export of iron-ore; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof and its impact on the steel industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) The major countries which are presently importing iron ore from India are China, Japan, S. Korea and Taiwan.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The existing Foreign Trade Policy already allows free import of iron ore.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g) The current Foreign Trade Policy covering import/export of iron ore is valid from 2004 to 2009, which is reviewed from time to time depending on the requirement.

**Setting up of Industries by NRIs**

3175. SHRI HITEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of industries set up by NRIs in the country so far, State-wise;
- (b) the number of industries proposed to be set up by the Non-Resident Indians in the country particularly in the State of West Bengal, Sikkim and North Eastern States during the current financial year; and
- (c) the steps being 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) A statement showing State-wise approvals granted for NRI investment is enclosed.

(b) and (c) The Government has put in place a liberal, transparent and investor friendly policy wherein Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), including investment by Non-resident Indians, upto 100% is allowed under the automatic route in most sectors/activities irrespective of location. Under the liberalized economic environment, investment decisions, including the choice of locations, are taken by the entrepreneurs based on their commercial judgement and other relevant considerations.

*Statement**State wise Approvals for NRI Investment from August 1991 to May 2005*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Financial	(Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	198	2186.18
2.	Assam	3	1.11
3.	Bihar	2	2.27
4.	Gujarat	99	796.46
5.	Haryana	59	506.94
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6	9.67
7.	Karnataka	176	1877.20

1	2	3	4
8.	Kerala	43	212.20
9.	Madhya Pradesh	28	95.87
10.	Maharashtra	305	2407.14
11.	Orissa	12	47.88
12.	Punjab	27	115.46
13.	Rajasthan	40	461.85
14.	Tamil Nadu	205	713.01
15.	Uttar Pradesh	53	114.80
16.	West Bengal	39	481.76
17.	Chhattisgarh	4	6.25
18.	Jharkhand	3	1.57
19.	Chandigarh	5	3.36
20.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	28.62
21.	Delhi	151	989.75
22.	Goa	3	0.22
23.	Pondicherry	9	35.88
24.	Daman & Diu	4	9.00
25.	State Not Indicated	118	1250.51
Grand Total		1596	12354.97

*[Translation]*

#### Slum Clusters at the Bank of Yamuna

3176. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has directed in July, 2005 that slum clusters may not be allowed to settle again on the land vacated due to the rise in the water-level of the river Yamuna;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to rehabilitate the slum-dwellers removed therefrom; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Hon'ble Delhi High Court in CWP No. 689/2004 titled Court on its own Motion versus Union of India & Others has directed on 27.7.2005 that those portions of the river-bed of Yamuna which are now flooded will not be permitted to be occupied/reoccupied by any one.

The rehabilitation of the slum dwellers in Delhi is governed under the relocation policy which provides for allotment of plots to eligible slum dwellers without any discrimination in regard to the place of encroachment.

The matter is sub-judice.

*[English]*

#### Market Stabilization Fund

3177. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Rs. 1000 crore Market Stabilization Fund for crops such as Coffee, Tea and Rubber;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to include Tobacco in the above list; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) to (d) There is no proposal to set up a Rs. 1000 crore Market Stabilization Fund for crops such as Coffee, Tea and Rubber. However, the Government has already established a Price Stabilisation Fund for the benefit of small growers of tea, coffee, rubber and tobacco, with a corpus of Rs. 500 crore.

#### Training Programmes for Urban Development

3178. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assured its help to the State Governments to undertake training programmes for urban development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds/grants provided by the Government to each State during each of the last three years and current year for the purpose, year-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received proposals from State Government particularly from Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra regarding establishment of Training and Management Centres; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the present status of such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Though the Government has not given any specific assurance to the State Governments to help them to undertake training programmes for urban development, various initiatives have been taken by the Ministry of Urban Development to build capacity of various functionaries of urban local bodies which include the following:

- (i) Assistance is provided to States for training of women elected Councillors to the extent of 50 percent of the total cost of training, subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 1500 per woman Councillor per programme. Funds provided to various States during the last three years and the current year for training of women councillors is as follows:

2002-03

Kerala	—	Rs. 1.50 lakh
Uttaranchal	—	Rs. 4.77 lakh
Madhya Pradesh	—	Rs. 17.32 lakh
Maharashtra	—	Rs. 18.00 lakh

2003-04

Karnataka	—	Rs. 14.42 lakh
Tripura	—	Rs. 1.62 lakh
Chhattisgarh	—	Rs. 4.73 lakh

West Bengal	—	Rs. 13.41 lakh
Haryana	—	Rs. 4.30 lakh
Goa	—	Rs. 1.33 lakh
Delhi	—	Rs. 1.22 lakh
Assam	—	Rs. 2.44 lakh
Punjab & Chandigarh	—	Rs. 6.92 lakh
2004-05		
Gujarat	—	Rs. 11.71 lakh
Himachal Pradesh	—	Rs. 1.54 lakh
Rajasthan	—	Rs. 9.64 lakh
Karnataka	—	Rs. 14.42 lakh
Chhattisgarh	—	Rs. 4.74 lakh
Tamil Nadu	—	Rs. 24.62 lakh

2005-06: No fund has been released to States so far.

- (ii) Grants for conducting training courses under Public Health Engineering (PHE) Training Programmes of the Ministry are released to Academic Institutions under the field departments for conducting various courses for increasing the technical and management skill of in-service engineers of State Water Supply & Sanitation Departments. The grants for these programmes are not released to State Governments.
- (iii) The Ministry has also set up Regional Centres for Urban & Environmental Studies at Hyderabad, Lucknow and Mumbai and Centre for Urban Studies in IIPA, New Delhi for conducting various programmes for official and elected functionaries of ULBs. During the last three years, the Ministry has provided following grants to these institutions to meet their administrative and establishment expenditure:

2002-03	Rs. 195.50 lakh
2003-04	Rs. 234.67 lakh
2004-05	Rs. 247.95 lakh
2005-06	: Rs. 37.30 lakh (till 12.8.2005)

- (iv) The National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), which is, an autonomous institution under the Ministry of Urban Development has been identified by the Government of India as a nodal agency for overall coordination of Indo-USAID Financial Institutions Reform and Expansion (FIRE)-(D) Project. One of the major responsibilities handled by the Institute under the above programme relates to capacity building and training activities. NIUA, in order to discharge its responsibilities relating to training, has developed a country-wide network of training institutes which consists of 15 training institutes. NIUA provides strategic support to the network training institutions for conducting capacity building workshops and conducting research. The training workshops provided under the above programme are tailored to develop competence amongst the municipal functionaries, both appointed and elected, by enhancing their knowledge and skill in various sphere of urban development. No funds are released to the State Governments under the above programme for training purposes.
- (v) As per the existing guidelines for Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT) scheme, the Government has been taking efforts to train and upgrade the skills of personnel dealing with the preparation of project reports and implementation of IDSMT scheme. Accordingly, Town & Country Planning Organisation (TCPO), which is a subordinate office of the Ministry of Urban Development conducts short term orientation workshops/courses for various functionaries of ULBs. However, no funds are provided to the State Governments for organising training programmes under IDSMT Scheme.
- (vi) Under the proposed National Urban Information System (NUIS), which has been approved by the Government for implementation, it is proposed to provide training to the personnel of States and local bodies to generate inputs, maintain and operate NUIS and database for urban planning and management. This scheme envisages development of GIS (Geographical Information System) database for urban planning.
- (vii) The Ministry has undertaken initiative for Municipal Accounting Reforms to enable ULBs to maintain their accounts on Double Entry Accounting System. For this purpose, the Ministry have also prepared and circulated the National Municipal Accounts Manual to all States. It is now envisaged to provide training to the accounting personnel of ULBs to help them implement the double entry accounting system. For this purpose, the assistance of Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C&AG) is being availed of. The Twelfth Finance Commission has devolved Rs. 500 crore upon municipalities for operation and maintenance of core municipal services and solid waste management. The Ministry has suggested the Ministry of Finance, who is administratively concerned with the release of above grants to the State Governments to earmark Rs. 250 crore for implementation of accounting reforms including training of personnel.
- (viii) The Ministry is in the process of formulating a Mission Mode Project on E-Governance for municipalities. Under this project, training programmes shall be conducted for the functionaries of municipalities to enable them to deliver municipal services by using various tools of information technology.
- (ix) The proposed National Urban Renewal Mission (NURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) also envisage training for urban development as one of its components.
- (d) No, sir.
- (e) Does not arise in view of reply to part (d) above.

*[Translation]*

**Construction work on Land**

3179. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":  
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land in Delhi;

*[English]*

(b) the construction work done on the land out of the above area;

(c) whether an area of 250 sq. km. land is available to carry construction work for residential and other purposes; and

(d) if not, the facts thereof and the area of land earmarked for undertaking construction work for residential purposes at present?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that the total geographical area of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi is 1483 sq.km. out of which built up area is estimated at 702 sq.km.

According to the provisions incorporated in the Regional Plan 2021 for National Capital Region and Draft Master Plan for Delhi 2021, the available urbanizable land for development in NCT of Delhi by 2021 is estimated to be around 275-280 sq.km., after excluding the area under natural features (ridge, river, Yamuna, forest, wild life sanctuary, other water bodies/drains) and land required for solid waste disposal, utilities and green belt etc. Various uses including residential use are contemplated for the available urbanizable land.

#### Grants to NGOs

3180. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:  
SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

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

(a) the amount provided by the Government to the voluntary organization functioning in the country for imparting education and training to destitute children during last three years, State-wise particularly in Gujarat;

(b) whether some of these organizations have not fulfilled the prescribed norms for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the names of organizations against which action has been taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is implementing a scheme 'An Integrated Programme for Street Children' under which projects providing shelter, nutrition, health care, sanitation and hygiene, safe drinking water, recreation, vocational training as well as education are assisted. The details of financial assistance provided to NGOs during the last three years, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) As per the information provided by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, there is no case where these organisations have not fulfilled the prescribed norms for the purpose.

#### *Statement*

#### *Financial Assistance to NGOs under the Scheme 'An Integrated Programme for Street Children' State-wise/Union Territory-wise*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	2002-03 Amount in Lakh	2003-04 Amount in Lakh	2004-05 Amount in Lakh
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	154.45	124.56	124
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	13.03	11.65	21.07
4.	Bihar	3.43	5.01	6.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Goa	5.78	1.52	8.12
7.	Gujarat	101.86	120.58	112.34
8.	Haryana	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	2.76	3.47	5.79
12.	Karnataka	37.5	37.52	58.17
13.	Kerala	17.87	27.5	38.19
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11.66	8.57	15.5
15.	Maharashtra	141.99	79.28	134.92
16.	Manipur	2.95	4.75	13.03
17.	Meghalaya	4.66	2.18	10.6
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	13.49	18.79	26.08
21.	Punjab	13.97	14.28	12.09
22.	Rajasthan	33.5	30.77	27.96
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	83.98	92.65	97.43
25.	Tripura	3	3.95	6.76
26.	Uttar Pradesh	88.67	89.09	94.63
27.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	259.13	223.93	273.61
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	19.84	13.16
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	101.61	67.88	78.76
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0
Total		1100	990	1178.41



**Illegal Import of Arecanut**

3181. SHRI D.V. SADANAND GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether arecanut is being imported to our country through Bangalore in violation of the SAARC Trade Agreement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to stop such illegal imports;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to arrest the illegal import of Arecanut?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) No, Sir. There is no import of arecanut noticed through Bangalore Zone in violation of the SAARC Trade Agreement.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

**Plying Car with Blue Beacon**

3182. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:  
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of vehicles are unauthorisedly plying in the capital with red or blue beacon and blaring siren;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether due to non prevalence of any restrictions on the sale of beacons, the manufacturers/dealers are fitting such beacons on cars without knowing any identity etc.; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to put a ban on the manufacture/sale of beacon in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Delhi Police has also been taking action against the vehicles fitted with unauthorised red/blue beacons.

(c) and (d) There is no restriction on the manufacture/sale of red/blue beacons. No proposal for banning manufacture/sale of beacons is presently under consideration.

**Project of Bio-Fertilizer and Bio-medicines**

3183. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:  
SHRI ANANT GUDHE:

Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the KVIC proposes to launch projects for the manufacturing of bio-fertilizers and bio-medicines in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the foreign exchange likely to be earned from these projects thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has been implementing a bio-fertiliser programme since 2001-02. Under this programme, KVIC sets up bio-manure extension centres as pilot projects and promotes bio-manure projects under the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP).

Besides, KVIC has so far promoted installation of more than 6 lakh biogas plants in the country. These plants generate bio-digested slurry, which is applied in the farms as manure.

KVIC, however, has not undertaken any programme for promotion of bio-medicine.

No export has been made of the bio-fertiliser manufactured in the KVI sector.

**GATT Effects on SSI**

3184. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL:  
SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken requisite steps to protect Small Scale Industries in the post GATT era; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) India is a founding Member of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and its predecessor, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The Government is fully aware of the WTO environment and has taken appropriate measures for preparing the small scale sector to meet the challenges of liberalisation and globalisation. These include schemes/programmes for technology upgradation, development of clusters of such industries, making bank credit of upto Rs. 5 lakh available without collateral, 75 per cent credit guarantee for loans upto 25 lakh, creating awareness among these industries regarding export-related issues and sensitising them to the emerging challenges of trade liberalisation, reimbursement of the cost of obtaining ISO 9000/14001 certification upto Rs. 75,000/-, reimbursement of registration fee upto Rs. 15,000/- for adopting bar coding of products, etc.

The Government has also put in place appropriate trade-defence mechanisms, such as import licensing, safeguards against surge in imports and anti-dumping measures to provide protection to domestic industries, including small scale industries.

*[Translation]*

#### **Gun Factory**

3185. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private gun factories in the country;

(b) the criteria of fixing gun manufacturing quota;

(c) the reasons for not enhancing the manufacturing quota of the gun factory situated at Jodhpur, Rajasthan; and

(d) the time by which the quota of said gun factory is likely to be enhanced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) There are 97 private gun manufacturing factories in the country for which licences have been issued by the Central Government.

(b) The gun manufacturing quota is fixed on the basis of various factors such as recommendation of the concerned State Government, infrastructure/capacity of the firm, its economic viability and verification of antecedents.

(c) and (d) Decision can be taken only after the requisite reports have been received.

*[English]*

#### **Export of Coir Products**

3186. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:  
SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to restore the minimum support price for coir products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken to boost the export of coir products?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to restore the minimum support price for coir and coir products.

(c) In order to boost the export of coir and coir products, the Government has taken the following measures:

- (i) A Scheme titled, "External Market Development Assistance" has been introduced in 2000-01 to provide financial assistance to small exporters in the coir sector. This assistance consists of providing Government grants to meet major parts of the expenditure on air travel and rentals of stalls by exporters and their delegations to participate in buyer-seller meets, trade fairs and exhibitions abroad. The scheme also provides financial assistance to individual small exporters

for undertaking sales-cum-study tours and participation in trade delegations, trade fairs, exhibitions, etc., abroad.

- (ii) The Coir Board of the Government similarly participates in trade fairs/exhibitions, product promotion programmes and catalogue shows abroad, in order to promote export of products which do not get otherwise displayed by individual exports, etc.

#### Proposals for Urban Development

3187. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of urban development proposals sent by the Kerala Government to the Union Government for approval during the last three years and current year;

(b) whether the Union Government has accorded approval to these proposals;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the financial assistance provided, Scheme-wise;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the remaining proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Ministry of Urban Development is implementing (i) Centrally sponsored scheme of Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities (ii) Centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT) (iii) Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) and (iv) Central sector scheme of Solid Waste Management (AUWSP) and (iv) Central sector scheme of Solid Waste Management in 10 Selected Airfield Towns. Kerala Government has submitted project proposals to this Ministry under AUWSP and IDSMT. Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of IDSMT, central assistance amounting to Rs. 271.50 lakh, Rs. 384.00 lakh and Rs. 225.00 lakh have been released during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 respectively. In the current financial year 2005-06 (till date) part balance of 1st instalment of central assistance amounting to Rs. 284.46 lakh has been released to 7 towns covered in the year 2004-05. The town-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. As regards Centrally Sponsored AUWSP, the details of the project proposals received and approved along with the financial assistance provided during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Both the schemes of AUSWP and IDSMT will be subsumed in the proposed new scheme of Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). Hence, no funds will be released for new projects under the existing schemes of AUWSP and IDSMT during the current financial year.

#### *Statement I*

*Proposals Under the IDSMT Scheme Received from the State of Kerala and Release of Central Assistance During each of Last three years and Current Year (Till Date)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Towns/Projects/ Proposals	Year of Coverage	Central Assistance Released			
			2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ottapalam	99-2000	60.00	—	—	—
2.	Kothamangalam	99-2000	60.00	—	—	—
3.	Noth Peravoor	2000-01	—	—	59.55	—
4.	Kodungallur	2001-02	7.50	—	—	—
5.	Pala	2001-02	5.00	—	45.00	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Ponnani	2001-02	25.00	—	—	—
7.	Kunnamkulam	2002-03	24.00	—	—	—
8.	Angamaly	2002-03	45.00	—	—	—
9.	Perumbavoor	2002-03	45.00	—	—	—
10.	Vaikom	2003-04	—	43.00	—	—
11.	Attingal	2003-04	—	36.00	—	—
12.	Mavelikkara	2003-04	—	35.00	10.00	—
13.	Kalamassery	2003-04	—	70.00	5.00	—
14.	Tripunithura	2003-04	—	60.00	5.80	—
15.	Taliparamba	2003-04	—	70.00	5.00	—
16.	Koyilandy	2003-04	—	70.00	5.00	—
17.	Kanhagad	2004-05	—	—	17.50	57.50
18.	Payyanur	2004-05	—	—	17.50	53.76
19.	Chittur-Thatamangalam	2004-05	—	—	10.00	35.00
20.	Kuthuparamba	2004-05	—	—	10.00	35.00
21.	Paravoor	2004-05	—	—	10.00	35.00
22.	Mattanur	2004-05	—	—	10.00	35.00
23.	Perinthalmanna	2004-05	—	—	10.00	33.20
24.	Adoor	2004-05	—	—	4.85	—
Total			271.50	384.00	225.00	284.46

**Statement II**

*The Details of the Project Proposals Under AUWSP Received and Approved Along with the Financial Assistance Provided*

(Rs. in lakh)

	Name of the Town	Approved Cost	Central share released
2002-03	Kolazhi	158.35	79.18
	Kattur	212.76	106.23
	Pottore	123.71	61.86
	Manjeswaram	206.78	103.39
	Chalkra	371.24	185.62
2003-04	Nil		
2004-05	Pattiam	779.05	389.53
	Kottayam	484.85	242.43
	Vadakkakara	294.23	147.12
	Tiruvankulam*	0.00	0.00
	Kedmangalam*	0.00	0.00
2005-06	Nil	0.00	0.00

\*Not eligible under AUWSP and returned in October, 2004.

*Year-wise Financial Assistance Provided*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Year	Central share released
1.	2002-03	268.21
2.	2003-04	268.21*
3.	2004-05	231.55
4.	2005-06	Nil

\*Funds were released only for on-going projects during 2003-04.

**Rehabilitation of Tsunami Affected Countries**

3188. SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US administration has released additional funds to the tune of \$ 901 million for the rehabilitation work in Tsunami affected countries in the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total US aid so far received for the rehabilitation of the Tsunami victims by India; and

(c) the number of victims who have been the beneficiaries of this US aid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) The Government of India has not accepted external assistance for immediate relief and response as the country had adequate resources of its own to deal with the Tsunami disaster. No US assistance has been included in the Tsunami rehabilitation programme being finalized by the Planning Commission. The US Government, through USAID in India, has provided more than \$3.1 million

assistance which included field team coordination with local government and non governmental organizations.

*[Translation]*

I.G.N.O.U.

3189. SHRIMATI KALPNA RAMESH NARHIRE:  
SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL:

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

(a) the number of open universities in the country as on date, location-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to open some more open universities in various States in the country particularly in Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the curriculum finalised for such universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) As on date, there is one National Open University and 11 State Open Universities in the country. Location-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Open Universities in the States are set up through the Acts passed by State Legislatures. Distance Education Council (DEC), set up under the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985 for promotion, coordination and maintenance of standards in Open and Distance Learning System, facilitates the State Governments in setting up of Open Universities. According to the information furnished by DEC, the States of Assam, Uttaranchal, Orissa and Kerala have proposed for setting up of Open Universities in their respective States. There is no such proposal in respect of State of Maharashtra. State Open Universities, as and when established, decide upon its programmes and curriculum according to their genius and local requirements.

**Statement***List of Open Universities*

National Open University Set up under Act of Parliament	Year of Establishment
1. Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi.	1985

	State Open Universities	Name of State	Year of Establishment
1.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad.	Andhra Pradesh	1982
2.	Vardhaman Mahaveer Open University, Kota	Rajasthan	1987
3.	Nalanda Open University, Patna.	Bihar	1987
4.	Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University, Nashik.	Maharashtra	1989
5.	M.P. Bhoj Open University, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	1991
6.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University, Ahmedabad.	Gujarat	1994
7.	Karnataka State Open University, Mysore.	Karnataka	1996
8.	Netaji Subhas Open University, Kolkata.	West Bengal	1997
9.	Uttar Pradesh Rajarshi Tandon Open University, Allahabad.	Uttar Pradesh	1998
10.	Tamil Nadu Open University, Chennai.	Tamil Nadu	2002
11.	Pt. Sundarlal Sharma (Open) University Chhattisgarh, Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	2004

[English]

### Van Mahotsava

3190. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority is organizing 'Van Mahotsava' to plant large number of trees and shrubs in its parks in the capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the expenditure incurred by DDA for plantation of trees during the last three years and budget estimate for this year, year-wise;

(c) whether the Delhi Development Authority proposes to involve the Non Government Organisations for the job of tree plantation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that during the year 2005-2006, 1,22,300 trees & 2,57,700 shrubs are to be planted with a budget estimate of Rs. 570 lakhs. The expenditure incurred by DDA during the last three years on plantation is as under:

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
2002-03	704.00
2003-04	732.30
2004-05	670.00

(c) and (d) The DDA has reported the involvement of Resident Welfare Associations in tree plantations at 20 places in Delhi.

### Navyug School

3191. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether quality of education in NDMC, Navyug schools has been very badly affected after formation of Navyug School Educational Society;

(b) if so, the rationale behind setting up this society;

(c) whether there is a shortage of teachers in these schools particularly in Peshwa Road; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or being taken by the Government to ensure the availability of teachers and imparting quality education in these schools?

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

(b) The object behind formation of the society was to separate establishment and accounts work for smooth functioning of the schools thereby avoiding unnecessary delays on such matters.

(c) and (d) One post of teacher at Navyug School, Peshwa Road, is vacant. However, pending regular appointments, teachers are appointed on contract basis to meet the requirement. The Navyug School Educational Society is taking assistance from specialized inter-national and national agencies for improving quality education and learning process.

#### Rubber Park

3192. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Rubber Park at present, State-wise;

(b) the details of progress alongwith employment created by these Parks so far, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up more parks in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) The Government of India has extended financial assistance for the following three Rubber Parks:

1. At Irapuram near Kochi in Kerala State;
2. At Chembakaramanputhooor in Kanyakumari District of Tamil Nadu State;
3. At Bodhjungnagar in West Tripura District of Tripura State.

The Rubber Park established at Irapuram by the Rubber Park India (P) Ltd., is a Joint Venture of the

Government of India through Rubber Board and the Government of Kerala, through the Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA) with the equal equity participation of Rs. 1000 lakh, in an area of 107 acres. The total outlay of the project was Rs. 3650 lakh. The Park is nearing completion and a few units have already started functioning in this Rubber Park.

The Rubber Park being set up at Chembakaramanputhooor in Tamil Nadu is in an area of 115 acres with the total outlay of Rs. 1452 lakhs. The project is promoted by Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) and M/s Akea Technologies, Chennai. This park is being set up with financial assistance of Rs. 415 lakh under the Assistance for States for Infrastructure Development for Export (ASIDE) Scheme (State Component) and Rs. 355 lakhs under ASIDE (Central Component).

The Government of Tripura in association with Rubber Board is establishing a Rubber Park at Bodhjungnagar in Tripura at an area of 50 acres with an outlay of Rs. 700 lakh consisting of Rs. 140 lakh under ASIDE (Central Component) and Rs. 560 lakh under ASIDE (State component). The project is being implemented by the Tripura Industrial Development Corporation.

The Rubber Park at Irapuram, Kerala has so far generated permanent employment to 79 persons.

(c) Presently there is no other proposal to set up Rubber Parks.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Funds to NGO

3193. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme exist with the Government to allocate funds to NGO for the development of primitive tribes in the country; and

(b) if so, the details with regard to the funds allocated by the Government during each of the last three years, State-wise, Scheme-wise and NGO-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry provides funds to the NGOs under the schemes of Grant-

in-aid to NGOs including Coaching & Allied Scheme and award for exemplary services, Educational Complex in low literacy pockets and Vocational Training Centres in tribal areas for the development of the Scheduled Tribes, including the Primitive Tribal Groups. In addition, a Central Sector Scheme of Development of Primitive Tribal Groups in also being implemented since 1998-99 for the exclusive

benefit of Primitive Tribal Groups. Under this Scheme, funds are allocated to the State Governments as well as Non-Governmental Organisations.

(b) The State-wise and NGO-wise details of funds released during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the States	Name of the NGO	Amt. Released during 2002-03	Amt. Released during 2003-04	Amt. Released during 2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Name of the Scheme-Development of Primitive Tribal Groups</i>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(1) Sewa Bharati, Khamam, Andhra Pradesh	11.31	8.926	0.000
		(2) Sri Saraswatividhyapeetham, Hyerabad	13.30	34.64	35.641
		(3) Centre for Environment and Concern, Barkatpura, Hyderabad	0.00	9.00	25.900
2.	Chhattisgarh	(1) Akhil Bhartiya Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram, Jashpur, Nagar	5.78	0	0.000
		(2) Eternal Care, Bhopal	4.46	0	0.000
		(3) VISHWAS, Narayanpur, Distt. Bastar	0	9.00	0.000
		(4) Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Naryanpur, Distt. Bastar	0	66.30	0.000
3.	Gujarat	(1) Acil Navsarjen Rural Development Foundation, Limbadi, Distt-Surendemagar, Gujarat	0	0	8.500
4.	Jharkhand	(1) Swami Vivekananda Sewa Trust, Jamshedpur	42.18	0	0.000
		(2) Bharat Sewa Ashram Sangha, Sonari, Jamshedpur	156.10	135.806	168.477
		(3) Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Ghatsila, Distt. E. Singhbhum	75.63	61.861	0.000
		(4) Vikas Bharti, Gumla, E. Singhbhum	13.07	0	19.237
		(5) Bharat Sewa Ashram Sangha, Pakur	58.02	0	25.645
5.	Karnataka	(1) Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement, Mysore Distt.	1.75	18.64	9.973
		(2) Vivekananda Foundation (R) Mysore	0	6.93	0.000
6.	Madhya Pradesh	(1) Sewa Bharathi, Bhopal	45.70	73.51	13.500
		(2) Bonded Liberation Fund, New Delhi	15.45	0	13.288
7.	Maharashtra	(1) Tribal and Weaker Section Empowerment Society, Pune	27.00	13.117	14.429



1	2	3	4	5	6
		(2) The Dubbling, Handicraft, Handloom, Development and Welfare Association, Vill-Kelti, PO-Dhali, Distt-Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.000	6.600
8.	Manipur	(1) Senapati Distt. Economic Development Association, Senapati Distt.	6.25	0.512	11.548
9.	Orissa	(1) PRAKALPA, Kenojhar Distt. (2) Banbasi Sewa Prakalpa, Distt. Kalahandi	0 0	4.00 15.60	0.000 0.000
10.	Rajasthan	(1) SWARC, Distt. Ajmer	24.00	0	13.500

**Setting up of IITs and IIMs**

3194. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Singapore, Mauritius and the United Arab Emirates have shown keen interest to, forge a tie with Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institute of Managements (IIMs);

(b) if so, whether the Government has held talks in this regard with the said countries;

(c) if so, the decisions arrived at the meeting;

(d) whether enquiries have also been sought from the US and Europe to forge ties with IIT and IIM; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on Table of the House.

[Translation]

**Impact of Chinese Currency**

3195. MOHD. SHAHID: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of revaluation of the Chinese currency on the industries engaged in import and export business;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Indian export is likely to increase in the coming year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith percentage increase in export during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) China has moved to a managed floating exchange rate regime based on market forces with reference to a basket of currencies. It is still too early to assess the impact of the new operating regime of the Chinese currency on Indian exports. However, India is expected to gain in competitiveness and trade at the margin, though the effect might vary across sectors.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Export performance for the current year as per DGCI&S provisional data is as under:

(Value: Rs. Crores)

*India's Export*

April'04-May'04	April'05-May'05 (P)
51342	60896
Percentage growth	18.6

[English]

**Scheme for Upliftment of Saharia Tribes**

3196. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sponsored any central scheme for the upliftment of tribes particularly saharia tribes in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details alongwith the allocation of fund made thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has been implementing various Schemes for upliftment of the Scheduled Tribes throughout the country, including the 'Saharia tribes'. The 'Saharia' tribe in Rajasthan has been identified as a Primitive Tribal Group (PTG). The Ministry has been specifically implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Development

of Primitive Tribal Groups since 1998-99 for the exclusive benefit of 75 identified Primitive Tribal Groups, including the 'Saharias tribe' in Rajasthan. Under this scheme an amount of Rs. 62.50 lakhs and Rs. 13.50 lakhs has been released during the year 2004-05 to the State Government of Rajasthan and to an NGO namely the SWARC, District Ajmer, respectively for development of Saharias exclusively. An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has further been provided during 2005-06 to the State Government of Rajasthan for providing insurance coverage to 5,000 heads of Saharia families. The details of the other schemes being implemented for all the scheduled tribes, including the PTGs are given in the Annual Report of the Ministry for the year 2004-05 and the Scheme-wise budget allocation for the year 2005-06 is given in the enclosed Statement.

*Statement*

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Allocation for 2005-06 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan	72701.00
2.	Grant in aid under Article 275 (1)	38000.00
3.	Scheme of PMS, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST students	23065.00
4.	Development of Primitive Tribal Groups	2475.00
5.	Grant in aid to State Tribal Development Corporation for Minor Forest Produce (STDCCs)	1080.00
6.	Educational Complex in low literacy pockets	600.00
7.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	540.00
8.	Grant in aid to Non Governmental Organization for STs including Coaching and Allied and award for exemplary services	2340.00
9.	Research information & Mass Education, Tribal Festivals & others	510.00
10.	Support to National/State Finance Development Corporations	2700.00

**HIV Cases in Delhi Police**

3197. SHRI RABINDER KUMAR RANA:  
SHRI GANESH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of HIV/AIDS are on the increase in the Delhi Police in the recent past;

(b) if so, the factors responsible therefor;

(c) whether any system exists with the Delhi Police to detect the HIV/AIDS affected patients in force;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) The step taken by Delhi Police in this direction include annual health check up of all the police

personnel; conducting regular classes to sensitize the personnel about HIV infection/AIDS; organizing HIV/AIDS-awareness workshops by Delhi AIDS Control Society in different districts/units; etc.

**U.G.C. Grants in Universities**

3198. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations from various Universities in Punjab and Government of Punjab for the restoration of UGC grant stopped earlier;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the grants allocated/released under General Development Assistance Scheme during X Plan period to the three Universities of Punjab State under Section 2 (f) and 12 (b) are as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the University	X Plan Allocation	Grants released (2002-05) upto 10.8.2005
1.	Guru Nanak Dev University	429.00	343.20
2.	Punjab Univesity	489.70	391.76
3.	Punjabi University	370.50	222.30

**Withdrawal of PMF from Jammu & Kashmir**

3199. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA BANGARU LAXMAN:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether withdrawal of para-military forces troops from the terrorism affected areas of Jammu and Kashmir is resulting in large scale migration of people belonging to minority community;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether people belonging to the minority community are being threatened by terrorists to convert their religion; and

(d) if so, the details of the action plan formulated for the safety and security of the minority community in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) There has been neither withdrawal of Para-Military Forces nor any large scale migration of people belonging

to minority community from the terrorism affected areas of Jammu and Kashmir State.

(c) No such incident/complaint has been noticed so far.

(d) Various steps have been taken for the safety and security of the minority community in the State, which include:

- (i) Pickets of Security Forces (SFs) have been established in the villages/clusters inhabited by minority community in Kashmir valley.
- (ii) Adequate weaponry and communication facilities are provided at these pickets with the nearest SF units entrusted with the task of area sanitization around the pocket.
- (iii) Village Defence Committees (VDCs) have been established at far-flung areas inhabited by minority community members in Jammu province.
- (iv) The Security Forces conduct frequent patrolling in the hinterland and areas inhabited by minority community members at these locations.
- (v) Construction of clusters of residential houses at Sheikhpora, Budgam, Mattan, Anantnag and Kheer Bhawani, Srinagar in Kashmir valley for secure stay of the members of minority community at these places.

[Translation]

#### Uniform Session in Universities

3200. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

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

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has issued any instruction or notice to the Union Government and University Grants Commission regarding introducing uniform educational session in all educational institutions particularly in all the Universities functioning in the country in July, 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have submitted its reply in the High Court in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to observe a common calendar for varsities;

(f) if so, the salient features of the same; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (g) The Hon'ble High Court in its interim order dated 26th July, 2005 passed in Writ Petition (c) No. 11903 of 2005 filed before the High Court, Delhi by Ms. Anu Aggarwal Vs. the Vice Chancellor, Jamia Milia Islamia and others *inter-alia* observed as under:

"...the predicament which the student/petitioner in placed in not of her own making in much as the declaration of the result have been delayed by the University of Delhi. .... The larger issue is the eradication of recurrent problem of this nature. Since all the Universities draw their funding/finances from the University Grants Commission, it should be possible for the latter to lay down a time-schedule which should be adhered to by all the Universities and its affiliates. In such an event, admission to the Universities across the country can be effected in a regulated manner."

The CABE Committee on 'Autonomy of Higher Education Institutions' recommended, *inter-alia*, 'although each University should draw up its academic calendar providing for dates of admission, schedule of vacation, holding of examinations and declaration of results, effort should be made that such academic calendars are synchronized at least for Universities within a State so that students are not put to any inconvenience in the event of mobility from one University to another, if the need so arises'. The Government has accepted this broad recommendation. The UGC has been advised to accordingly respond to the writ petition pending in the High Court of Delhi.

[English]

#### Private Educational Institutions

3201. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether private educational institutions are providing higher as well as technical education to the youth of the country at par with the international standard;

(b) if so, the details of those institutes who have been awarded ISO certification and functioning on no profit-no loss basis and providing excellent quality education in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to encourage these institutions for imparting higher as well as technical education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) In order to maintain standards of higher education the UGC (Establishment and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations 2003 were issued on 27.12.2003 and, are in force. These regulations apply to every university established by or incorporated under a State Act whether publicly funded or otherwise. The regulations apply to all the degrees/diplomas/certificates offered by such universities as were in operation on the date of the notification and also on universities established since then. AICTE has also its own regulations for the purpose.

The UGC and AICTE also undertake on the spot inspections of the universities by sending inspection committees to see that the stipulated parameters of the regulations are being followed.

(b) and (c) No centralized data is being maintained in this regard.

*[Translation]*

#### National Minority Commission

3202. SHRI JAI PRAKASH (MOHANLAL GANJ): Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Minority Commission has written for the constitution of a Committee for resolving the problems of Hindus especially Sikhs who have fled from Afghanistan during the Taliban regime and provide them with permanent Indian Citizenship; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has not been found necessary to constitute any Committee. Indian Citizenship is granted to the foreigners including Afghan nationals, who are eligible under the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and Citizenship Rules, 1956.

*[English]*

#### Second Shift in KVs

3203. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced second shift in some Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country during the current academic session;

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

(c) whether basic infrastructure has been provided in such KVs and teachers have been appointed in required number;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is aware that the students of 2nd shift come to the ground for prayer at 1:00 P.M. in open sky when the temperature reaches at its climax;

(f) if so, whether this is affecting health of the students; and

(g) if so, the initiation taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Second shift has been introduced in 08 Kendriya Vidyalayas during the current academic session. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-1.

(c) and (d) Second shift has been opened only in such Kendriya Vidyalayas where basic infrastructure is available. Adequate number of strength of teachers in such schools has already been sanctioned and steps have



been taken to post required number of teachers in these school. Details regarding appointment of teachers are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) to (g) During summer and rainy season second shift students are not called to open areas for prayer, as

the temperature around mid day is very high. Instructions have been given to schools, to conduct the assembly in some natural/constructed shade or in the classroom. Announcements, if any, are made through centralized public address system.

### Statement I

List Indicating the Names of Kendriya Vidyalayas in which Second Shift has been introduced from the Current Academic Session i.e. 2005-2006

Sl.No.	Name of Kendriya Vidyalaya	District	State
1.	No. 1 Shahi Bagh, Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
2.	No. 1 Gwalior	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh
3.	Haldwani	Nainital	Uttaranchal
4.	No. 1 Raipur	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
5.	No. 2 Raipur	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
6.	No. 1 Armapur, Kanpur	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
7.	Kanpur Cantt.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
8.	AMC Lucknow	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh

### Statement II

Details in respect of Sanctioned Staff Strength and Posted Strength of Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas for which Second Shift has been Introduced during Current Academic Session

Sl.No.	Name of Kendriya Vidyalaya	Sanctioned Strength of Teachers	Posted Strength of Teachers
1.	No. 1 Ahmedabad	14	12
2.	No. 1 Gwalior	12	12
3.	Haldwani	24	11
4.	No. 1 Raipur	14	12
5.	No. 2 Raipur	14	11
6.	No. 1 Armapur, Kanpur	14	14
7.	Kanpur Cantt.	14	14
8.	AMC Lucknow	14	09
Total		120	95

*[Translation]***Insurance Facility to Anganwadi Workers**

3204. SHRI KAILASH BAITHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether insurance facility is being provided to Anganwadi workers of all the States, particularly in Bihar State, State-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to provide

monthly allowance for the education of two children of workers under this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has provided insurance facility to the Anganwadi Workers and Helpers in all the States, including Bihar, with effect from 1.4.2004, through an insurance scheme named "Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana" under the Life Insurance Corporation's Social Security Group Scheme. The Scheme includes education allowance for children. The benefits admissible under the Scheme are:

Event	Benefit
(i) Death other than by accident	Rs. 20,000/-
(ii) On death due to accident	Rs. 50,000/-
(iii) Permanent total disability due to accident	Rs. 50,000/-
(iv) Loss of 2 eyes or 2 limbs, OR one eye and one limb in an accident	Rs. 50,000/-
(v) Loss of one eye or one limb in an accident	Rs. 25,000/-
(vi) Scholarship of Rs. 300/- per quarter per child studying in the 9th to 12th Standard, (restricted to two children)	Rs. 300/-
(vii) Add-on Benefit of Critical illness on the occurrence of any one of the following Critical illnesses: (1) Breast Cancer. (2) Ovarian Cancer/Fallopian Tube Cancer. (3) Cervical Cancer. (4) Uterine Cancer.	Rs. 20,000/-

As per information received from the States/UTs so far, about 6.81 lakh Anganwadi Workers and Helpers have joined the Scheme.

*[English]***Special Economic Zones**

3205. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL:  
SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

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

(a) the performance of existing Special Economic Zones during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the target set for these zones has been achieved;

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

(d) whether the Central aid has been sanctioned and released to all the States for setting up of new economic zones;

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

(f) if not, the time by which it is likely to be released for the remaining States?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (c) The export performance of the existing Special Economic Zones (SEZs) vis-à-vis, target set during the last three years is given in the statement enclosed. The zones have been able to achieve the target in overall terms.

(d) the Special Economic Zone scheme does not envisage any Central assistance for setting up of new Special Economic Zones and the zones are being encouraged to be set up in the private sector or joint sector in association with the State Government or by the State Governments themselves.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

### Statement

#### Export Performance of the Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

(Rs. in crores)

Zone	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Export Target	Achievement	Export Target	Achievement	Export Target	Achievement
Kandla SEZ (Gujarat)	550	729.29	1020	1018.82	1275	1060.14
SEEPZ-SEZ (Santa Cruz) (Maharashtra)	5850	6083.02	7600	7832.81	9790	8298.59
Noida SEZ, (U.P.)	1100	1001.17	1400	1534.17	1920	4266.00
Madras SEZ (Tamil Nadu)	875	822.35	1040	1037.96	1295	1376.91
Cochin SEZ (Kerala)	325	270.42	380	298.91	375	462.99
Falta SEZ (West Bengal)	650	512.39	720	825.34	1030	569.15
Vishakhapatnam SEZ (Andhra Pradesh)	300	357.27	500	435.67	545	579.27
Surat SEZ (Gujarat)	350	280.71	400	869.90	1090	1539.72
Indore SEZ (M.P.)	—	—	—	—	—	55.02*
Jaipur SEZ (Rajasthan)	—	—	—	—	—	5.27*
Manikachan SEZ (West Bengal)	—	—	—	—	—	95.94*
<b>Total</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>10056.62</b>	<b>13060</b>	<b>13853.58</b>	<b>17320</b>	<b>18309.00</b>

\*New SEZs became functional in 2004-05.

#### Solid Waste Management and Drainage Scheme

3206. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the Solid Waste Management

and Drainage Scheme is successful;

(b) the various difficulties encountered in the implementation of the above scheme; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to overcome them?



THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) At present, Ministry of Urban development is implementing a Central Sector Scheme for Solid Waste Management and Drainage in 10 selected Air Field towns, namely Ambala, Sirsa (Haryana), Adampur (Punjab), Bareilly, Hindon (Uttar Pradesh) Dundigal (Andhra Pradesh), Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Pune (Maharashtra) and Tezpur (Assam) at an estimated cost of Rs. 99.34 crore to prevent bird menace to defence aircrafts and to save the valuable lives of trained pilots. During 2004-05, Rs. 40 crore has been released for projects at Sirsa, Jodhpur, Gwalior, Bareilly and Pune. The Scheme is in implementation phase. The evaluation of the Scheme to assess its success will be known through its performance in the subsequent years.

(b) The implementation of the scheme involves the concerned State Governments, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), State Pollution Control Boards and Local Indian Air Force Stations. Dealing with multiple agencies involved in implementation of scheme requires timely coordination. Various types of difficulties encountered are non-availability of expertise with ULBs, lack of availability of sufficient land, procedural delay in land acquisition and non-release of funds by State Government to ULBs in time.

(c) Preparation of Detailed Project Reports has been assigned to HUDCO, NBCC and Uttar Pradesh Jal Jigam due to non-availability of a expertise with ULBs. A very high degree of coordination among implementing agencies is ensured. Moreover, the scheme is being regularly reviewed at a very high level in the Ministry with State Urban Development Secretaries/Commissioners of the concerned ULBs to review the progress about release of funds, physical progress and suitable steps and immediately taken to over-come the difficulties encountered.

*[Translation]*

#### **Laying of Metro Track in Broad Gauge**

3207. SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to lay Metro-tracks in broad gauge instead of standard gauge;

(b) if so, whether the Metro administration had suggested for standard gauge; and

(c) if so, the reasons for making it in broad gauge?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) It was decided to use broad gauge for the Delhi Metro, although the DMRC had recommended standard gauge, to enable the Indian Railways to provide necessary back stopping and infrastructure support for the project as well as considerations of inter-operability and development of future dependence on indigenous capacity. However, this is not a general decision to be applicable for all metro rail systems in the country.

*[English]*

#### **Violation of Explosive Act and Rules**

3208. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instance of violation of provision laid down for the manufacturing of fireworks and crackers have come to the notice of Delhi Police during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith action taken against such manufactures; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure strict compliance of provisions of Explosive Act and Rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Only one case of unauthorized manufacturing of crackers was reported in Delhi during the last three years and upto 31st July, 2005. Delhi Police has arrested four persons in this regard and issued notice to the licensee cancellation of his licence.

(c) Delhi Police issues detailed instructions from time to time laying down procedure for grant of licences for manufacture, sale and use of explosives/crackers including selection of sites; safety measures to be adopted by the licensees; compliance of the directions issued by the High Court of Delhi; and noise standard for fire crackers etc. Delhi Police tries to ensure that these instructions are followed by all concerned.

**Export of Farm Goods to Pakistan**

3209. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has recently stopped the export of farm goods to Pakistan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons therefor?

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

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Financing of NGO's by HUDCO**

3210. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO) has financed many Non-Governmental Organisations to construct houses in Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) if so, the funds allocated for construction of houses by HUDCO to each of the NGOs in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years and current year, year-wise;
- (c) whether the houses have been constructed for low income groups by such organisations; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) to (d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the question.

**Air Cover for Forces**

3211. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government plans to provide air cover to security forces engaged in counter insurgency as reported in 'Hindustan Times' dated July 25, 2005;

- (b) if so, the forces and the sectors identified therefor; and

- (c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Air support is being provided to security forces engaged in counter insurgency for rescue, relief, medical evacuation and other operational support purposes.

**Export of Sea Shells**

3212. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether export of sea shells from Andaman has gone down after Tsunami disaster;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to grant subsidy on export freight for sea shells to enable the entrepreneurs to compete in the International Market; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith other incentives provided to boost such exports?

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

- (b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

- (c) There is no proposal for granting subsidy on export freight for sea shells.

- (d) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

**Horticulture Export**

3213. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

- (a) the export of horticulture produce during each of the last three years alongwith foreign exchange earned therefrom, country-wise;

(b) whether the exports of horticulture produce has increased during the current year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) The export of horticulture produce including processed horticulture produce to major importing countries during the last three years is given below:

(Quantity in metric tons; Value: rupees in lakhs)

Country	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
U.S.A.	63403.34	25911.68	8661745	28492.62	79969.33	28574.33
Japan	10128.28	4093.61	738571	4721.18	4480.2	4398.36
Kuwait	20257.9	4966.46	2128387	5210.26	21230.48	4851.57
Malaysia	159653.62	15010.62	165990.14	13859.75	184224.58	17810.15
Philippines	2979.83	650.19	1469.69	4439.87	1755.33	592.32
Saudi Arabi	55843.17	12448.66	84875.31	18970.98	77150.58	15937.65
Sri Lanka	133339.65	14103.72	150983.01	10880.12	124164.28	10960.2
U.K.	39743.04	13269.85	44285.75	16501.74	38854.6	15556.51
UAE	149758.77	22004.73	205510.14	26927.05	202858	28795.17
Bangladesh	268795.09	30100.64	206185.25	25501.91	524184.97	53707.39

(b) and (c) The provisional figures for 2004-05 made available by Agricultural & Processed Foods products Development Authority (APEDA) reveal that exports of horticultural produce including processed produce increased from Rs. 3005 crores in 2003-04 to Rs. 3133 crores in 2004-05. The export figures for the current year are not yet available.

*[English]*

#### Restructuring of Medical Officers Cadre

3214. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision to restructure the Medical Officers' cadre in Central Police Organisations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) In the restructuring of Medical Officers' Cadre in Central Police Organisations, 1 post of Additional Director General (Medical), 7 posts of Inspectors General (Medical) and 35 posts of Deputy Inspectors General (Medical) have been created.

#### IIT Directorate

3215. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to establish a separate Directorate to look into the affairs of Indian Institute of Technology (IITs);

(b) if so, whether the branches of the Directorate are proposed to be set up in every State where the IITs are located; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Export of Fruits and Vegetables**

3216. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exports of fruits and vegetables from India would increase on complying with the European retail party standards;

(b) if so, whether grape growers have already opted to comply with these standards;

(c) whether Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) with assistance from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation has launched a project for the promotion of European retail party standards in India;

(d) if so, whether major growers, exporters and importers of food products in Europe has set up European Retail Parties for global partnership to ensure safe and sustainable agriculture;

(e) whether FICCI has been successful in propagating the European concept among horticulture farmers in the country; and

(f) if so, the extent to which these European norms have given boost to exports of fruits and vegetables from India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI) has informed that it has undertaken a programme for promotion of EUREPGAP standards. As a part of this programme, it has organized 26 seminars in different states, imparted training on EUREPGAP standards to consultants, and organized advanced training

on EUREPGAP standards for 60 consultants, exporters and farm managers.

(f) Implementation and certification of EUREPGAP standards for production and processing of exportable produce has helped boosting of exports of fruits and vegetables from 9.34 lakh metric tonnes in 2003-04 to 12.91 lakh metric tonnes in 2004-05.

#### **Development of Civic Infrastructure**

3217. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details with regard to allocation of funds made towards development of civic infrastructure in the urban areas under the Central schemes during each of the last three years i.e. from 2002-03 to 2004-05, State-wise;

(b) the details of the new schemes that are drawn for development of basic civic infrastructure in the urban areas and proposed allocation of funds of various States, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted any specific proposals to the Government for a special package for developing urban civic infrastructure in northern parts of the State;

(d) if so, whether this proposal includes Hubli-Dharwad Municipal Corporation in the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) State-wise details of funds released towards development of civic infrastructure in the urban areas under the Central schemes of Ministry of Urban Development during each of the last three years, i.e. from 2002-03 to 2004-05 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) There is a proposal to establish National Urban Renewal Mission (NURM) for select cities and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) for other cities for providing reform linked Central assistance for development of civic infrastructure in urban areas. Details of the schemes have not been finalized.

(c) to (e) Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation (KUIDFC) has submitted proposal for urban infrastructure development in 20 towns in North Karnataka, including Hubli-Dharwad, for loan assistance

of US\$250 million from Asian Development Bank (ADB). Project components include water supply, sewerage, roads, poverty alleviation programmes, storm water drainage, solid waste management, municipal reforms and capacity building.

**Statement**

*State-wise release of Funds under Central Schemes of the Ministry during 2002-03 to 2004-05*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3458.52	5645.34	8707.43	17811.29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	71	316.16	2123.27	2510.43
3.	Assam	3187.6	1938.22	2376.11	7501.93
4.	Bihar	509.05	703.05	543.7	1755.8
5.	Chhattisgarh	736.52	675.69	583.76	1995.97
6.	Goa	75.29	0	16.08	91.37
7.	Gujarat	865.07	1763.83	1957.83	4586.73
8.	Haryana	1063.48	846.71	1511.24	3421.43
9.	Himachal Pradesh	582.24	107.46	302.15	991.85
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	44.4	543.14	1330.87	1918.41
11.	Jharkhand	520.97	0	417.93	938.9
12.	Karnataka	3929.6	5432.75	7914.43	17276.78
13.	Kerala	539.71	652.21	456.55	1648.47
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1949.58	2077.34	2009.68	6036.6
15.	Maharashtra	4134.01	6317.25	11091.11	21542.37
16.	Manipur	2035.8	1732.36	3061.07	6829.23
17.	Meghalaya	1212.6	300	380	1892.6
18.	Mizoram	688.57	1611.57	248	2548.14
19.	Nagaland	1148.42	1524	2069	4741.42
20.	Orissa	431.33	547.36	834.39	1813.08
21.	Punjab	146.24	227.88	203.82	577.94

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Rajasthan	851.27	1433.86	3700.64	5985.77
23.	Sikkim	581.97	1218.97	1764	3564.94
24.	Tamil Nadu	3881.65	4986.83	7376.27	16244.75
25.	Tripura	533.26	2035.55	1265.53	3834.34
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3254.43	3760.27	4037.49	11052.19
27.	Uttaranchal	320.97	417.61	231.77	970.35
28.	West Bengal	3574.45	5444.13	8023.86	17042.44
29.	Pondicherry	0	36	0	36
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40328</b>	<b>52295.54</b>	<b>74537.98</b>	<b>167161.52</b>

In addition, during 2004-05 Rs. 400.00 lakh was released for Tsumani works in Port Blair.

[*Translation*]

#### Construction of Dwelling Units

3218. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dwelling units constructed and handed over to the weaker sections residing in urban areas of the country especially in Uttar Pradesh, State-wise;

(b) the target fixed for handing over the dwelling units especially in the backward regions of Uttar Pradesh during the current financial year; and

(c) the State-wise number of dwelling units proposed to be constructed during the current financial year for the weaker sections especially in the urban areas of Uttar Pradesh and the amount earmarked for the said purpose during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Ministry of urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation has been implementing Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY), which is a demand driven Centrally sponsored scheme with a funding pattern of a 50:50 ratio between Centre and the States, with the objective to facilitate construction and upgradation of

dwelling units with sanitation facilities for the urban slum dwellers living below the poverty line including members of economically weaker sections. Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported that 4379 VAMBAY dwelling units have so far been handed over to the weaker sections residing in urban areas in Uttar Pradesh. The State-wise details of dwelling units constructed are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported that 8010 constructed VAMBAY dwelling units will be handed over to the selected beneficiaries on depositing beneficiary share during the current financial year.

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

#### *Statement I*

*State-wise details of dwelling units constructed under the Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY).*

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of Dwelling Units constructed from 2001-02 to 31.05.2005
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30167
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
3.	Assam	—

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	4360
6.	Goa	—
7.	Gujarat	20294
8.	Haryana	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	273
11.	Jharkhand	—
12.	Karnataka	25799
13.	Kerala	17372
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2188
15.	Maharashtra	30561
16.	Manipur	888
17.	Meghalaya	—
18.	Mizoram	—
19.	Nagaland	806
20.	Orissa	220
21.	Punjab	—
22.	Rajasthan	3700
23.	Sikkim	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	51099
25.	Tripura	1179
26.	Uttaranchal	441
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8116
28.	West Bengal	2929
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—
30.	Chandigarh	—
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	—
32.	Daman and Diu	—

1	2	3
33.	Delhi	167
34.	Pondicherry	214
Total		200773

*Statement II*

*Details of State-wise Allocation of Central Funds and Dwelling Units targeted under the Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) for the year 2005-06*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs) 2005-06	Target for Dwelling Units 2005-06
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2423.00	9694
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.00	60
3.	Assam	235.00	939
4.	Bihar	1071.00	4283
5.	Chhattisgarh	304.00	1216
6.	Goa	46.00	184
7.	Gujarat	1385.00	5540
8.	Haryana	405.00	1622
9.	Himachal Pradesh	65.00	260
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	313.00	1254
11.	Jharkhand	357.00	1428
12.	Karnataka	715.00	2862
13.	Kerala	663.00	2651
14.	Madhya Pradesh	822.00	3288
15.	Maharashtra	4325.00	17299
16.	Manipur	46.00	182
17.	Meghalaya	47.00	187
18.	Mizoram	46.00	186
19.	Nagaland	24.00	98

1	2	3	4
20.	Orissa	451.00	1806
21.	Punjab	763.00	3051
22.	Rajasthan	1315.00	5260
23.	Sikkim	5.00	20
24.	Tamil Nadu	1756.00	7022
25.	Tripura	36.00	144
26.	Uttaranchal	155.00	621
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2950.00	11801
28.	West Bengal	2649.00	10598
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21.00	82
30.	Chandigarh	86.00	344
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.00	6
32.	Daman and Diu	6.00	22
33.	Delhi	1312.00	5247
34.	Pondicherry	86.00	343
<b>Total</b>		<b>24900.00</b>	<b>99600</b>

*[English]*

#### **Harassment of SSI Industrialists**

3219. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:  
SHRI AJIT KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:  
SHRI RANEN BARMAN:  
SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:

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

(a) the major factors responsible for closure of small and medium scale industrial units in different parts of the country;

(b) the number of labourers rendered jobless due to units closure, category-wise along with the steps taken to provide employment to these workers and technicians;

(c) whether the Government is aware that Small Scale Industrialists are facing infrastructural/technical problems such as Sales Tax, Income Tax, Electricity Board and State Financial Institutions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with action taken by the Government in this regard for the smooth functioning of these units?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) Though closure of a small scale industry (SSI) is dependent on the decision of the SSI concerned, some of the major factors responsible for closure of SSI are fall in demand for specific products, change in technology, inadequacy and shortage of working capital, shortage of raw materials, marketing problems, lack of competitiveness, managerial inadequacy etc.

(b) The data on the number of labourers rendered jobless due to closure of SSI are not maintained centrally. However, workers and technicians rendered jobless due to closure of SSI units can avail of the self-employment opportunities under the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) being implemented by the Central Government throughout the country.

(c) and (d) The promotion and development of SSIs is primarily the responsibility of State Governments and Union Territories (UT) administrations. In order to solve the problems faced by SSI sector, relating to availability of credit, technology upgradation, infrastructure and marketing facilities, the Central Government also implements a number of schemes/programmes to supplement these efforts.

#### **Promotion of Indian Languages Abroad**

3220. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has created Chairs in various universities abroad for the promotion of Indian languages;

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

(c) the number of visiting professors sent to abroad for teaching Indian languages in various universities; and



(d) if so, the details thereof for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) The Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICR) maintains 14 chairs of Indian languages abroad, out of which 12 chairs are of Hindi and 1 chair each is of Tamil and Sanskrit languages.

(c) and (d) During the last 3 years, the Council has deputed 20 professors/associate professors to man the above chairs of languages abroad.

#### **Enclaves between India and Bangladesh**

3221. SHRIMATI MINATI SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of enclaves between India and Bangladesh;

(b) whether the residents of these enclaves have not been awarded any nationality as yet;

(c) whether the people living in these enclaves do not have any access to drinking water, sanitation, health facilities and electricity etc; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government to regularise these enclaves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) There are 111 Indian enclaves in Bangladesh and 51 Bangladeshi enclaves in India.

(b) The residents of Indian enclaves in Bangladesh are Indian nationals. However, they will be offered a choice of citizenship at the time of transfer of enclaves between India and Bangladesh as per the Land Boundary Agreement signed in 1974 by both the countries.

(c) Since we do not have any access to these enclaves, it is difficult to state whether they have access to facilities like drinking water, sanitation, health facilities and electricity etc. However, it is learnt that the residents of these enclaves have made some local arrangements in this regard.

(d) The Government of India raised this issue at the Foreign Secretary level talks in December, 2000 where it was decided to set up two Joint Boundary Working

Groups to address the pending boundary relating issues and subsequently the said Groups were constituted in June, 2001. Both the countries agreed for the joint survey to identify the residents of these enclaves and give them the choice of citizenship. Recently in the Foreign Secretary level meeting held in June this year at New Delhi between India and Bangladesh, it was decided to resume the meetings of the Joint Working Groups to address the boundary related issues including exchange of enclaves.

*[Translation]*

#### **Extension in Lal Dora Zone of Tughlakabad Village**

3222. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Lal Dora' zone of the Tughlakabad village has not been increased for the last 95 years while the population of the village has increased 35 times;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the Lal Dora zone of the said village is likely to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that the Lal Dora in respect of Tughlakabad village had been delineated in 1908. Since it is an urbanized village, the Lal Dora can not be extended.

*[English]*

#### **Uniform Transfer Policy for Teachers**

3223. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plan to bring about a uniform transfer policy for teachers applicable all over the country;

(b) if so, the norms laid down therefor; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Khadi and Gramodyog Boards**

3224. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Khadi and Gramodyog Boards functioning the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the losses suffered by these boards during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to scrap these Boards; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) The State-wise details of the Khadi and Gramodyog Boards functioning in the country are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) are statutory bodies established under Acts passed by the respective State Legislatures. KVIBs are non-profit organisations of the State Governments for the promotion of khadi and village industries in the respective States. The administrative expenditure of the State/Union Territory (UT) KVI Boards are borne by the respective State/Union Territory Governments. Hence the question of losses suffered by these Boards does not arise.

(c) Continuance or closure of its KVIB is a matter of the State/UT concerned to decide.

(d) Does not arise.

**Statement***State-wise details of KVIBs*

Sl.No.	Names of the State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Board
1	2
1.	Chandigarh Khadi and Village Industries Board
2.	Delhi Khadi and Village Industries Board
3.	Haryana Khadi and Village Industries Board

1	2
4.	Himachal Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board
5.	Jammu and Kashmir Khadi and Village Industries Board
6.	Punjab Khadi and Village Industries Board
7.	Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Khadi and Village Industries Board
9.	Bihar Khadi and Village Industries Board
10.	Jharkhand Khadi and Village Industries Board
11.	Oriasa Khadi and Village Industries Board
12.	West Bengal Khadi and Village Industries Board
13.	Arunachal Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board
14.	Assam Khadi and Village Industries Board
15.	Manipur Khadi and Village Industries Board
16.	Meghalaya Khadi and Village Industries Board
17.	Mizoram Khadi and Village Industries Board
18.	Nagaland Khadi and Village Industries Board
19.	Tripura Khadi and Village Industries Board
20.	Sikkim Khadi and Village Industries Board
21.	Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board
22.	Karnataka Khadi and Village Industries Board
23.	Kerala Khadi and Village Industries Board
24.	Lakshadweep Khadi and Village Industries Board
25.	Pondicherry Khadi and Village Industries Board
26.	Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board
27.	Goa Khadi and Village Industries Board
28.	Gujarat Khadi and Village Industries Board

1	2
29.	Maharashtra Khadi and Village Industries Board
30.	Chhattisgarh Khadi and Village Industries Board
31.	Madhya Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board
32.	Uttaranchal Khadi and Village Industries Board
33.	Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board

**Vacant Posts of Vice Chancellor and Lecturers in Universities**

3225. SHRI PRADEEP GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posts of Vice Chancellor and lecturers have been lying vacant in some of the Central Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up; and

(d) the annual expenditure incurred by each of such Central Universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) Out of 18 Central Universities under the administrative purview of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the posts of Vice Chancellor have been lying vacant in three Universities, namely, University of Delhi, North-Eastern Hill University and University of Hyderabad. While the process for making appointment to the said vacant posts has already been set into motion, no definite time-frame by which these posts are likely to be filled up can be indicated.

As regards the posts of Lecturer, based on the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), a statement indicating vacant sanctioned posts, Central University-wise, as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2005 is enclosed statement-I. The appointment to the posts of Lecturer in each Central University is made by the Executive Council/Board of Management of the relevant University in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Statutes of the University. Though this is a continuous process, the UGC has been directing all the Central University to complete the process at the earliest.

(d) Based on the information provided by the UGC, a statement indicating Central University-wise Non-Plan grant released during 2004-05 is enclosed statement-II.

**Statement I**

*Central University-wise vacant sanctioned posts of Lecturer as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2005*

SI.No.	Name of University	No. of vacant posts
1	2	3
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	Nil
2.	Banaras Hindu University	301
3.	University of Delhi	396
4.	University of Hyderabad	36
5.	Jamia Millia Islamia	32
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	42
7.	North-Eastern Hill University	25
8.	Pondicherry University	17

1	2	3
9.	Visva Bharati	66
10.	Assam University	32
11.	Tezpur University	10
12.	Nagaland University	10
13.	Mizoram University	93
14.	Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Nil
15.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	12
16.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	6
17.	Indira Gandhi National Open University	25
18.	University of Allahabad	Not available*

\*Became Central University on 14<sup>th</sup> July, 2005.

**Statement II**

*Central University-wise Non-Plan Grant released during 2004-05*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of University	Amount
1	2	3
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	15943.26
2.	Banaras Hindu University	17351.78
3.	University of Delhi	13717.99
4.	University of Hyderabad	3231.52
5.	Jamia Millia Islamia	4311.19
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	5864.33
7.	North-Eastern Hill University	3794.47
8.	Pondicherry University	1384.38
9.	Visva Bharati	3653.90
10.	Assam University	699.04
11.	Tezpur University	362.26
12.	Nagaland University	1505.28

1	2	3
13.	Mizoram University	746.94
14.	Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	210.70
15.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	180.33
16.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	340.50
17.	Indira Gandhi National Open University	0*
18.	University of Allahabad	0**

\*IGNOU meets its Non-Plan requirement out of the internal resources generated by it.

\*\*Became Central University on 14<sup>th</sup> July, 2005.

#### Land Allotment to Private Hospitals

3226. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority did not incorporate the condition of providing free indoor and outdoor treatment to patients in the land allotment letters to private hospitals and dispensaries at concessional rates;

(b) if so, the action taken against the concerned authorities responsible for not including the condition;

(c) the action taken by the Government to ensure that private hospitals and dispensaries provide free indoor and outdoor treatment to patients;

(d) whether the Government has issued show cause notices to Jassaram Hospital, Karol Bagh, New Delhi and some other hospitals for not providing free treatment to poor people as per lease conditions;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the details of private hospitals in the capital found negligent in providing free treatment to poor people during the last three years and current year; and

(g) the action taken/proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that this condition was not

imposed in some cases. Action has been initiated by DDA to examine all such cases and to incorporate the conditions wherever feasible. Official(s) found responsible for specific acts of omission and commission in this regard is liable for action as per the relevant rules.

(c) DDA, in consultation with the Directorate of Health Services (DHS), Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD), has instituted a fortnightly reporting system combined with joint inspection to monitor the compliance by hospitals with the condition regarding free treatment to poor.

(d) to (g) The Jassa Ram Hospital was allotted land by the erstwhile Delhi Improvement Trust and condition regarding free treatment to the poor is not incorporated in the terms & conditions of allotment. However, a show cause notice has been issued to the for alleged sale of hospital to a Corporate entity.

Further, DDA has reported that notices have been issued in 10 cases where violations of the conditions were found and further action has been initiated under the terms of allotment. The Land & Development Office (L&DO) has also reported that the allotments of land in favour of Vidya Sagar Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (VIMHANS) and Moolchand Hospital have been cancelled for non-adherence to various conditions of allotment.

*[Translation]*

#### Re-survey of Tribal Villages Project

3227. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh seeking Central assistance under the Re-survey of tribal villages project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (c) The Ministry has not received any proposal from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh during 2005-06 seeking Central Assistance under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) for Re-survey of tribal villages project.

*[English]*

#### Assistance to GATE Qualified Students

3228. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is granting assistance to GATE qualified students pursuing their Post Graduate courses;

(b) if so, the number of students have been granted such assistance during the last three years in each State;

(c) whether a large number of applications are lying pending with the Ministry;

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

(e) the time by which these applications are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Yes, Sir. AICTE operates Scholarship Scheme for the benefit of Post Graduate students of Technical Education Programme.

(b) The number of students who have been granted assistance during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (e) During the financial year 2004-05, AICTE has released grant-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 27.93 crores to 146 PG technical institutions. Due to paucity of funds, AICTE could not release the funds under GATE scholarship scheme to the extent of Rs. 25 crores during the financial year 2004-05. However, during the current financial year, AICTE has further released grant-in-aid of Rs. 13.56 crores to 52 more institutions who did not receive funds during the previous year. An enhanced provision of Rs. 100 crores has been made under Plan for AICTE for the year 2005-06 for various schemes including this scheme.

#### Statement

Sl.No.	State	Number of Students		
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	404	578	750
2.	Chhatisgarh		57	50
3.	Assam	9	11	
4.	Bihar			
5.	Chandigarh	19	25	40
6.	Goa	10	19	10
7.	Haryana	32	59	60

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Jammu and Kashmir		5	5
9.	Kerala	245	593	510
10.	Karnataka	151	185	220
11.	Madhya Pradesh	172	321	360
12.	Maharashtra	462	863	900
13.	Orissa	10	7	32
14.	Pondicherry	7	84	75
15.	Punjab	40	28	69
16.	Rajasthan	16	4	14
17.	Tamil Nadu	240	52	41
18.	Uttar Pradesh	53	134	145
19.	Uttaranchal			
20.	West Bengal	180	202	324
21.	Himachal Pradesh			
22.	Delhi	72	74	263
23.	Gujarat	158	365	380
	Total	2278	3668	4248

**Reservation of Students in IIT's and IIM's**

3229. SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any action plan to reserve the seats for rural students in educational institutions like IIT & IIM; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Spice Board**

3230. SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Board in Guntur district of A.P. to address the problems of chilli growers in the South;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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) The development and export of chillies is well taken care of by the existing institutions, as is evident by the consistent increase in the export, both in quantity and value, of chillies. Setting up of a separate Board for chillies would entail duplication of work and expenditure and would not result in commensurate gains.

#### Pharmaceutical Patents

3231. SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications in respect of Pharmaceutical Patents received till date, country-wise, molecule-wise;

(b) the number of applications cleared so far, country-wise, molecules-wise; and

(c) the time by which the Patents is likely to be granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOAN): (a) Information in respect of patent applications for pharmaceutical products is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) The procedures stipulated for processing of a patent application under the Patents Act generally take around 50 to 60 months time from the date of filing of the application. No product patent has been granted so far in respect of pharmaceuticals.

#### *Statement*

Name of country	Number of patent applications for pharmaceutical products
1	2
United Arab Emirates	1
Austria	30
Australia	55
Belgium	170
British Virgin Island	4
Brazil	21
Bermuda	5

1	2
Canada	63
Switzerland	538
Chile	1
China	12
Cuba	10
Croatia	23
Germany	1090
Denmark	261
Egypt	1
Spain	16
Finland	39
France	289
United Kingdom	573
Hawaii	1
Hungary	7
Ireland	35
Israel	51
India	1312
Iran	1
Indonesia	5
Italy	104
Japan	434
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	54
Republic of Korea	45
Malaysia	2
Mexico	1
Monaco	2
Netherlands	120
Nigeria	3



1	2
Norway	27
New Zealand	34
Russia	1
Saudi Arabia	1
Solomon Island	1
Sweden	351
Singapore	8
Slovakia	10
Turkey	1
Taiwan	12
United States of America	2111
West Indies	7
South Africa	10

\*Molecule-wise information is not maintained.

*[Translation]*

#### Promotion of Cottage Industries

3232. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:  
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme for the development of cottage industries in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the State-wise details of the funds allocated by the Government for development of cottage industries during the year 2001-02 and thereafter?

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

(SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries provides funds for its two credit-linked subsidy schemes of employment generation, namely, (i) Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) by assisting entrepreneurs in setting up agro and rural industries, including cottage industries, in rural areas and small towns, and (ii) Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) for creating employment opportunities for the educated unemployed youth in the rural as well as urban areas (approximately fifty per cent of the PMRY units established are estimated to be in rural areas). Subsidy admissible to the beneficiaries of both these schemes is released through banks in combination with the loan provided by the banks.

(c) The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of margin money assistance provided under the REGP during 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 are given in the enclosed statement-I. Under the PMRY, allocation of the subsidy and release of funds is related to the target for States/UTs. The subsidy amount is released directly to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), which in turn releases the necessary amounts to the implementing banks. The amounts of the subsidy released to the RBI during 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 are given below:

Year	Subsidy released under PMRY (Rs. crore)
2001-02	171.50
2002-03	154.00
2003-04	148.61
2004-05	192.09

State/UT-wise details have not been made available by the RBI.

The grants released to the States/UTs for entrepreneurial development and contingencies under the PMRY during 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 is given in the enclosed statement-II.

**Statement I****State/UTs-wise margin money assistance provided under REGP**

(Rs. lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I. North Zone</b>					
1.	Chandigarh	47.56	0.40	10.24	21.45
2.	Delhi	19.35	16.16	12.31	8.09
3.	Haryana	1123.47	884.91	1938.96	2142.25
4.	Himachal Pradesh	954.73	643.78	757.11	657.72
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	436.50	179.00	363.45	584.55
6.	Punjab	1438.62	1744.62	819.03	1834.63
7.	Rajasthan	2211.91	2189.08	2890.28	2064.33
<b>II. East zone</b>					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.90	78.24	28.44	4.16
2.	Bihar	37.46	108.13	186.03	281.69
3.	Jharkhand	49.34	421.01	198.08	320.60
4.	Orissa	297.89	156.78	784.11	863.05
5.	West Bengal	822.20	1202.17	1593.51	1999.62
<b>III. North East Zone</b>					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.21	45.36	52.77	66.03
2.	Assam	143.00	375.68	806.83	1277.42
3.	Manipur	2.98	110.53	41.19	73.66
4.	Meghalaya	110.50	135.94	121.79	196.03
5.	Mizoram	16.83	224.40	61.10	257.48
6.	Nagaland	168.89	50.15	117.20	204.46
7.	Tripura	49.54	106.23	224.02	214.14
8.	Sikkim	0.00	6.70	127.67	165.78
<b>IV. South Zone</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1307.02	1775.01	1675.40	3394.19
2.	Karnataka	1067.94	1560.06	1692.17	1063.83

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Kerala	1789.10	1196.03	2753.15	1027.95
4.	Lakshadweep	3.00	—	7.42	0.00
5.	Pondicherry	7.06	0.29	11.38	9.05
6.	Tamil Nadu	567.34	604.08	1362.17	1147.28
<b>V. West Zone</b>					
1.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.47	9.49	4.13	0.00
2.	Daman and Diu	0.00	—	—	0.00
3.	Goa	311.95	198.06	82.98	88.90
4.	Gujarat	46.85	102.23	130.34	530.55
5.	Maharashtra	1538.08	1541.92	873.25	1439.17
<b>VI. Central Zone</b>					
1.	Chhattisgarh	297.99	427.33	1098.00	1000.91
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1096.50	605.97	1355.07	2125.71
3.	Uttaranchal	318.00	378.01	979.70	578.63
4.	Uttar Pradesh	2706.95	2293.52	3415.18	3596.64
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>19025.13</b>	<b>19371.26</b>	<b>26574.46</b>	<b>29239.95</b>

**Statement II***State/UTs-wise Central Grants released to the State/UTs under PMRY\**

(Rs. lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	109.65	63.92	191.44	293.34
2.	Assam	42.85	110.73	58.97	100.71
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.74	3.81	3.47	5.39
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	101.54	19.87
5.	Chhattisgarh	17.00	0.00	36.08	50.84
6.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Gujarat	31.88	666.94	20.27	53.07
9.	Haryana	19.73	38.86	68.99	74.20
10.	Himachal Pradesh	7.13	16.96	19.48	5.12
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.29	2.49	13.16	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	45.00	0.00	0.00	34.56
13.	Karnataka	121.27	49.76	148.93	173.19
14.	Kerala	117.72	55.26	112.21	175.75
15.	Madhya Pradesh	94.98	120.21	149.32	265.38
16.	Maharashtra	72.28	29.15	191.31	173.92
17.	Manipur	4.50	0.00	5.57	4.55
18.	Meghalaya	13.56	1.86	7.10	8.29
19.	Mizoram	1.62	4.71	3.61	3.24
20.	Nagaland	2.99	6.84	1.00	17.12
21.	Orissa	75.50	20.50	91.34	147.50
22.	Punjab	103.23	30.22	78.18	81.45
23.	Rajasthan	0.00	57.83	106.01	104.30
24.	Tamil Nadu	106.70	40.29	147.94	136.75
25.	Tripura	21.40	17.35	18.23	21.24
26.	Uttar Pradesh	368.92	204.37	402.53	644.91
27.	Uttaranchal	34.00	0.00	25.83	92.76
28.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.12
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.06	0.59	1.06	2.51
30.	Chandigarh	0.48	0.37	0.47	1.02
31.	Daman and Diu	0.18	0.07	0.04	0.03
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.26	0.11	0.15	0.20
33.	Lakshadweep	0.11	0.08	0.12	0.14
34.	Pondicherry	1.69	1.02	5.37	4.74
35.	Sikkim	0.15	0.10	0.48	0.25
Total		1422.36	1544.38	2010.20	2715.43

\*Approximately fifty per cent of the units established are estimated to be in rural areas.

*[English]***Nepalese Living in India**

3233. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Estimated number of Nepalese Gurkhas in the country;

(b) whether the Government is aware that many Nepalese Gurkhas are taking up arms for the Maoists due to limited vacancies in army; and

(c) the steps Government are contemplating to address the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The Government does not have data on Nepalese gurkhas. However, as per 2001 census, there are 6,40,862 persons who have reportedly been born in Nepal and enumerated in India.

(b) There are no reports to indicate that Nepalese gurkhas are taking up arms for Maoists in the wake of lesser job opportunities in the Army.

(c) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Vacant Post of SC/ST**

3234. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some posts in various categories meant for the persons belonging to SCs/STs are lying vacant in various departments and undertakings under this Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date;

(c) whether the employees working in these departments and undertakings have been promoted and fresh appointments have been made in these departments/undertakings during the last three years and the current year;

(d) if so, the year-wise and category-wise details of fresh appointments made under various categories during the above period;

(e) whether the prescribed rules have been followed with regard to the appointment and promotion of persons belonging to SCs/STs categories; and

(f) if not, the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (f) The information in respect of all the four undertakings under this Ministry is given in the enclosed Statements-I to IV.

**Statement I*****North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Limited (NEDFi)***

(a) whether some posts in various categories meant for the persons belonging to SCs/STs are lying vacant in various departments and undertakings under this Ministry.

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date

(c) whether the employees working in these departments and undertakings have been promoted and fresh appointments have been made in these departments/undertakings during the last three years and the current year.

There are 4 backlog vacancies of Scheduled Castes in direct recruitment. However, these backlog vacancies were due for recruitment made prior to December 13, 2003 from which date the reservation policy became effective in NEDFi.

Managerial Grade A (03—SC)  
Executive Staff—1 (01—SC)

Yes, however, for the last two years and during the current year, neither any person has been promoted nor fresh recruitment has been made.

- 
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (d) if so, the year-wise and category-wise details of fresh appointments made under various categories during the above period              | Management Trainee Grade A (General—01 in 2002)<br>Executive Assistant Trainee (General—01 ST—01 in 2002)   |
| (e) whether the prescribed rules have been followed with regard to the appointment and promotion of persons belonging to SCs/STs categories | No recruitment and promotion have been made after December 13, 2004 the date with effect from which Reservation Policy in NEDFi was made effective in NEDFi. Any recruitment or promotion to be made in the future shall be made as per the prescribed rules. |
| (f) if not, the remedial steps taken in this regard   | Not applicable  |
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***Statement II***

***North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited (NERAMAC)***

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- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (a) whether some posts in various categories meant for the persons belonging to SCs/STs are lying vacant in various departments and undertakings under this Ministry.  | No posts in any categories meant for STs/SCs are lying vacant in the Corporation  |
| (b) if so, the details thereof as on date  | Not applicable  |
| (c) whether the employees working in these departments and undertakings have been promoted and fresh appointments have been made in these departments/undertakings during the last three years and the current year. | Not applicable  |
| (d) if so, the year-wise and category-wise details of fresh appointments made under various categories during the above period   | Not applicable  |
| (e) whether the prescribed rules have been followed with regard to the appointment and promotion of persons belonging to SCs/STs categories  | Prescribed rules from the Government of India are being followed with regard to the appointment and promotions of persons belonging to SC/STs categories. |
| (f) if not, the remedial steps taken in this regard  | Not applicable  |
-



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
7.	Gujarat	1165	3061	1116	25	1309	3083	1163	35	241	778	219	12	241	461	185	13
8.	Haryana	195	393	169	12	217	453	183	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	107	178	58	5	89	91	42	2	12	30	4	0	11	15	8	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	8	5	1	4	14	6	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1
11.	Jharkhand	76	285	66	14	126	194	66	14	108	202	82	11	123	198	81	11
12.	Karnataka	1844	4345	1473	30	1643	4823	1267	35	187	483	159	8	173	536	138	2
13.	Kerala	439	513	257	27	438	510	195	13	65	101	47	1	82	166	54	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5507	11453	5237	889	4699	10043	4541	1084	1779	3784	1675	228	1667	2874	1668	340
15.	Maharashtra	697	2136	631	30	715	2344	556	48	217	493	201	2	231	724	207	17
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	21	1	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	27	3	10	2	5	1	9	22	263	214	159	180	41	142	148	685
20.	Orissa	1157	1675	994	111	1398	2397	1163	133	484	722	449	39	519	762	399	57
21.	Punjab	127	270	76	11	134	256	70	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	4329	4270	2445	980	4360	4730	2728	825	912	1057	512	207	1031	1318	532	204
23.	Sikkim	7	7	7	2	16	6	5	0	6	6	6	2	32	9	8	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1495	2738	1140	403	1156	2169	803	562	67	378	45	4	27	60	15	9
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2821	6605	2453	2675	3785	8263	3077	2430	47	142	31	77	5	17	4	23
27.	Uttaranchal	129	234	84	40	137	300	73	47	5	6	4	4	3	7	2	6
28.	West Bengal	5	7	6	2	16	23	10	0	3	4	6	1	13	19	5	1
	<b>Total (States)</b>	<b>26216</b>	<b>46653</b>	<b>20169</b>	<b>5937</b>	<b>24326</b>	<b>45257</b>	<b>18565</b>	<b>5748</b>	<b>5864</b>	<b>10216</b>	<b>4776</b>	<b>1027</b>	<b>5708</b>	<b>9257</b>	<b>4567</b>	<b>1551</b>
29.	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
30.	Chandigarh	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	23	24	15	0	4	3	9	1
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	28	1	0
33.	Delhi	13	5	8	0	10	6	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	1	0	NA	NA
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	22	65	7	0	23	45	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total (UTs)</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Total (All-India)</b>	<b>26252</b>	<b>46724</b>	<b>20185</b>	<b>5937</b>	<b>24359</b>	<b>45317</b>	<b>18582</b>	<b>5750</b>	<b>5889</b>	<b>10241</b>	<b>4793</b>	<b>1027</b>	<b>5715</b>	<b>9289</b>	<b>4609</b>	<b>1552</b>

Cases Registered (CR), Persons arrested (PA), Cases Charge-sheeted (CS) and Cases Convicted (CO)

Note: 1. NA stands for Data not available. 2. Figures for 2004 are Provisional.



**Export Oriented Units**

3238. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of export oriented units at present, State-wise

(b) the details of units which have fulfilled/not fulfilled the export commitments alongwith the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(c) the problems being faced by these units at present; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to monitor such export oriented units and to ensure that the export commitments made by these units are fulfilled;

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up some more export oriented units in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) and (b) State-wise list of functional Export Oriented Units (EOUs) and status of export commitments is enclosed as statement. The reasons for non-fulfilment of export commitments by the units include financial constraints, lack of export orders, units becoming, sick/dormant etc.

(c) At present, the problems being faced by EOUs include non exemption of the units from payment of service tax, Central Sales Tax, state levies and withdrawal of warehousing facility for High Speed Diesel (HSD).

(d) The performance of EOUs are jointly monitored by the Development Commissioner of the concerned Special Economic Zone and the Customs/Excise authorities, on a six monthly basis. All EOUs are required to be positive Net Foreign Exchange (NFE) Earners. Units failing to achieve positive NFE are dealt with under the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992.

(e) and (f) EOUs are set up by individual entrepreneurs and approved by the Government.

**Statement****State-wise Distribution of Functional EOUs & Status of Export Commitments**

State	2004-05		2003-04
	No. of units	Units achieved NFE*	Units not achieved NFE*
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	188	108	51
Aseam	2	—	—
Bihar	1	1	—
Chhattiegarh	3	—	—
Gujarat	260	260	—
Haryana	60	52	7
Himachal Pradesh	9	1	—
Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	—
Jharkhand	7	6	—
Karnataka	301	217	27

1	2	3	4
Kerala	44	41	3
Madhya Pradesh	27	22	5
Maharashtra	261	152	2
Orissa	6	5	4
Punjab	42	24	1
Rajasthan	81	71	4
Tamilnadu	380	192	188
Uttar Pradesh	82	51	2
West Bengal	85	69	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	2	2
Chandigarh	2	—	—
Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	37	20	—
Delhi	34	19	4
Goa	21	11	—
Pondicherry	14	7	7
Uttaranchal	2	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>1954</b>	<b>1332</b>	<b>315</b>

\*NFE: Not Foreign Exchange

\*Units which are less than 1 year in production, are not monitored as per Foreign Trade Policy.

**New Legislation on Small and Medium Industries  
Development Bill**

3239. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:  
SHRI A.K. MOORTHY:  
PROF. M. RAMADASS:

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

(a) whether the Association of Chamber and Commerce of Southern States has requested the Government to bring a new legislation for small and tiny industries in place of the Small and Medium Industries Development Bill, 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present criteria adopted for declaring the small, tiny and medium industries; and

(d) the time by which final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

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

(c) Industries having investment in plant and machinery, excluding land and building, not exceeding Rs. 1 crore are currently classified as "small scale

industries" (SSI) under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. However, for SSI manufacturing 71 select products, this limit has been enhanced to Rs. 5 crore. Tiny industries, a sub-set of the SSI, are defined as those having investment in plant and machinery upto Rs. 25 lakh. The category of "medium industry" is presently not defined.

(d) The Small and Medium Enterprises Development Bill, 2005 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 12 May, 2005.

#### Challenges of SSI

3240. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Small Scale Industries are facing challenges of competition from multinational companies;

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

(c) the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to help the SSI?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The process of liberalisation and globalisation present both several opportunities and challenges to the Indian Small Scale

Industries (SSI), including wider markets as well as greater competition from multinational companies.

(c) With a view to helping the SSIs enhance their competitiveness, the Central Government implements a number of schemes/programmes which provide the SSI, inter alia, easier access to credit, collateral free loan upto Rs. 5 lakh, credit guarantee for loans upto Rs. 25 lakh, credit linked capital subsidy for technology upgradation, facility for testing the quality of products, reimbursement of 75% of the cost of obtaining ISO 9000/14001 upto Rs. 75,000 etc.

#### Export of Dry Fruits

3241. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the variety and quantum of dry fruits exported during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the foreign exchange earned thereby, country-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to boost the exports of dry fruits in order to get maximum price in the international market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) Details of major dry fruits exports to major importing countries are given below:

(Quantity in metric tonnes, Value in Rupees crores)

Commodity	Country	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cashew Kernels	USA	44429	864.61	53725	1015.89	48504	881.55
	Netherlands	13104	249.19	13315	244.69	12237	215.03
	UAE	3251	61.37	5765	100.80	6239	102.42
	Japan	4783	91.97	4123	80.34	5522	101.95
	UK	6551	125.11	5192	100.73	5392	95.61
	France	2517	53.64	2236	44.56	2444	43.61
	Spain	1669	33.49	1678	33.52	2198	41.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Saudi Arabia	1791	33.30	2501	42.46	2011	32.95
	Germany	1031	18.19	2423	23.08	1574	26.11
	Canada	1749	30.57	1502	27.16	1354	22.72
	Italy	1265	23.97	1070	20.17	986	17.74
	Norway	464	9.36	445	8.55	890	15.90
	Greece	638	12.76	915	17.81	830	15.57
	Kuwait	469	9.93	434	8.33	847	15.34
Walnuts	Australia	216.67	2.74	245.78	3.13	108.94	1.48
	Denmark	345.80	5.64	313.55	5.16	294.91	5.17
	Spain	1686.90	29.48	1787.94	31.34	1859.09	31.84
	Germany	918.75	13.32	758.75	11.27	737.43	11.52
	UK	650.49	9.47	571.30	8.50	546.60	7.98
	Greece	566.90	7.73	729.34	10.33	345.11	4.99
	Kuwait	127.09	2.70	123.07	2.35	181.46	3.63
	Netherlands	342.35	5.77	412.45	6.43	325.35	5.16
Dried Apricots	Bangladesh	N.A.	N.A.	27.00	0.04	59.00	0.04
	Nepal	N.A.	N.A.	0.79	0.0048	2.68	0.08
Raisins	Australia	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1.61	0.022
	Belgium	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	11.50	0.08
	UK	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15.89	0.10
	Sri Lanka	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15.07	0.09
	Saudi Arabia	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6.51	0.05

NA: Not available.

(b) Steps taken by the Government to boost export of dry fruits include setting up of Agri-Export Zones (AEZs) for walnuts, participation in important trade fairs, organisation of buyer seller meets and financial assistance under Plan schemes of Agricultural & Processed Foods Export Development Authority (APEDA) for development of infrastructure, market development, quality development etc.

#### Advantages under Mega City Scheme

3242. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Mega Cities are not able to take advantage under the Infrastructural Development of Mega Cities Scheme; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir, all cities covered under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities have taken full advantage of the Scheme for development of urban infrastructure.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Meeting of CPF regarding HIV/AIDS

3243. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting was held recently to control AIDs/HIV among the Central Paramilitary Forces;

(b) if so, the names of the organisation participated therein and issue discussed in the meeting; and

(c) the total number of Paramilitary Forces personnel

died due to HIV/AIDS during each of the last three years, till date, Force-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) A consultative meeting between Hon'ble Minister for Home Affairs and Hon'ble Minister for Health & Family Welfare was held on 22.6.2005 to identify key areas and special efforts required for control of HIV/AIDS among the police personnel and their families. Officials from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. National Aids Control Organization (NACO), Additional Directorate General (Medical) Central Paramilitary Forces, Assam Rifles, Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force, Central Industrial Security Force, Indo Tibetan Border Police, Sashastra Seema Bal, Intelligence Bureau, National Security Guard, Special Protection Group, National Crime & Record Bureau, Civil Defence & Delhi police participated in the meeting.

(c) The Force-wise number of Paramilitary Force personnel died due to HIV/AIDS during last three years are as under:

CPFs	Number of personnel died (Yearwise)				Total
	2002	2003	2004	2005 (Till date)	
AR	11	6	13	9	39
BSF	0	6	7	2	15
CRPF	19	26	26	15	86
CISF	4	10	7	5	26
ITBP	2	1	0	2	5
SSB	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>171</b>

*[Translation]*

#### Import/Export of Foodgrains

3244. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the food items imported from and

exported to during each of the last three years, country-wise;

(b) whether the percentage of export has increased;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to export of food items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) The total export and import of cereals

and pulses during each of the last three years is given as under:

	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05 (Estimated)	
	Qty. (Tons)	Value (Crores)	Qty. (Tons)	Value (Crores)	Qty. (Tons)	Value (Crores)
Export	9186137	8098.12	8263241	7285.29	8012635	9113.59
Import	1994848	2738.86	1725372	2287.26	1348743	1792.71

The information regarding country-wise details of foodgrains imported/exported during the last three years may be seen in the publications 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India Vol. II (Imports)—Annual Number' and 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India Vol. I (Exports)—Annual Number' published by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The percentage of export of cereals and pulses has increased by about 25% in terms of value during 2004-05 over 2003-04.

(d) With a view to encourage the export of Agricultural products, the Government has taken new initiatives as under:

- (i) A new scheme called the Vishesh Krishi Upaj Yojana (Special Agricultural Produce Scheme) announced on 31.8.2004 with an objective to promote export of fruits, vegetables, flowers, minor forest produce, dairy, poultry and their value added products.
- (ii) Funds shall be earmarked under ASIDE for development of Agri Export Zones (AEZ).
- (iii) Capital goods imported under EPCG shall be permitted to be installed anywhere in the AEZ.

[English]

C.I.S.C.E.

3245. KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any irregularity in the functioning of the Council of Indian School Certificate Examination have recently come to the notice of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have inquired into the same;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Some issues relating to the functioning and powers of the Chief Executive and Secretary, Council of Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE) were referred by Government to the Council for further necessary action. These issues and the report thereon of the Executive Committee of the Council were discussed at the 88<sup>th</sup> meeting of the General Body of the Council held on 6.5.2005. The Council decided to refer the case for further inquiry to Justice M.F. Saldhana (Retd.).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

**Construction of Metro Rail Transit from Barakhamba to Dilshad Garden**

3246. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is starting construction of the Metro Rail Transit from Barakhamba to Dilshad Garden in Phase-II;

- (b) if so, the likely date of launching this project;
- (c) whether the Government has identified the areas to be included under the MRTS;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government is imposing compulsory Land Acquisition Act on the land owners to acquire land for this purpose;
- (f) if so, the details thereof;
- (g) the compensation likely to be paid to the land owners on this route;
- (h) whether the Government has set any target to complete this project; and
- (i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (i) A proposal has been received for Phase-II of the Delhi Metro Project which, inter-alia, envisages an extension of the Rithala-Shahdara corridor up to Dilshad Garden. This extension would be of 3.08 kms. and would have two stations in between, namely, Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital and Jhilmil.

The land required under the project will be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and the compensation to be paid would be as determined by the competent authority under this Act. The exact requirement of land would be known after the project is sanctioned.

The project will be completed in 39 months from the date of commencement;

*[Translation]*

#### **Production of Industrial Unit**

3247. MOHD. SHAHID:  
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:  
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:  
SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding downfall in the production of industrial units during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the number of production units whose production has been affected due to shortage of electricity, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to save such units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) and (b) As per the latest data available with Central Statistical Organisation based on Annual Survey of Industries a Statement is attached giving details of number of units and value of output.

(c) Production at unit level is determined by a combination of supply and demand side factors apart from management, technical and factors internal to an unit. It is not appropriate to attribute changes in production to a single factor like electricity.

(d) Government has put in place various policies to promote industrial growth. Besides delicensing of industrial capacity, liberalization of foreign trade regime to provide better access to inputs at competitive prices, rationalization and reduction in duty rates of customs and central excise have been carried forward. The Budget for 2005-06 also contains number of measures related to manufacturing and infrastructure, which envisages a favourable impact on industrial growth. besides, Industrial Infrastructural Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) has been launched to enhance international competitiveness of the domestic industry by providing quality infrastructure in functional clusters. Government has launched Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme through which funds are released to State Electricity Boards/utilities for upgrading and strengthening transmission and distribution systems. The Electricity Act 2003 provides the basic framework for encouraging reform and introducing competition in the sector.

**Statement**

*Statewise number of Units and Value of Output based on Annual Survey of Industries (ASI)  
for the years 1999-2000 to 2002-03 (latest available year)*

States	Number of Units				Value of Output (in Rs. lakh)			
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	23	24	21	6602	3572	2246	1188
Andhra Pradesh	13164	14029	14238	14635	5849398	6134702	6391951	8228642
Assam	1648	1435	1422	1532	777592	874144	802276	1250610
Bihar	1570	1535	1478	1403	667046	725487	671339	807680
Chandigarh	323	295	275	254	120409	97994	106043	114081
Chhattisgarh	1380	1275	1277	1253	1295791	1274307	1258175	1449707
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	846	902	976	961	1350090	1366486	1741086	1488898
Daman and Diu	1118	1275	1411	1355	869561	730458	1040199	1391891
Delhi	3596	3498	3416	3436	1734591	1429795	1556445	1724437
Goa	477	524	506	542	696293	808931	833137	895740
Guajrat	14710	14090	13950	13180	11855115	12797728	14755010	18289979
Haryana	4296	4448	4437	4437	4445636	4467504	4555990	5261740
Himachal Pradesh	508	507	500	509	529917	648156	607227	611899
Jammu and Kashmir	393	356	348	340	164584	134272	154879	175631
Jharkhand	1423	1500	1430	1417	2227465	1927781	1884468	2476429
Karnataka	6952	7010	6987	6956	4250452	4625883	5513481	6568082
Kerala	4845	4853	4812	4687	2486296	2671055	2396971	2665085
Madhya Pradesh	3289	3221	3019	2995	4408900	3671234	3822625	3805750
Maharashtra	19009	18528	17853	17570	18133252	18497146	18122281	21759551
Manipur	61	59	61	44	1283	1773	1896	2042
Meghalaya	27	30	34	41	6884	10049	16011	29746
Nagaland	147	129	117	119	7060	9214	10363	10072
Orissa	1591	1665	1709	1679	1182658	1324267	1342672	1486235
Pondicherry	462	524	540	606	536656	600801	652464	850733



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab	6910	7137	7249	6987	3817561	3501849	3802610	4057079
Rajasthan	5063	5112	5279	5409	2995996	3078418	3122742	3311686
Tamil Nadu	20249	20601	18912	19550	9459777	10353989	9436057	10807543
Tripura	206	239	240	259	12226	31061	28374	25080
Uttar Pradesh	10303	9635	9157	8980	6104692	6485418	6703704	8052063
Uttaranchal	616	744	698	715	314162	488441	521444	603559
West Bengal	6373	6091	6195	6085	3485892	3918267	4391497	4873244

Source: Central Statistical Organisation

*[English]*

#### Development and Upgradation of SSIs

3248. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from States for development and upgradation of small scale industries during the last three years, State-wise, Year-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to clear these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) to (c) The small scale industries (SSI) are set up by individual entrepreneurs. Hence, the State Governments do not send any proposal to the Central Government for the development and upgradation of SSI. Besides, the State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations are primarily responsible for the promotion and development of SSI. The Central Government, however, supports and supplements the efforts of State Governments and UT Administrations through implementation of various schemes relating to fiscal and credit support, infrastructural development, technology upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurial development, etc., which are uniformly implemented across the country.

*[Translation]*

#### Increase in Rates of Water in Delhi

3249. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total increase in the rates of water in Delhi during the last one year;

(b) whether the rates of water are likely to be increased further in Delhi;

(c) whether the Government of NCT of Delhi had promised not to increase the rates of water;

(d) if so, the reasons for not fulfilling this promise by it; 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) The Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has informed that during the year 2004-2005 the water tariff was revised in two parts, Service Charge and Volumetric Water Consumption charges. The Service Charge was made applicable with effect from 1.12.2004 and Volumetric Water Consumption charges applicable with effect from 1.4.2005. A statement showing the extent of increase in rates is annexed.

(b) The DJB has reported that at present there is no proposal to increase the rates of water.

(c) DJB has informed that they have not received any such communication from Government of NCT of Delhi.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*Comparative Statement showing Impact of Increase in Water Rates*

Category	Consumption of water per month	Amount of Water bill as per pre-revised rates (i.e. rates upto 30.11.2004)	Amount of Water bill as per revised rates (i.e. Service Charge w.e.f. 1.12.2004 plus Volumetric water Consumption charges w.e.f. 1.4.2005)
Category-I (A)	8 Kilo litres	Rs. 30 (Minimum charges)	Rs. 40
Houses with built up area upto 200 Sq. Metres	10 Kilo litres	Rs. 30 (Minimum charges)	Rs. 52
	20 Kilo litres	Rs. 30 (Minimum charges)	Rs. 82
Category-I (B) (Domestic)	6 Kilo litres	Rs. 30 (Minimum charges)	Rs. 120
Houses with built up area above 200 Sq. Metres.	10 Kilo litres	Rs. 30 (Minimum charges)	Rs. 132
	20 Kilo litres	Rs. 30 (Minimum charges)	Rs. 162
Category-II (Non-Domestic)	10 Kilo litres	Rs. 150 (Minimum charges)	Rs. 400
Built up area not applicable	20 Kilo litres	Rs. 150 (Minimum charges)	Rs. 550
	30 Kilo litres	Rs. 225	Rs. 775
Category-III (Non-Domestic)	25 Kilo litres	Rs. 450 (Minimum charges)	Rs. 1163
Built up area not applicable	35 Kilo litres	Rs. 450 (Minimum charges)	Rs. 1538
	50 Kilo litres	Rs. 600	Rs. 2100

*[English]*

**Allotment of Land for Petrol Pumps/LPG Agency**

3250. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Kargil Martyrs dependents are still waiting for allotment of land for Petrol Pumps/LPG agencies etc. in Delhi;

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

(c) the names of the martyrs for whom the land has been allotted by the DDA in Delhi so far;

(d) the names of the martyrs for whom the allotment of land is being awaited; and

(e) the reasons for delay in allotment of land and the time by which the land is likely to be allotted?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority have reported that no application for allotment of land for petrol pump/LPG agency in respect of Kargil martyrs is pending with them.

- (c) 1. Late Cap. Sumeet Roy  
2. Late Cap. Anuj Nayyar  
3. Late Sqn. Ldr. Ajay Ahuja  
4. Late Mjr. Rajesh Singh Adhikari  
5. Late Lnk. Rakesh Kumar  
6. Late Mjr. C.B. Dwivedi  
7. Late RFN Anusuya Prasad Dhiyani  
8. Late Shri Amit Verma  
9. Late Sqn. Ldr. Rajiv Pundir.

(d) and (e) Not applicable, in view of reply to (a) and (b) above.

#### **Indo-US Bilateral Trade**

3251. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussion on bilateral trade was held during visit of Prime Minister of India to USA in July;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India and US has adopted/adopting tangible measures to increase the bilateral trade and investment flows; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Prime Minister visited the US at the invitation of the US President from 17 to 20 July, 2005. The agenda for discussions inter-alia included strengthening of bilateral economic and trade relations.

(c) and (d) Depending of bilateral trade and economic relationship is a continuous and ongoing effort of the government. During the visit, the two leaders agreed to revitalize the U.S.-India Economic Dialogue, the setting up of the US-India Trade Policy Forum, and the launch of a CECs Forum to harness private sector energy and ideas to broaden the existing economic relationship between the two countries.

*[Translation]*

#### **Joint Venture in Setting up of Industries in Backward Districts**

3252. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up joint ventures, particularly in backward and rural areas in the country, with the help of certain foreign Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the countries in collaboration with which joint ventures have been set up in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) to (c) The Government has put in place a liberal, transparent and investor friendly policy wherein Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100% is allowed under the automatic route in most sectors/activities irrespective of location. Under the liberalised economic environment, decisions for setting up JVs, including the choice of sectors and locations, are taken by the entrepreneurs based on their commercial judgment and other relevant considerations. Country-wise information on FDI approvals is given in the Statement enclosed.

#### **Statement**

##### *Country-wise Break-up for FDI Approved from August 1991 to May 2005*

Sl.No.	Country	Amount of FDI approved (in million)	
		(In Rs.)	(IN US\$)
1	2	3	4
1.	U.S.A.	591845.72	16396.30
2.	Mauritius	386318.06	9810.67

1	2	3	4
3.	U.K.	249886.98	6407.75
4.	Japan	119045.48	3224.77
5.	Korea (South)	99080.44	2653.28
6.	Netherlands	96408.54	2447.03
7.	Germany	96404.83	2842.59
8.	Australia	69258.21	1916.59
9.	France	66644.69	1737.50
10.	Singapore	63077.67	1642.13
11.	Malaysia	61050.30	1679.71
12.	Italy	49705.94	1330.83
13.	Belgium	46407.44	1184.20
14.	Israel	42565.45	1349.67
15.	Cayman Island	38992.92	1070.80
16.	Switzerland	34094.34	1002.47
17.	Canada	30662.84	863.78
18.	Thailand	26796.33	830.77
19.	Hongkong	23238.36	652.25
20.	Sweden	20847.91	576.28
21.	South Africa	19251.26	491.68
22.	U.A.E.	12242.67	328.95
23.	Denmark	9952.51	257.02
24.	Bermuda	8721.62	244.40
25.	Saudi Arabia	8447.97	234.97
26.	China	7549.42	234.05
27.	Oman	6526.23	203.66
28.	West Indies	6494.39	165.09
29.	Panama	6428.47	178.42
30.	Kuwait	6041.28	177.74
31.	Indonesia	5270.98	149.91

1	2	3	4
32.	Taiwan	5017.10	117.56
33.	Qatar	4622.52	109.42
34.	Spain	4214.55	106.01
35.	Phillipines	4095.38	120.23
36.	New Zealand	3922.22	100.50
37.	Austria	3095.61	85.92
38.	British Virginia	3021.72	68.66
39.	Czech Republic	2951.86	72.20
40.	Finland	2857.70	80.24
41.	Ireland	2774.01	84.62
42.	Luxembourg	2584.75	73.46
43.	Mexico	2524.21	82.59
44.	Bahrain	2389.27	60.30
45.	Portugal	1957.05	62.14
46.	Isle of Man	1664.58	41.93
47.	Russia	1657.63	52.30
48.	Channel Island	1645.15	37.28
49.	Nigeria	1569.64	43.26
50.	Norway	1301.53	32.37
51.	Gibraltar	989.76	31.46
52.	Morocco	784.00	16.33
53.	Afghanistan	761.01	21.22
54.	Iran	738.71	19.03
55.	Sri Lanka	642.62	15.46
56.	Bangladesh	603.20	15.02
57.	Cyprus	583.66	13.12
58.	Bahamas	465.35	12.72
59.	Virgin Islands	332.77	7.32
60.	Kenya	315.61	6.65

1	2	3	4
61.	Nevis	315.00	7.33
62.	Liechtenstein	308.74	8.61
63.	Cuba	249.30	5.43
64.	Argentina	184.00	5.35
65.	Scotland	156.37	3.46
66.	Poland	156.23	4.18
67.	Hungary	126.66	3.05
68.	Ukraine	120.79	3.36
69.	Estonia	73.10	2.38
70.	Slovenia	67.74	1.51
71.	Korea (North)	43.81	0.95
72.	Yugoslavia	34.50	0.94
73.	Nepal	33.79	0.96
74.	Turkey	33.72	0.78
75.	Ice Land	26.55	0.65
76.	Bulgaria	25.43	0.75
77.	Jordon	23.20	0.58
78.	Romania	21.00	0.60
79.	Greece	20.59	0.54
80.	Armenia	20.31	0.59
81.	Croatia	19.29	0.40
82.	Papua New Guinea	19.24	0.61
83.	Tunisia	18.00	0.35
84.	Brazil	15.42	0.37
85.	Kazakhstan	15.00	0.49
86.	Maldives	14.27	0.39
87.	Jamaica	10.00	0.29
88.	Somalia	10.00	0.24
89.	Uruguay	9.23	0.20

1	2	3	4
90.	Vietnam	9.19	0.22
91.	Monaco	6.71	0.16
92.	Yaman	5.36	0.13
93.	Tanzania	5.28	0.12
94.	Georgia	5.00	0.10
95.	Guernsey	5.00	0.11
96.	Zambia	4.64	0.10
97.	Myanmar	4.44	0.10
98.	Egypt	3.95	0.11
99.	Latvia	3.60	0.12
100.	Liberia	2.50	0.06
101.	Lebanon	2.01	0.04
102.	Slovakia	1.55	0.04
103.	British Isles	1.21	0.03
104.	Syria	1.20	0.03
105.	Vanuatu	0.95	0.02
106.	Peru	0.73	0.02
107.	Palestine Authority	0.50	0.01
108.	NRI	123549.74	3291.41
109.	Unindicated Country	28403.81	750.15
Grand Total		2,525,492.70	67,773.04

**Arrest of ISI Agents**

**3253. SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ISI agents have been arrested in Delhi, Noida and adjoining areas during the last few months;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of ISI agents arrested from different States during 2004 and thereafter;

(c) whether during the interrogation of these agents any nexus between the local police/Defence officers and ISI agents has been revealed;

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

(e) whether the Government has ordered any inquiry in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) As per available information, details of ISI agents arrested from different States during 2004 & 2005 (upto 31.7.2005) are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (f) In a recent ISI espionage module, Assam Police has detected such a nexus. A case has been registered under FIR No. 263/2005 dated 11.7.2005 at PS Paltan Bazar, Guwahati, Assam U/S 120-B, 121-A IPC & Sections 3, 4 & 5 of the Official Secrets Act, 1923.

#### **Statement**

*Details of ISI agents involved in Pak espionage modules and arrested from different States during 2004 and 2005 (upto 31.7.2005)*

State	2004	2005 (upto 31.7.2005)
Andhra Pradesh	2	—
Assam	—	1
Delhi	4	4
Gujarat	—	1
Haryana	—	2
Jammu and Kashmir	1	2
Madhya Pradesh	1	—
Punjab	2	1
Rajasthan	5	5
Uttar Pradesh	4	5
Uttaranchal	2	—
West Bengal	7	—

#### **Grants for Construction of Latrines**

3254. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has forwarded a proposal to the Government seeking cent per cent grant for construction of latrines under Low Cost Sanitation Scheme during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken or propose to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has forwarded a proposal to HUDCO for construction of latrines under Low Cost Sanitation Scheme. The State Government has not asked for cent per cent grant for the same.

(c) The proposal is under appraisal at HUDCO.

*[English]*

#### **Allotment of Land to Public Schools**

3255. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government directed the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) in 1990 to allot land only to such public schools who are ready to reserve 25 per cent seats for wards of Central Government servants posted in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the DDA was also directed to include Central Government representatives in the Management Board or Admission Committee of such schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether these directions were not incorporated in the land allotment letters issued to the schools with the result the Central Government employees were deprived of the intended benefits.

(f) if so, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether there is any proposal to initiate action the guilty officials of DDA; and

(h) the steps taken to ensure admission of wards of Central Government employees in public schools?

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

#### **Changes in Policy regarding Housing Sector**

3256. SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY:  
KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has recently decided to bring some changes in its policy regarding housing sector as reported in the leading newspapers dated July 25, 2005;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the reasons for bringing out these changes in the policy of DDA;

(d) the guidelines laid down in this regard;

(e) the details of norms prescribed for the private builders;

(f) the task to be assigned to private sector by the DDA; and

(g) the likely impact thereof on availability of low price houses for middle class people?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (g) The Draft Master Plan for Delhi (MPD)-2021 envisages development of housing, slum rehabilitation and reconstruction and delivery of serviced land, not only by the public agencies, but also by the involvement of private sector. In pursuance thereof,

the Delhi Development Authority in its meeting, held on 19.7.2005, has proposed formulation of a policy in consultation with various stake holders including the land owners. Detailed modalities for implementation of this strategy and guidelines & norms for the involvement of private sector has not been finalised.

#### **C.B.S.E. Board Exams**

3257. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give half-an-hour time to the students just before the commencement of CBSE Board Exam for Twelfth Class on each day of exam in March 2006 to enable the students to go through the question paper and to collect themselves psychologically; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) As per information received from Central board of Secondary Education (CBSE), it has been decided to give fifteen minutes of additional time to the students for reading the question paper before they begin to write answers to the question. This facility has been extended to students of both class X and XII from March 2006 examinations.

*[Translation]*

#### **Vacant Posts of SCs/STs**

3258. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some posts in various categories meant for persons belonging to SCs/STs are lying vacant in various departments and undertakings under Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date;

(c) whether the employees working in these departments and undertakings have been promoted and fresh appointments have also been made in these departments/undertakings during the last two years;

(d) if so, the details of fresh appointments made under various categories during the above period and so far in the current year-wise and category-wise;

(e) whether the prescribed rules have been followed with regard to the appointment and promotion of persons belonging to SCs/STs categories; and

(f) if not, the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUÉ): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

#### Degree In Engineering

3259. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that engineers from Indian Colleges find it difficult to get jobs overseas as their degrees are not recognized internationally, particularly a degree in engineering from a non-IIT college; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) According to Association of Indian Universities, they have never come across any difficulty being faced by Indian students holding engineering degree other than IITs as engineering degrees awarded by Indian Universities including IITs are largely held in high regard for their quality and are accepted at the corresponding level in other countries. The National Board of Accreditation (NBA) of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), a statutory body responsible for accreditation, has been taking steps to encourage technical institutes to seek accreditation of their technical programmes as in many countries professional registration as practicing Engineers is allowed only to graduates of accredited programmes. NBA is also trying to become a signatory to the Washington Accord, which will ensure substantial equivalence of degrees at par with the member

countries of the Accord i.e. USA, UK, Canada, Australia, South Africa, Ireland, Japan, Hong Kong, and New Zealand, for the purpose of professional registration as practising engineers.

#### Fake Passport/Visa

3260. DR. K. DHANARAJU:  
SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in the number of persons found travelling on fake travel documents at different airports during 2004-05 and thereafter, airport-wise;

(b) the number of persons found involved in issue of such documents; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to know the source of issue of fake passport/visa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) As per available information, the number of persons found travelling on fake travel documents at major airports during 2004-05 and upto 30.6.2005, airport-wise, are as under:

(i) Delhi:	797
(ii) Mumbai:	1014
(iii) Kolkata:	50
(iv) Chennai:	333
(v) Amritsar:	56
(vi) Trivandrum:	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>2331</b>

(b) and (c) Information is being collected from State Governments/Union territory Administrations.

#### Participation of Private Sector In Sanitation

3261. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to allow private participation for sanitation work in Government sector in major cities;



(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the sanitation and other maintenance work would be withdrawn from Central Public Works Department (CPWD), phase-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Sanitation is a State Subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to plan, design, execute, operate and maintain sanitation schemes in their respective urban areas. However, this Ministry has formulated and circulated guidelines on 'Sector Reform and Successful Public Private Partnerships' to all State Governments and Union Territories for improved delivery of urban water and sanitation services in India.

(c) and (d) Sanitation work (except for disposal of solid waste collected from the garbage chutes of multi-storied buildings to the nearest dhalos) is not done by Central Public Works Department (CPWD). At present, there is no proposal to withdraw maintenance work from CPWD.

#### **Closure of Quarters**

3262. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government quarters are lying closed in Delhi for more than six months due to repair works, Non-clearance of electricity-bills by the ex-allottees to Delhi Vidyut Board, non-acceptance by allottees or other reasons, type-wise;

(b) whether several Government quarters have not been repaired/while washed for the last six years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A total number of 1405 units in General Pool in Delhi are lying closed for more than six months due to repair works, non-clearance of electricity bills by the ex-allottees to Delhi Vidyut Board, non-acceptance by allottees, exhaustion of waiting list etc. A statement is enclosed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

#### **Statement**

*The details of Total Number of Government Quarters in General Pool lying closed in Delhi*

Sl.No.	Type of Accommodation	Number of Quarters lying closed
1.	I	497
2.	II	702
3.	III	60
4.	IV	37
5.	V	14
6.	VI and above	04
7.	Hostel	91
Total		1405

#### **School Buses**

3263. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:  
SHRI ANANT GUDHE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been no significant improvement in the management and plying of school buses even after directions by the Supreme Court and school children continue to be butchered and injured on the roads;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any limit of standing passengers in the buses;

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

(e) the reasons for not enforcing the law by the police;

(f) whether due to decadent laws rash drivers get away easily; and

(g) if so, the tangible steps proposed to be taken to check these deaths and to award exemplary punishment to the rash drivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (g) Following the directions of the Supreme Court, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has issued a notification under the Delhi Motor Vehicle Rules. This notification covers a number of issues relating to safety of school children travelling in buses owned/hired by schools. Stringent norms have been prescribed in the notification.

As per the instructions issued in compliance of the Supreme Court orders, a bus is permitted to carry school children/passengers upto 1.5 times of its registered seating capacity.

Delhi Police is strictly enforcing the law and special attention is given to prosecute the errant drivers of the school buses which are found violating the rules/court orders. However, Sections 279, 337, 338 and 304-A of the Indian Penal Code are bailable and punishment is not severe. All possible measures have been initiated to check the accidents of buses carrying the school children/passengers. The Research Cell of Delhi Traffic Police analyses and assess the accident data to adopt strategies focused in terms of enforcement, road engineering improvement or education to prevent the accidents. besides, Delhi Police takes regular action against errant drivers found involved in rash and negligent driving. As a result of these steps, fatal accidents have done in the year 2005.

*[Translation]*

#### **Industrial Incentive to Uttaranchal**

3264. SHRI PRADEEP GANDHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the incentives and concessions given to the new State of Uttaranchal, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand under the industrial policy since January, 2003 alongwith the reasons therefor;

(b) the criteria fixed for giving such concessions to new States;

(c) whether norms are strictly followed in giving concession to new States; 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) to (d) In pursuance of the announcement made by the then Prime Minister on 29<sup>th</sup> March, 2002, the Government announced a package of economic incentives on 7<sup>th</sup> January, 2003 for promoting industrialization in the state of Uttaranchal. Under the package, various incentives like income tax exemption, excise exemption and Capital Investment Subsidy to New Industrial units and existing industrial units on their substantial expansion in the identified locations have been provided. These concessions were announced keeping in view that the State of Uttaranchal is hilly, remote, has poor accessibility to markets and also has poor infrastructure. Similar package of incentives and concessions have not been provided to the States of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

*[English]*

#### **Border Area Development Plan**

3265. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:  
SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Border Area Development Programme (BADP) has been implemented in the border blocks of all States which have international land borders;

(b) if so, the main emphasis of the programme;

(c) the criteria adopted for the division of funds amongst the States;

(d) the plan outlay fixed for various States under BADP during the Tenth Five Year Plan; and

(e) the funds allocated and released during the said plan so far to various States, scheme-wise?

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

(b) The programme is a part of the comprehensive approach to the Border Management with focus on socio-economic development of the border areas and to promote a sense of security amongst the people living there.

(c) and (d) No five year plan outlay has been fixed under BADP as such. However, the funds are allocated by the Planning Commission annually which are re-allocated to the border States taking into consideration (i) length of international border (kms) (ii) population of border blocks, and (iii) area of the border block (sq. kms.).

This funds under this programme are provided to the State Government as a 100% Central grant.

(e) The allocation and releases made to the border States under the programme during the Tenth Five Year Plan period are given in the enclosed statement.

### *Statement*

#### *Statement of allocation and Releases for the year 2001-02 to 2005-06 under BADP as on 10.8.2005*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	States	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1351.00	1351.00	1351.00	900.00 *	1351.00	1351.00	1681.00	—
2.	Assam	748.00	748.00	748.00	748.00	748.00	998.00 ‡	1081.00	720.67 ^
3.	Bihar	728.00	728.00	728.00	728.00	728.00	728.00	1693.00	—
4.	Gujarat	1026.00	1026.00	1026.00	684.00 *	1026.00	1313.06 ‡	1106.00	603.94 ^
5.	Himachal Pradesh	416.00	1098.00 ‡	416.00	416.00	416.00	1148.96 ‡	553.00	368.67
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	10000.00 ‡	10000.00	10000.00	10000.00	10000.00	8695.00 ‡	10000.00	4166.67
7.	Manipur	416.00	416.00	416.00	277.00 *	416.00	555.00 ‡	527.00	351.33 ^
8.	Meghalaya	470.00	800.00 ‡	470.00	705.00 ‡	470.00	900.00 ‡	494.00	—
9.	Mizoram	832.00	1632.00 ‡	832.00	1248.00 ‡	832.00	1556.00 ‡	902.00	571.31 ^
10.	Nagaland	416.00	446.00 ‡	416.00	416.00	416.00	416.00	416.00	—
11.	Punjab	1008.00	1008.00	1008.00	1008.00	1008.00	992.51	1008.00	—
12.	Rajasthan	3032.00	4032.00 ‡	3032.00	3032.00	3032.00	3695.29 ‡	3687.00	1864.00
13.	Sikkim	572.00	572.00	572.00	572.00	572.00	1256.20 ‡	572.00	23.54
14.	Tripura	1296.00	1819.00 ‡	1296.00	1296.00	1296.00	2109.80 ‡	1296.00	780.98
15.	Uttar Pradesh	832.00	1745.00 ‡	832.00	832.00	832.00	1654.70 ‡	1284.00	402.76
16.	Uttaranchal	416.00	523.00 ‡	416.00	416.00	416.00	1389.94 ‡	955.00	268.81
17.	West Bengal	3956.00	4556.00 ‡	3956.00	2637.00 *	3956.00	3739.95 ‡	4550.00	374.33 ^
Total		27515.00	32500.00	27515.00	25915.00	27515.00	32499.21 ‡	31805.00	10497.01
							4985.00*	695.00 ‡	
Grand Total						32500.00		32500.00	

\*was kept for better performing and needy States,

^only 1st installment released.

‡kept reserve for emergent work likely to be taken up at a later stage.

§includes one time additionality.

£owing to allocation of Rs. 100 Cr. to J&K as per PM's announcement. Recommended but yet to be released by Ministry of Finance.

**Allotment of Flats by DDA**

3266. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has allotted more than one flat to a number of persons in violation of the DDA rules;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the name/addresses of such allottees;

(c) the action taken against the DDA officers responsible for the said illegal allotments; and

(d) the measures taken to cancel such allotments?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that there is no restriction on the number of applications to be filled by an individual and his/her dependents for allotment of DDA flat. As per the eligibility criteria, the applicant is required to submit an affidavit to the effect that he does not own any residential plot or flat, in full or in part either on leasehold or freehold basis in Delhi/New Delhi/Delhi Cantonment, in his/her name or in the name of his/her wife/husband or in the name of his/her minor or dependent children. Allotment of flats to individual applicants is made through a transparent computerized draw in the presence of independent judges/public. A persons including his dependents, on getting allotment of more than one flat in the draw due to submission of multiple applications, could retain only one allotment and has to surrender the other allotments. Moreover, action for cancellation of the allotment of flat is considered by DDA as and when it is detected that the person has obtained allotment of more than one flat by giving wrong declaration/misrepresentation of facts.

**Fake Universities**

3267. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:  
SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY:

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

(a) whether University Grants Commission has released list of 20 universities functioning in Contravention

of UGC rules as reported in *Hindustan Times* dated August 2, 2005;

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

(c) the steps being taken to create awareness among public regarding these fake universities; and

(d) the fate of students already admitted in such universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), in regard to institutions functioning in contravention of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, is given in the enclosed statement.

To curb the functioning of the Fake Universities/ Institutions and, to create awareness amongst the public and the students alike, the UGC issues Press Releases, at the beginning of each academic session, advising aspiring students not to pursue higher education courses with such institutions. It is emphasized that these fake institutions have no legal entity to call themselves as University/Vishwavidyalaya and to award 'degree' which are not treated as valid for academic/employment purposes. The UGC also puts up the list of such institutions on its website. Recently, the UGC has also taken up the matter with the Education Secretaries of various State Governments.

***Statement******List of Fake Universities/Institutions Identified by UGC*****Bihar**

1. Maithali University/Vishwavidyalaya, Darbhanga, Bihar

**Delhi**

2. Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (UP) Jagatpuri, Delhi
3. Commercial University Ltd. Daryaganj, Delhi.
4. United Nations University, Delhi.
5. Vocational University, Delhi.

6. Delhi Vishwa Vidyapeeth, 233 Tagore Park, Model Town, Delhi-110 009.
7. ADR-Centric Jurisdical University, ADR House, 8J, Gopala Tower, 25 Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008

**Karnataka**

8. Badaganvi Sarkar World Open University Education Society, Gokak, Belgaum (Karnataka)
9. Handwriting University India, No. 16 Church Road, Basvangudi, Bangalore-560 004.

**Kerala**

10. St. John's University, Kishanttam, Kerala.

**Madhya Pradesh**

11. Kesarwani Vidyapeeth, Jabalpur (MP)

**Maharashtra**

12. Raja Arabic University, Nagpur.

**Tamil Nadu**

13. D.D.B. Sanskrit University, Putur, Trichi, Tamil Nadu.

**Uttar Pradesh**

14. Mahila Gram Vidyapith/Vishwavidyalaya, (Woman's University) Prayag.
15. Indian Education Council of U.P. Lucknow (UP)
16. Gandhi Hindi Vidyapith, Prayag, Allahabad (UP)
17. National University of Electro Complex Homoeopathy, Kanpur.
18. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose University (Open University) Achaltal, Aligarh (UP)
19. Uttar Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya, Kosi Kalan, Mathura (UP)
20. Maharana Pratap Shiksha Niketan Vishwavidyalaya, Pratapgarh (UP)

**Promotion of Sanskrit Language**

3268. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated and spent so far on the promotion of Sanskrit language during the Xth plan period, State-wise;

(b) whether Sanskrit has been introduced as a subject in school curriculum;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Sanskrit is also being taught as a Distant Education; and

(e) if so, the names of the institution which are taught Sanskrit language?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Government has set up three deemed Universities namely Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi, Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati, Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, and Maharshi Sandipani Rashriya Ved Vidya Prathisthan, Ujjain, an autonomous organisation for promotion and development of Sanskrit. During the years 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05 in the Xth Plan an amount of Rs. 11778 lakh has been allocated and Rs. 11588 lakh has been released. Financial assistance is also provided under a Central Plan Scheme for Development of Sanskrit Education. An amount of Rs. 6500 lakh has been allocated for the Xth Plan and Rs. 3316 lakh has been release during the years 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 in the Xth Plan under the scheme. State-wise detail of funds released under the scheme are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Sanskrit is offered as one of the three languages up to Class VIII. Sanskrit is also offered either as one of the two compulsory languages or as an additional languages at Secondary level and as a language at the Core for Elective level at Senior Secondary level.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi offers a foundation Course in Sanskrit to undergraduate students through distance mode and National Institute of Open Schooling, New Delhi offers Sanskrit at Secondary level through open and distance learning mode.

**Statement**

*Financial Assistance provided for Development of Sanskrit Education during the years 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 in the Xth Plan*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Amount (Rupees in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63.83
2.	Assam	7.87
3.	Gujarat	38.53
4.	Haryana	4.80
5.	Himachal Pradesh	380.86
6.	Kerala	741.46
7.	Karnataka	165.92
8.	Maharashtra	36.89
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1412.15
10.	Manipur	6.44
11.	Orissa	56.07
12.	Rajasthan	10.53
13.	Tamil Nadu	59.65
14.	Tripura	26.56
15.	Uttar Pradesh	58.58
16.	West Bengal	47.18
17.	Delhi	132.78
18.	Goa	0.33
19.	Chandigarh	18.59
20.	Sikkim	44.69
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.03
22.	Chhattisgarh	0.24

**Indo-Bangladesh Trade**

3269. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given any assurance with regard the trade deficit of Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also assured Bangladesh for increased economic interaction between the two countries by organizing trade shows in India and Indian investment in Bangladesh; and

(d) if so, the extent to which both the countries have taken steps to improve the trade between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, to reduce the trade deficit of Bangladesh, India conveyed its sincerity to address Bangladesh concerns in this regard, including through measures such as removal of non-tariff and para tariff barriers. During the recently concluded 3<sup>rd</sup> Joint Working Group (JWG) Meeting held in Dhaka on August 1-2, 2005, many of the outstanding issues on Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs), Trade Facilitation, Revision of Bilateral Trade Agreement and feasibility of Free Trade Agreement between India and Bangladesh were taken up.

(c) and (d) India has been assisting Bangladesh in arranging trade promotional activities. For instance Bangladesh participated in India International Trade Fair held in New Delhi on November 14-27, 2004 on concessional basis. Bangladeshi companies have also been encouraged to participate in trade fairs held at Kolkata, Guwahati and Agartala. Recent initiatives by India and Bangladesh to reduce non tariff barriers and greater customs cooperation are steps leading to higher investments in each other country, which would result in improving the bilateral trade between the two countries.

[Translation]

**Vacant Posts of SCs/STs**

3270. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some posts in various categories meant for the persons belonging to SCs/STs are lying vacant in various departments and undertakings under the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date;

(c) whether the employees working in these departments and undertakings have been promoted and fresh appointments have also been made in these departments/undertakings during the last two years;

(d) if so, the year-wise and category-wise details of fresh appointments made under various categories during the above period and so far in the current year;

(e) whether the prescribed rules have been followed with regard to the appointment and promotion of persons belonging to SCs/STs categories; and

(f) if so, the details alongwith the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) to (f) The Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries came into existence on 1.9.2001. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry is the cadre controlling authority in respect of staff in the Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries. As such all promotions and recruitments under various categories/grades are made as a whole and not specifically for the Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries. There is no attached/subordinate office or any public sector undertaking under the administrative control of the Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries.

*[English]*

#### **Export of Jaggery**

3271. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the export of Jaggery during the last three years alongwith foreign exchange earned therefrom;

(b) whether the Government propose to boost the exports of Jaggery; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) The exports of Jaggery during the last three years along with the foreign exchange earned therefrom are as below:

Year	Quantity (in MTs)	Value (in Rs. crores)
2001-02	364492	423.71
2002-03	189692	198.91
2003-04	289795	296.70

Source: APEDA/DGCI&S, Kolkata.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) operates various schemes under which financial assistance is provided to the exporters for market development, infrastructure development, quality development, research and development and transportation.

*[Translation]*

#### **Stone/Gem Testing Centres**

3272. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:  
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

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

(a) the name and number of Gem stone testing centres operating in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether some centres are on the verge of their closure due to lack of funds;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to put Gem stone testing centres under the Stabilization Fund Scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) As per available information provided by the Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council, (GJEPC), Mumbai, a representative autonomous body of the trade sponsored by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the details of the gems Testing Centres in the country, are as follows:

- Maharashtra**
1. Gemmological Institute of India  
29, Gurukul Chambers,  
187/189 Mumbadevi Road,  
Mumbai-400 002
  2. St. Xaviers College  
Gemmology Division,  
Geology Department,  
Maha Nagar Palika Marg,  
Mumbai-400 001.
  3. International Gemmological Institute,  
Mittal Court,  
Nariman Point,  
Mumbai-400 021.
  4. Indian Institute of Gems & Jewellery  
Begmal Laxmichand Parikh Campus,  
Plot No. 111/2, MIDC, Andheri (East)  
Mumbai-400 069.
  5. Pan Gemtesting Laboratory,  
Pan Gem Enterprises,  
10 Sangeeta, Behind Panchratan,  
Tadiwala Road,  
Pune-411 011.
- Rajasthan**
6. Gem Testing Laboratory,  
Rajasthan Chamber Bhavan,  
Mirza Ismail Road,  
Jaipur-302 003.
- West Bengal**
7. Gem Testing Laboratory, CPL,  
GSI,  
27, J.N. Road,  
Kolkata-700116.
- Tamil Nadu**
8. Gem Testing Laboratory,  
66, Cathedral Road,  
Chennai-600 086.
  9. Shri Ramakrishna Gem Testing  
Laboratory,  
70, Perannagar Main Road,  
Salem-636 007.
  10. Trichy Gem Testing Laboratory,  
Epoor Complex,  
86, Diamond Bazar,  
Trichy-620 002.
- Andhra Pradesh**
11. Gem Testing Laboratory,  
4-3-346 Raja Bhagwandas Marg,  
Bank Street,  
Hyderabad-500195.

- Kerala**
12. Gem Testing Laboratory,  
Kerala Mineral E & D Project,  
(Govt. of Kerala),  
Kesavdasapuram, Pottom Palace,  
P.O. Trivandrum-695004.
- Delhi**
13. Indian Gemological Institute,  
"F" Block, Jhandewalan Flatted Factories  
Complex,  
Rani Jhansi Road,  
New Delhi-110 055.
- Gujarat**
14. Indian Diamond Institute,  
Katargram GIDC,  
Sumul Dairy Road,  
Surat-395008.

(b) The Government is not aware for such closure of gemstone testing centres in the States.

(c) Do not arise.

(d) The Government has no such scheme to put gemstone testing centre under the Stabilization Fund Scheme.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Diploma Courses by NCPUL**

3273. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of computer centres established by NCPUL to conduct one year Diploma Course in Computer Applications as Multilingual DTP during last three years;

(b) the criteria/method adopted for the establishment of these computer centres and the total amount spent on them during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) financial assistance provided by NCPUL to NGO's and individuals for publication of manuscripts, bulk purchase of books and for arranging seminars/Mushairas with name of NGO's and name of individuals for the last three years;

(d) the number of part-time teachers engaged for promotion of Urdu, State-wise for the last three years; and



(e) the details regarding the Kul Hind Urdu Melas, organised by NCPUL for promotion of Urdu, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) NCPUL has established 76 Computer Applications and Multilingual DTP centres in 17 States during the last three years. Criteria/method adopted for the establishment of these centres are: the organizations should be registered under Societies Registration Act having three years old registration; engaged in educational activities on charitable basis; it should be of established bonafides, competence and ability, free from any corrupt practices; it should have the adequate infrastructure and the accounts of the organization will be open to the audit by the NCPUL. The total amount spent on computer

centers during the last three years state-wise is at Statement-I.

(c) Financial assistance provided by NCPUL (1) For publication of manuscripts is at Statement-II (2) For bulk purchase of books is at Statement-III (3) For seminars is at Statement-IV. NCPUL does not provide assistance for Mushiras.

(d) The state-wise details of part-time teachers engaged for promotion of Urdu in last three years are at Statement V.

(e) NCPUL has organized 6 Kul Hind Urdu Kitab Melas so far i.e. two each in Delhi and Maharashtra and one each at Andhra Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

*Statement I*

*The expenditure incurred by NCPUL on computer centers during last three years (2002-03 to 2004-05)*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	Expenditure incurred in 2002-03	Expenditure incurred in 2003-04	Expenditure incurred in 2004-05
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	4.91	4.36	—
Bihar	—	8.72	11.1
Delhi	4.91	8.72	3.70
Gujarat	Nil	Nil	7.40
Himachal Pradesh	4.91	—	—
Haryana	4.91	—	3.70
Jammu and Kashmir	24.55	34.88	29.6
Karnataka	9.82	4.36	—
Maharashtra	4.91	8.72	3.70
Madhya Pradesh	Nil	4.36	—
North East	—	4.36	7.40
Orissa	Nil	Nil	3.70
Punjab	Nil	4.36	Nil

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	Nil	4.36	Nil
Uttar Pradesh	29.46	47.96	14.8
Uttaranchal	Nil	Nil	3.70
West Bengal	9.82	—	3.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>135.16</b>	<b>92.5</b>

Total amount spent in three years on computer centers: Rs. 325.86 lakhs

**Statement II**

*Financial Assistance provided to the Authors for Publication of Manuscripts  
for last three years (2002-03 to 2004-05)*

Sl.No.	Title	Author	Amount paid
1	2	3	4
<b>2002-2003</b>			
1.	Engineering, Drawing Guide	Mr. M.S. Bakhtiari Post Box No. 241, GPO, Hyderabad	Rs. 17,290
2.	Jaded Tanqueed Ka Manzar Nama	Dr. Irtiza Karim C-21, Chhatra Marg, University of Delhi, Delhi	Rs. 25,000
3.	Kitab-ut-Taklees	Dr. Iqbal Ahmad Qasmi Deptt. of Ilmul Adviya, Ajmal Khan Tibbiya College, AMU, Aligarh	Rs. 13,628
4.	Mutal-e-Hindustani	Mr. Bashir Ahmad New Delhi	Rs. 25,000
5.	Tehreek-e-Azadi-e-Hind Aur Hindustani Musliman	Dr. Mukhtar Ahmad Makdi (Principal)	Rs. 21,076
6.	Tadrees-e-Shair-o-Shairi	Dr. Ghazanfar Ali Principal, UTRC, Lucknow	Rs. 11,511
7.	Urud Zaban Ki Tanqidi Tareekh	Dr. Shamshad Zaidi 4/79, Teresa Lodge, Bargod House, Lal Digg, Patiala	Rs. 25,000

1	2	3	4
8.	Urdu Taleem Aur School	Mr. Firoz Bakht New Delhi	Rs. 21,076
9.	Crescent Khabar-nama	Crescent School, Darya Ganj, New Delhi	Rs. 25,000
10.	Ishariya-Aaj-Kal (1942-2000)	Dr. Jameel Akhtar 314, Munirka Vill., New Delhi	Rs. 34,425
11.	Al-Muntakhab Wal Mukhtar Fin Nawadir Wal-Ashaar	Dr. M.N. Khan Head Deptt. of Arabic, University of Delhi Delhi	Rs. 25,000
12.	Al-Hub Tehtul Mitra	Dr. Ayesha Kamal Prof. and Head, Deptt. of Arabic, Barkatullah University, Bhopal	Rs. 16,724
Toal			Rs. 26,0730
<b>2003-2004</b>			
1.	Aaina-e-Falkiyat	Mr. Mohd. Furqan, Moradabad	Rs. 18,423
2.	Power Transformer Designing and Winding	Mr. M. Niyamatullah Khan, Kurnool	Rs. 25,000
3.	Physical Geography	Mr. Mohd. Shamsul Haq, Patna	Rs. 25,000
4.	Tarikh-I-Ahd-I-Wusta	Prof. S.M. Azizudin Hussain Dept. History & Culture, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi-110025	Rs. 25,000
5.	Muslim Akaberin (translation)	Dr. Zafar Ahmad Nizami, New Delhi	Rs. 25,000
6.	Sareer Kabri Shakhsial aur Fun	Mr. Syed Mohd. Daod Akther Kabri Daood	Rs. 11,579
7.	Hyder Bukhsh Haidri Hayat-O- Adabi, Kamamey Vol. I & II (Nasr- O-Nazm)	Dr. Sheema Rizvi, Lucknow, U.P.	Rs. 25,000

1	2	3	4
8.	Izhaar-e-Khayal	Mr. Ghulam Nabi Khayal, 15, Rawalpura Housing Colony, Srinagar, Kashmir	Rs. 14,192
9.	Faruqi Mah-o- Guftogu	Dr. Badœuddin, New Delhi	Rs. 25,000
10.	Qurratul-Ain-Hyder sa Bath Cheet	Dr. Jameel Akhter, New Delhi-67	Rs. 25,000
11.	Tazkira-e-Urdu Makhtootat Vol-II & III	Idara-e-Adabiyat-e-Urdu, Aiwan-e-urdu, Panjagutta, Hyderabad, A.P.	Rs. 25,000
12.	Diwan-e-Jafar Zattali	Prof. Rasheed Hasan Khan, U.P.	Rs. 25,000
13.	Nai Phoolwari (for Children)	Dr. Mehboob Rahi, U.P.	Rs. 11,244
14.	Islahi Kahaniyan (Urdu) (for Children)	Mr. Ehteshamuddin Siddiqui, UP	Rs. 11,579
15.	Janwar	Dr. Ahsanullah Ahmad Patna	Rs. 11,244
16.	Qaumi Watni Shairi Ka Manzar Nama, Vol. I	Dr. Manzar Aljaz, Patna	Rs. 25,000
17.	Tibbi Sahaf	H.K. Ashhar Qadeer, New Delhi-25	Rs. 15,195
18.	Kashmir History and Culture	Mr. Vijay Saqi New Delhi-23	Rs. 22,207
19.	Allama Iqbal Chand Jehtein	Dr. Mukhtar Ahmad Makki Jharkhand	Rs. 17,848
20.	Tarikh Hasanpur (Hamari Tehzeeb Key Aiene Mein)	Dr. Tanqir Ahmad Khan Delhi	Rs. 25,000
21.	Maulana Azad Ki Sciency baseerat	Prof. S.A. Wahab V.C. I/C. Maulana Azad National University, Hyderabad	Rs. 17,532

1	2	3	4
22.	Kaifi Azami (Fun aur Shakhsityat)	Mr. Shahid Maheli	Rs. 25,000
23.	Urdu Aur Hindi Zaban Kar Irtiqa Aur Unka Lisaniati Riehta	D.r Najmus Sehr New Delhi-25	Rs. 25,000
24.	Arbab-e-Urdu Tehreer-o- Tasweer Key Aina Mein	Dr. Asma Rifat Hussain, 91, Bagh Munnu Nayagaan, Lucknow	Rs. 24,113
25.	Aslahey Sikkey Aur Dak Ticket Mein Islamiyat	Mr. Wahid Nazeer, Patna	Rs. 25,000
26.	Delhi Mien Classiki Urdu Ghazal	Mr. Mohd. Zakir 496, Gali Tikawali Churiwalan, Jama Masjid, Delhi-6	Rs. 13,310
27.	Shahwaliullah Aur Deegar Muffassireen Key Mafahij Ka Taqqabuli Mutaila	Dr. M. Saud Alam F/O, Theology AMU, Aligarh	Rs. 22,496
28.	Ehd-e-Mughaliya Mein Farsi Tareekh Navesi	Dr. Z.A. Patel Qalandariya Urdu Junior College Mangrulpir, Distt. Washim, M.S.	Rs. 22,043
29.	Taraqai Pasandi, Jadliadiat Aur Ma- Baad Jadliadiat	Mr. Ather Aziz Saine Building, 2 <sup>nd</sup> floor, Nana Bhai Lane, Flora Fountain Mumbai-400001	Rs. 25,000
30.	Role of Women in the Development of Arabic Language and Literature through the Ages	Dr. Farhana Siddiqui, JMI New Delhi	Rs. 25,000
31.	Kasar-ul-Aenan	Prof. Afzal-Ur-Rehman, JMI, New Delhi	Rs. 15,173
32.	Iblaghiat	Dr. Mohd. Shahid Hussain, JNU, New Delhi	Rs. 25,000

1	2	3	4
33.	Isharia Dilgudaz	Mr. Mohammad Qamar Saleem	Rs. 17,241
34.	Tasheeh Lisan-al-Arab-(Arabic)	Prof. M.N. Khan Delhi	Rs. 9,065
35.	Amathil-U-Kashmir (Arabic)	Dr. M.M.H. Nadvi Srinagar	Rs. 25,000
36.	Practical Approach to the Arabic Language (A Book of Grammar and Exercise) (Arabic)	Dr. Wali Akhtar C-125/3, Abul Fazal Enclave, New Delhi-25	Rs. 25,000
Total			Rs. 75,69,52

## 2004-05

1.	Learn Urdu within a week	Dr. Sabiha Nasreen Hyderabad	Rs. 22,137
2.	Murshadabad Library key Urdu Mukhtootat ki Tauzihi Farhang	Dr. Umar Ghazali Deptt. of Urdu, Maulana Azad College Kolkata, W.B.E.S.	Rs. 15,515
3.	Meri Awaz Suno	Mr. Shahid Mahuli New Delhi	Rs. 25,000
4.	Qawanin-e-Tahaffuz-e- Sarefeen (Law of Protection of Consumers)	Mr. Khwaja Mantaqim (Advocate) New Delhi	Rs. 25,000
5.	Kawwa Jhoot Bolta Hai (Children)	Mr. Mohsin Khan Lucknow	Rs. 10,536
6.	Khel Khel Mein (For children)	Dr. Muzaffar Hanfi D-40, Batla House, New Delhi-25	Rs. 10,331
7.	Meri Tanqeed Aur Islahein	Zakir Usmani Naghirli Ward, Raver, Distt. Jalgaon Maharashtra	Rs. 16,597
8.	Jogendar Paul ki Kahaniyan	Prof. Jogendar Paul	Rs. 17,311
9.	Masoom Muhabbat (For children)	Mr. Raheem Raza Khimbi Pura, Yawal Dist. Jalgaon-425301	Rs. 8038

1	2	3	4
10.	Sazish (Kahani) (For children)	Mr. Wakeel Najeel Najeel Manzil Near Lal School Mominpura, Nagpur	Rs. 10,331
11.	Iqbal ke Urdu Kalam ki Mabsoot Farhang-e-Urdu	Dr. Syed Sadique ali Lect. in Urdu, Govt. P.G. College, Tonk, Rajasthan	Rs. 25,000
12.	Urdu Nasr-ek Mutala (Study of Urdu Prose since its initial stage)	Mr. Qazi Mushtaque Ahmad B-6, Revenue Society, 9 C.S. Colony Pune-411007	Rs. 12097
13.	Sayyadut Sadaat Makhdoom Jahania	Mr. Tanha Nizami C/o Suhail Bukhari, 173/2 Okhla Village	Rs. 15,515
Total			Rs. 2,13,408

**Statement III**

*Financial Assistance provided by NCPUL for Bulk Purchase of Books for the year 2002-03 to 2004-05*

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl.No.	Author/Place	Title	Amount given
1	2	3	4
<b>2002-03</b>			
1.	Dr. Sabir Sambhall, Muradabad	Naqad Wa Basar	2250
2.	Dr. M. Sharfuddin Sahil, Nagpur	Nagpur Ka Muslim Muasra, Vol. III	3750
3.	Irfan Abbasi Lucknow	Tazkira Shoira Uttar Pradesh	5625
4.	Dr. Ghulam Quddus Fahmi, Madhubani	Aaina-e-Iqbaliyat: Vol. I	2812.5
5.	Md. Isa Azami, Azamgarh	Saat Aasma aur Uski Bulandiyaan	6562.5
6.	Mobashir Karimi, Aligarh	Tarjuman "Fauque Karimi No."	3750
7.	Mrs. Nurulain Ali, Mumbai	Who Bolte Kiun Nahin	1875
8.	Md. Moibur Rahman Bazmi, Ranchi	Sachchi Moti	4125

1	2	3	4
9.	Amiruddaula Public Library, Lucknow	Tareek-e-Saadat	9375
10.	Dr. Mazhar Ahmad, Delhi	Azadi Ke baad Urdu Shairi Mein Tanzo Mizah	8437.5
11.	Syed Shahid Iqbal, Gaya	Tazkirah Mehdawan	2250
12.	Mohd. Khalid Ali, Bilaspur	Kulliyat-e-Maulana Mohd. Hussain Azad	7500
13.	Dr. Iqbal A. Qasmi, AMU	Kitabul Mufridat	7031.25
14.	Arshad Masood Hashmi, Gopalganj	Nasi Tajarbe Aur Adbi Takhleeq	4687.5
15.	Ansari Md. Shaheen, Malegaon	Adeebul Attaal: M Yusuf Ansari: Hayat aur Kamamey	4687.5
16.	Md. Yusuf Taing, Kahsmir	Jasta jasta	1687.5
17.	Dr. M.M. Shaikh, Aurangabad	Science Soal	5625
18.	Mohd. Noorduiddin Khan, Hyderabad	Kalam Safi Main Ekhtalafi Ashar	750
19.	Rahemani Saleem Ahmad, Malegaon	Aalmi Malumat	1125
20.	Dr. K.C. Kanda, Delhi	Master Couplets of Urdu Poetry	13125
21.	Wakeel Najeeb	Paanch Bhai	4500
22.	Dr. Haneef Saef Hashmi, Shimga	A Critical Survey of Translation of the Glorious Quran in Urdu Verse	6000
23.	Masoor Hashmi, Delhi	Talim Ka Safar	3750
24.	Raof Khair, Hyderabad	Qintar	7500
25.	Maulana Aatur Rahman Qasmi, Delhi	Hindu Mandir Aur Aurangzeb Ke Faromain	1500
26.	Dr. Shabana Nazeer, Delhi	Nazr-e-Rifat Sarosh	9375
27.	Editor, Mumbai	School Times, Monthly	10500
28.	Mohd. Aman Ali Saqib Sabri Hyderabad	Shan Makhdoom Sabir Pak	4875
29.	Kausar Mazhari, Delhi	Jawaz-o-Intekhab: 80 aur baad ki Gazlain	11250
30.	Editor, Rampur	Bachchon Ka Hilal	5250
31.	Dr. Bhaskar Raj Saxen, Hyderabad	Hyderabad Ke Adbi Ratan	11250
32.	Shaikh Saleem Mohammad, Jalgaon	Ayadat Ya Musibat	4500



1	2	3	4
33.	Dr. Tarvir Ahmad Alvi, Delhi	Junub Maghribi Aasia Main Hamara Tahzibi Versa	11250
34.	Mohd. Ramzan Ab. Shakoor, Nasik	Taruf-e-Mauseeqi	3000
35.	Prof. Mohiuddin Bombaywala, Ahmadabad	Gujarat Main Ilmi Wa Adbi Sargarmian	9375
36.	G.K. Manaktala, Mumbai	Premchand Ka Secular Kirdar aur Digar Mazameen	11250
37.	Dr. Mughni Tabassum, Hyderabad	Shair-o-Hikmat	11250
38.	Mazhar Imam, Delhi	Nigarishat Arzoo Jafili	7031.25
39.	Adil Hayat, Delhi	Chooti Guriya	1575
40.	Dr. Aslam Jamshedpuri, Delhi	Jadeediat aur Urdu Afsana	5625
41.	Dr. Tabish Mehdi, Delhi	Tahir Tilhari Shakhs aur Shair	7500
42.	Adeel Aseer, Delhi	Bachcon Ke Iqbal	3000
43.	Dr. Deepak Joshi, Rishikesh	Ziabeetia	5100
44.	Dr. Shakeelur Rehman, Gurgaon	Manto Shanasi	9375
45.	Zafar Ahmad Siddiqui, Aligarh	Maulana Shibli Bahasiyat Seerat Nigar	9375
46.	Ab. Rasheed Siddiqui, Malegaon	Urdu Mazoom Nawesi Ma Qawaid	3937.5
47.	Munawar Peerbhoy, Pune	Pooney Ke Musalman	11250
48.	Shabib Anwar Alavi, Lucknow	Haqiqat-al Haqaiq	1500
49.	Kutub Khana Anwaria, Lucknow	Manaqib-ul Murtaza Min Mawahibul Mustafa	15000
50.	Tahir Mahmood, Delhi	Jur'at-e-Randana	14082.5
51.	Prof. Akbar Rahmani, Jalgaon	Gaftagu	11250
52.	Rashid Khalil, Aligarh	Aasma ay-asman	11250
53.	Sultan Azad, Patna	Sancho ko Aanch naheen	3000
54.	Sahil Ahmad, Allahabad	Ghazal Paamanzar	15000
55.	MAKAA & PRI, Tonk	Tazkiratul Auzan	2775
56.	MAKAA & PRI, Tonk	Khazinatul Makhtootat V-5, 1	10350
57.	MAKAA & PRI, Tonk	Aina-e-Khurshidnuma	6187.5

1	2	3	4
58.	GN Momin, Kalyan	Raushan Sitare	4500
59.	Misra Maryam, Kashmir	Hamid Kashmiri, Hayat Aur Shair	11250
60.	AA Soudagar, Dharwar	Mohsin Ba Kamal: Abdur Rahman Dilvai	4500
61.	Dr. Jameel Akhtar, Delhi	Ismat Chogtai Naqd Ki Kasauti Per	11250
62.	Ghalib Institute, Delhi	Dagh Dehlavi	1875
63.	Ghalib Institute, Delhi	Mirza Mohd. Rafi sauda	5625
64.	Ghalib Institute, Delhi	Ghalib Aur Aihad-e-Ghalib	5625
65.	Ghalib Institute, Delhi	Ghalib Ki Farsi Shairi	5625
66.	Dr. Nishat Wahab, Ahmadnagar	Ahmad Nagar Deccan Main Urdu	4687.5
67.	Khawar Hasan, Mumbai	Hindi Sikhiye Urdu Ke Zariye	3000
68.	Dr. Syed Shahid Ali, JMI	Musalmanan-e-Hindi	9000
69.	Ahmad Usmani, Malegaon	Moti Ki Wapsi	900
70.	Dr. Jaweeda Habib, Chennai	Shumali Arcot, Vaniyambadi Ambur, Omrabad Perampet Main Urdu	11250
71.	Aleem Saba Nawedi, Chennai	Khawateen Tamilnadu Ki Deeni Wa Ilmi Khidmat	12000
72.	Mrs. Tanveer Siddiqui, Bhopal	Bhopal Tasveer Ke "Aiyne Main"	3750
73.	Nawak Hamzapuri, Gaya	Tadeeb-e-Adab	8437.5
74.	Dr. Ibne Kanwal, Delhi	Dastan Se Novel Tak	10500
75.	Shoaib Shams, Motihari	Shakitur Rahman Ek Legend	12000
76.	Abdul Azmi Siddiqui, Delhi	Hidayat Microsoft Word 2000	13500
77.	M. Samiuddin, Aligarh	Chand Qadam Ghar Sey	1500
78.	Dr. Purvaiz Ahmad Wani, Kashmir	Omrao Jan Ada Ka Tahzibi Mutala	11250
79.	Ansari Imtiyaz Qaisar, Malegaon	Sitare Parcham Tale	3000
80.	Majeed Muzmar, Srinagar	Rang Baten Karen	10500
81.	Prof. Itikhar Alam Khan, Aligarh	Sir Syed Aur Fan-e-Tameer	13125
82.	Madan Gopal, 01	Prem Chand Ki Aap Bti	15000
83.	Dr. G.Y. Anjum, Delhi	Tarikh Masaikh Qadria-V2	13125

1	2	3	4
84.	Gurjar Desh Cheritable Trust, Jammu	Shahan-e-Gurjar	15000
85.	Dr. Aleem Ashraf Khan, Delhi	Hayat Wa Ilmi Khidmat-e-Shaikh Abdul Haq Muhaddis	12000
86.	Dr. Malika B. Mistry, Pune	Kirtas Sadaqat	2250
87.	Altaf Ahmad Azmi, Delhi	Khtbat-e-Iqbal Eik Mutalliya	7500
88.	Shameerul Haque, Bihar	Tariqa Talim Urdu	3750
89.	Ghazanfar Ali, Lucknow	Zaban-o-Adab ka Tadrisi Pahlu	9000
90.	Prof. Shah Mohd. Waseem, AMU	Sir-Syed Maashi Afkat aur Taraqaiati Mansubey	7500
91.	Asma Rafat Hussain, Lucknow	Arbab Urdu Tahrir-o-Tasveer Key Aainey Main Vol. IV	5625
92.	Anwar Kamal Husaini, Delhi	Soney Ka Mahal	5250
93.	Nand Kishore Vikram, Delhi	Alami Urdu Adab 2001	13125
94.	Dr. Hafiz Abdul Mannan "Tarzi", Darbhanha	Raftagan-o-Quima	16875
95.	Majeed Anwer, nasik	Wah Kaun Tha	900
96.	Prof. Abul Kalam Qasmi, AMU	Shairi Ki Tanqeed	11250
97.	Reyaz Ahmad, Okhla	Faslati Taleem aur Urdu Hindustani Pas Manjar Main	11250
98.	Dr. M. Ashraf Shah, Srinagar	Leucoderma	5625
99.	Dr. Mohd. Shoaib, Gorakhpur	Lucknow Main Urdu Nasr 1800 to 1850	11250
100.	Dr. Ilyas Siddiqui, Malegaon	Malegaon main Urdu Nasr Nigari	11250
101.	Fahim Mohd. Jan Firaz, Motihari	Urdu aur Bangla Afsane par taqseem Hindi Ka Asar	9375
102.	Dr. Taskina Fazil, Srinagar	Fazil Kashmiri: Shaks aur Shair	16500
103.	Khursheed Ahmad, Aligarh	Matn-o-Mani	9375
104.	Dr. Yousuf Taqi, Kolkata	Tamhees-o-Tajzia	11250
105.	Dr. Mohd. Shahid Hussain, JNU	Drama Fun aur Rewayat	6825
106.	Dr. Mrs. M.A. Dalvi, Mumbai	Kokan aur Mumbai Ke Lok Geet	15000
107.	Dr. Naushaba Sardar, Delhi	Biswi Sadi Main Urdu Tanqeed Ka Irteqa, Vol. I	15750

1	2	3	4
108.	Dr. Aftab Ahmad Afaqui, Delhi	Classici Nasr Ke Asa Leeb	10500
109.	Ali Jawwad Zaidi, Lucknow	Ahl-e-Qabila	18750
110.	Baba Farid Education Society, Amroha	Hazrat Shaikh Sadruddin Mohd. Yaqub Jhanda Shaheed	3000
111.	Prof. Nisar Ahmad Faruqui, Jamia Nagar	Anwaar-e-Quran	6750
112.	Prof. Atiqullah, DU	Tarjeehat	26250
113.	Prabandh Sanyojak, Allahabad	Hindustani Tahzeeb ka Marde-Ahan: Dr. Murti Manohar Joshi	28125
114.	Dr. Aquil Ahmad, Ghaziabad	Fan-e-Tazmeen Nigari: Tanqueed wa Tazia	12000
115.	Dr. Wazahat Hussain Rizvi, Lucknow	Urdu Novelette ka Tahqiqi wa Tanqidi Tazia	11250
116.	Md. Noorul Islam Nistar, Darbhanga	Saiyal Lahren	7500
117.	Secretary, Amirudaula Public Library Lucknow	Barhanul-Ustarlaab	8437.50
118.	Akhlaque Ahmad Ahan, JNU, Delhi	Masala-e-Tamsee Der Adabiat-e-Farsi	9375.00
119.	Shafi Ahmad Hashim, JNU, Delhi	The Role of waqf in Social Development	8437.50
120.	RI Faynan, JMI, Delhi	The Essential Arabic: A Learner's practical Guide	9000.00
121.	Rehana Khatoon, DU, Delhi	Irani Key Man Deenam	3750.00
122.	Farhana Siddiqui, JMI, Delhi	Contribution of Women to Arabic Literature	8437.50
123.	SBF Husaini, Delhi	Lahaiat-e-Sikander Shahi, Vol. I	11250.00
124.	Prof. Mohd. Aslam Khan, Delhi	Taszkira-tu-Shoara	9000.00
125.	Dr. Zubair Ahmad Farooqui, JMI, Delhi	Contribution to Darul Uloom, Deoband	9000.00

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Total 1023958.50

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**2003-04**

1.	Rashid Siddiqui, Malegaon (MS)	Value Education	2625.00
2.	Majeed Muzmar, Srinagar (J&K)	kashmir Mein Drama	7875.00
3.	Prof. Akbar Rahmani, Jalgaon (MS)	Micro Teaching	2250.00

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1	2	3	4
4.	Rauf Shaikh Qadir, Jalgaon (MS)	Ujale Aphe Yadon Ke	7500.00
5.	Dr. P.M. Rahmani, Malegaon (MS)	Haft Rang	9000.00
6.	Shamim Tariq, Mumbai (MS)	Ghalib Aur Hamari Tahrik-e-Azadi	7500.00
7.	Rashid Anwar Rashid, Jamshedpur	Naye Afsaney Ka Manvi Isteara	8438.00
8.	Dr. Parveen Fatima, Chennai (TN)	Sahafat: Fanni Wa Irteqa Safar	7500.00
9.	Naim Gulshan Raina, Rajouri (J&K)	Naqsh-e-Natamam	8438.00
10.	Secretary, Orissa	Oriya Zaban Ke Numainda Afsaney	6000.00
11.	Dr. SGI Haider, Kolkata (WB)	Suyed Harmatu Ekram: Hayat Wa Khidmat	7500.00
12.	Ghulam Hasan Mir, Baramulla (J&K)	Maujuda Daur Mein Science Ke Karishmat	9375.00
13.	Neelofar Naaz Nahri, Srinagar (J&K)	Ghani Kashmiri: Hayat Aur Shairi	9844.00
14.	Idara-e-Hasanat, Rampur (UP)	Hilal (Monthly)	9000.00
15.	Dr. Mohd. Aslam Parvez, New Delhi	Urdu Science (Monthly)	11250.00
16.	Dr. Taskheer Fehmi, Delhi	Risala Rahnuma-e-Taleem (Monthly)	7500.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>121595.00</b>

**2004-05**

1.	Jb. Shaikh Hussainul Haque, Gaya	Aasar-e-Hazrat Wasi	3750.00
2.	Abdul Hanan Siwani, Lucknow	Irfan Abbasi: Hayat wa Khidmat	5625.00
3.	Jb. Alif Ansari, Kolkata	Sha'erat-e-Bangal: Hayat wa Khidmat	5625.0
4.	Jb. Syed Ahmad Qadri, Gaya	Anjum Manpuri: Funkar se fun tak	3750.00
5.	Jb. Zafarul Islam Islahi, Aligarh	Salateen-e-Delhi aur Shari' at Islamia Eik Mukhtasar Jaeizah	5625.0
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210.	Ghalib Institute, Delhi	Naqsh Neem Rukh: Tarjuma Hai Farsi Ghalib	2700.00
211.	Dr. Chandra Shekhar, Delhi	Farhang Hindi Farsi	10500.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>1496514.00</b>

**Statement IV***Expenditure incurred on Seminars during last three years (2002-03 to 2004-05)*

Sl.No.	Year	Name of the Individual/ Organization	Topic	Purpose	Amount Released in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>2002-03</b>					
1.	2002-03	Secretary Orissa Urdu Academy Payatan Bhawan Museum Complex Bhuvneshwar-751014	The Role of Urdu Language in Development of Integration	Seminar	10,750
2.		Co-coordinator Human Rights Union of Supreme Court Lawyers New Delhi-1	Literature & Human Rights and Peace	Seminar	67,500
3.		President Mr. Mohd. Haroon Old Student Association of M.H. Saboo Siddik Institute of Engineering & Technology Mumbai	Mohaqqiq Aur Shajer Kalidas Gupta Raza	Seminar	24000
4.		Head Dept. of persian & Urdu Punjabi University Patiala	Urdu in Punjab	Seminar	15000
5.		Anjuman-e Traqqi Urdu Hind Ali Manzil Kuchan Pundit, Delhi-6	Youm-e- Ghalib	Seminar	25000
6.		Prof. Naseer Ahmad Khan Mass Media Centre of Indian Language School of language & literature & Culture Studies J.N.U. New Delhi	Omar Khayam	Seminar	16250
7.		Chairman Mr. Jalil Pasha All India Urdu Education Committee Hyderabad	All India Urdu Conference	Conference	25000

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Secretary Ghalib Academy Busti Hazarat Nizamuddin New Delhi-13		Seminar on the occasion of the Death & Birth Anniversary of Mirza Ghalib	Seminar	11000
9.	Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad Sarvajanic Vachnalaya, Yawal Dist. Jalgaon-M.S.		Children Literature	Seminar	12,500
10.	Kirdar Art Academy 40/8 Gharib Hussain House, Quresh Nagar Kurta-Mumbai-400070		Habib Tanveer fun Aur Shaksiat	Seminar	12,500
11.	Alambazar Urdu Library 198, Maharaja Nalanda Kumar Road (N) Kolkatta		Madarson Mein Jadeed Talim ka Farooq	Seminar	4950
12.	Chairman Shaheen Social Welfare & Educational Society 3716/20 Darbar Gali Belgaum, Karnataka		Improvement of Teaching of Urdu in School	Seminar	8500
13.	Bihar Urdu Academy Ashok Rajpath Patna		Kabir life & Work	Seminar	26075
14.	Hadees e Dil Fortnightly (Hindi & Urdu)		11nd Birth Centenary of "Meer Anees"	Seminar	14000
15.	Secretary Anjuman Tarrqi Urdu (Hind) Urdu Ghar Marg 212, Rouse Avenue New Delhi-110002		Centenary Celebration of Anjuman Tarrqi Urdu (Hind)	Seminar	1,28000
16.	Sacred Education Mission Society, New Air Port Road, Humhuma Badgam J&K		Changing Scenario in Minority Education at Kashmir	Seminar	25000

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.		Murtaziva Educational and Cultural Foundation of South India T.N. Chennai	Conference on the educational and development Problem of Urdu	Conference	25000
18.		All India Progressive Writers Association	Facets of Modernization in contemporary Urdu Literature	Seminar	4384
19.		The Kashmir Education Culture and Science Society B-36, Pamposh Enclave New Delhi-48	Interface between urdu and Kashmiri	Seminar	40,000
Total					4,95,409

## 2003-04

1.	2003-04	Chairperson Centre of Persian, Central Asian Studies, JNU, New Delhi-67.	Omar Khayam and India	Seminar	25,000
2.		General Secretary Hermain Education Society, 118 Pratap Khand, Near Jhilmil, Delhi-95.	Urdu Language Information Technology and Delhi School System	Seminar	12,500
3.		HOD, Urdu Education Shibli Post Graduate College, Azam Garh, (U.P.)	Kaifi Aazmi: Life and Work	Seminar	12,500
4.		Chairman, All India Urdu Educational Committee Asif Nagar, Hyderabad-500028	All India Urdu Conference	Conference	25,500
5.		Chairman, United Education Society, Unity High School, Valpoi, Goa	Urdu and 21 <sup>st</sup> Century	Seminar	12,500

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Haryana Urdu Academy, 431, Sector-2, Panchkula- 134112, (Haryana)	Baba Farid and Apostle for Social harmony	Seminar	12,500	
7.	Head, Post Graduate Dept. of Urdu, University of Kahsmir, Srinagar, (J&K)	Mir Anees and Mirza Tabir	Seminar	12,500	
8.	Chalman, Kashmir Society Ishbar Nishat, Srinagar, (J&K)	Urdu Language of Love	Seminar	12,500	
9.	Mr. E. Mohd. HOD, Deptt. of Urdu, Govt. Bemon College, Dharmadam, Thalasary, North Kerala	Urdu Language & Literature in Kerala	Seminar	25,000	
10.	General Secretary, Anjuman Taraqi-e-Urdu Hind, Distt. Karasary-76503 (Kerala)	Urdu in 21 <sup>st</sup> Century	Seminar	11,500	
11.	President Association of Marathwara Urdu Journalist Aurangabad (M.S.)	Maharashtra Urdu Journalist	Seminar	12,500	
12.	President Deccan Cultural and Sports Association, Aurangabad (M.S.)	Qazi Saleem	Seminar	12,500	
13.	President Maharashtra Muslim Welfare Soc, 204 Green Park, Edta Marg, Ratna Gree (M.S.)	Urdu Ke Farogh Ki Hikmat-e-Amli	Seminar	12,500	
14.	Principal Qalandria Urdu Junior College, Mangroolpir, Dsitt. Washim (M.S.)	The Role of Headmasters in the Promotion of Urdu Language in Amrawati Division	Seminar	23,500	
15.	Nawab Sher Mohd. Khan Institute of Advance Studies in Urdu, Persian and Arabic, Punjab University, Malerkotla, Punjab	Punjab in the Prospective of Urdu Language and Literature	Seminar	12,500	
16.	President Academy of Mass Communication, Shah Trade Centre 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Hazrat Gunj, Lucknow (U.P.)	Contribution of Urdu Drama in the Promotion of Urdu Language Literature and Culture	Seminar	25,000	

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.		Principal Dr. Rama Saharia, Govt. Mahila P.G. College, Rampur (U.P.)	Urdu Zaban ki Ahmiat, Zaroorat aur Mustaqbil	Seminar	24,000
18.		Al-Qari Education Welfare and Cultural Society, Naya Bazar, Allahabad (U.P.)	Arabic Madaris and Modern Education	Seminar	25,000
19.		Manager Jannat Nishan Talimi Mission Peer Ghalib, Moradabad (U.P.)	Teacher of Urdu: Problems of Solution	Seminar	12,500
20.		Dr. A.A. Fatmi Secretary, Josh and Faraq Literary Society, Allahabad (U.P.)	Akbar Allahabadi	Seminar	12,500
21.		Secretary, Ziauddin Islahi Darul Mussanifeen, Azam Garh (U.P.)	Allama Shibli Nomani: Life and Works	Seminar	12,500
22.		Madarsa ishratun Nisa Niswan 60/2, Kasari Masari, Allahabad (U.P.)	Arabic Madaris and Modern Education: Competition of Calligraphic and Graphic Design	Seminar	12,500
Total					3,59,000

## 2004-05

1.	2004-05	All India Urdu Educational Committee 10-2-521, Asif Nagar-Hyderabad	Role of Urdu Language in 21 <sup>st</sup> Century	Seminar	12500
2.		Chairman Bihar State Madarsa Education Board Patna	Madarsan Ki Taleem Mein Uloom-e-Asriya se Mutaliq Qaumi Urdu Council Ke Asrat	Seminar	12,500
3.		General Secretary Quresh Nagar Public Welfare Society, 7542 Hakim Ji Street Quresh Nagar, Sadar Bazar Delhi-6	Life and Achievement of Poet and writer Late Fazle Haque Dr. Kamil Qureshi	Seminar	5000



1	2	3	4	5	6
4.		Secretary Progressive Writers Association, New Delhi	Sajjad Zaheer Centenary	Seminar	25000
5.		Producer Asif Production Ashraf Studio, Asif Road Burhanpur M.P.	Taj Mahal in Urdu Literature	Seminar	12,500
6.		Orissa Urdu Academy Paryatan Bhawan Museum Complex Bhuvneshwar	Status of Urdu in the state of Orissa	Seminar	12500
7.		Head Deptt. of Urdu & Persian University of Rajasthan Jaipur	All India University Urdu Teachers, Conference	Seminar	25000
8.		Secretary Raabta Seva Sansthan (Phulwari) Barabanki (UP)	Urdu Sahafat Aur Maulana Abdul Majid Daryabadi	Seminar	12500
9.		Yadgar-e-Hussaini Inter College, 110 Nakhas Kohna Allahabad-UP	Minority Education & Empowerment, Promotion of Seminar Urdu language & Employment Opportunities	Seminar	12500
10.		General Secretary, Shahwaliullah Institute New Delhi-25	Abdul Majid Daryabadi	Seminar	18750
11.		Mr. Bashir Ahmad Chairman Association for Promotion of Language and Education A-78/G-3, Dilshad Colony New Delhi-95	Possible Steps to Promote Urdu Education	Seminar	18750
12.		General Secretary Adbi Markaz Kamraz alamdar College of Education Court Road Sopore-J&K	Translation of popular Poetry of spiritual and culture luminary of Kashmir, Sheikhul Alam in Urdu Language	Seminar	15000

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Principal Aurangabad Women, Navakhanda Jubilee Park Aurangabad-4001001 M.S.		Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad Ki Ilmi wa Adabi Nazaratiat	Seminar	18750
14.	President Global Environment & Welfare Society, 284/Sector 3, Pkt. 2 Dwarka New Delhi		Sufism and Bhakti Movement	Seminar	18750
15.	Chairman all India Urdu Education Committee Asif Nagar Hyderabad		Role of women in 21 <sup>st</sup> Century especially women	Seminar	18750
16.	General Secretary All India University Urdu Teachers Association University of Delhi Delhi		Recosting of Syllabi of Urdu in Under graduate, graduate and post graduated Colleges and making the availability of books in time	Seminar	18750
17.	General Secretary All India Persian Teachers Association, 98, Haji Bhawan Sadar Bazar Delhi-6		Contribution of India to the development of Persian studies	Seminar	20,000
Total					2,77,500

**Statement V***Financial Assistance for Teaching of Urdu for the last three years State-wise (2002-03 to 2004-05)*

Sl.No.	State	No. of Teacher 2002-03	No. of Teachers 2003-04	No. of Teachers 2004-05
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67	06	04
2.	Assam	50	02	—
3.	Bihar	04	07	06

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Chhattisgarh	06	07	02
5.	Himachal Pradesh	02	—	01
6.	Karnataka	04	02	04
7.	Manipur	50	—	—
8.	Punjab	03	—	—
9.	Rajasthan	02	02	02
10.	Uttar Pradesh	28	38	36
11.	Delhi	—	02	02
12.	Maharashtra	—	—	10
13.	West Bengal	—	—	02
14.	Chandigarh	—	02	—
15.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	06
Total		216	68	75

**Right to Information Act**

3274. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the information sought under Right to Information Act is not being provided on time by NDMC, MCD and Government of NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the measures taken/being taken to provide information within prescribed time and the total number of applications pending for disposal for more than 30 days;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to initiate action against officers responsible for causing delay in providing the information;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of cases in which the action has been taken against the delinquent officers so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) As per information received from the New Delhi Municipal Council, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, information sought under the Delhi Right to Information Act, 2001 is generally provided within the time limit specified in the Act.

(b) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has issued appropriate directions to all Heads of Departments for streamlining the system for supply of information within the prescribed time. Details of applications pending for disposal for more than 30 days are as under:—

(i)	Land and Building Department of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi	—	09
(ii)	Slum and JJ Department, Municipal Corporation of Delhi	—	15
(iii)	New Delhi Municipal Council	—	01

(c) to (e) Public Grievance Commission has recommended action against 18 officials, including four cases of MCD, which are under examination.

#### **Indo-Pakistan Tea Trade**

3275. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tea delegation from Pakistan visited India during the year 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, the main agreements reached between the two countries in Tea Sector;

(d) whether any agreement was signed between these two nations during this visit; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the benefits these agreements are likely to give to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) No delegation from Pakistan has visited India in 2005. As per available information, two trainees from Pakistan attended a training programme.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Vacant Posts of SCs/STs**

3276. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various (SC/ST posts are lying vacant in various departments and undertakings under this Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date;

(c) whether the employees working in these departments and undertakings have been promoted and fresh appointments have also been made in these departments/undertakings during the last three years and current year;

(d) if so, the year-wise and category-wise details of fresh appointments made under various categories during the above period, so far;

(e) whether the prescribed rules have been followed with regard to the appointments and promotions of persons belonging to SC/ST categories; and

(f) if not, the remedial steps taken in this regard?

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

#### **Central Government Quarters**

3277. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government Quarters in NCT of Delhi and other States as on date, type-wise;

(b) the number of quarters lying vacant at various places as on date alongwith the reasons therefor, State-wise and Category-wise;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to construct some more quarters for the Central Government employees in Delhi and other States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which implementation to this effect is likely to take place?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Statement-I showing the details is enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Statement-II showing the details is enclosed.

**Statement I**

*The details of total number of Central Government Quarters in General Pool in Delhi & other States and Accommodation lying Vacant*

Sl.No.	Name of the Station	Type of Accommodation	Total Availability	Quarters vacant	Reasons
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi	I	16594	(i) 466 (ii) 96	(i) Under repairs/declared dangerous (ii) Non-payment of electricity dues
		II	23587	(i) 402 (ii) 396	(i) Under repairs/declared dangerous (ii) Non-acceptance by the allottees
		III	12877	(i) 35 (ii) 25	(i) Under repairs/declared dangerous (ii) Non-payment of electricity dues
		IV	5720	(i) 36 (ii) 01	(i) Non-acceptance by the allottees (ii) Non-payment of electricity dues
		IV Spl	802	-Nil-	
		V	1483	(i) 02 (ii) 12	(i) Under repairs/declared dangerous (ii) Non-acceptance by the allottees
		VI and above	1696	06	Non-acceptance by the allottees
		Hostel (Single)	423	52	Waiting list is over.
		Hostel (double)	1465	56	Waiting list is over.
		2.	Mumbai	I	2568
II	3457			403	Non account of being up-popular localities/locations/pending electricity bills.
III	1569			161	Waiting list is over.
IV	440			27	Waiting list is over.
IV Spl.	28			Nil	All occupied.
V	261			Nil	All occupied.
VI	93			Nil	All occupied.
Hostel (Single)	38			28	Waiting list is over.
Hostel (double)	106			8	Waiting list is over.
Total	8560				
3.	Kolkata	I	1676	Nil	All occupied.
		II	2650	Nil	All occupied.
		III	1558	Nil	All occupied.
		IV	214	Nil	All occupied.
		V	118	Nil	All occupied.
		VI	103	Nil	All occupied.
		Hostel (single)	50	Nil	All occupied.
		Hostel (double)	56	Nil	All occupied.
		Roof Top (Duty Qtrs.)	90	Nil	All occupied.
		Total	6515		

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Chennai	I	450	81	Waiting list is over.
		II	944	37	Being allotted.
		III	658	37	Being allotted.
		IV	379	7	Waiting list is over.
		V	122	1	Being allotted.
		VI	20	Nil	All occupied.
		Hostel (single)	20	3	Being allotted
		Hostel (double)	30	3	Being allotted
Total		2623			
5.	Nagpur	I	245	41	Un-popular Quarters.
		II	928	Nil	All occupied.
		III	434	66	Un-popular Quarters.
		IV	171	14	Un-popular Quarters.
		V	93	4	Un-popular Quarters.
		VI	11	Nil	All occupied.
		Out Houses	12	Nil	All occupied.
Total		1894			
6.	Shimla	I	347	Nil	All occupied.
		II	365	Nil	All occupied.
		III	324	Nil	All occupied.
		IV	93	Nil	All occupied.
		V	25	Nil	All occupied.
		VI	05	Nil	All occupied.
Total		1159			
7.	Chandigarh	I	664	27	Being under repair.
		II	1070	40	Being under repair.
		III	542	18	Being under repair.
		IV	109	Nil	All occupied.
		V	32	Nil	All occupied.
		VI	02	Nil	All occupied.
Total		2419			
8.	Faridabad	I	482	344	Waiting list is over.
		II	832	Nil	All occupied.
		III	328	Nil	All occupied.
		IV	140	Nil	All occupied.
		V	52	6	Waiting list is over.
		VI	16	8	Waiting list is over.
Total		1850			

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Ghaziabad	I	176	53	Waiting list is over.
		II	480	59	Waiting list is over.
		III	132	15	Waiting list is over.
		IV	24	6	Waiting list is over.
		V	08	Nil	All occupied
		Total	820		

*Statement II**General Pool Residential Accommodation—Ongoing Work*

Sl.No.	Name of Work	Target date of completion
1.	C/o 48 Nos. Type III quarters at President Estate, New Delhi	April, 2006
2.	C/o 319 Nos. Transit Flats at Andrews Ganj, New Delhi	December, 2005
3.	C/o 88 Nos. Type III, 102 Nos. Type II at Srinagar	August, 2005
4.	C/o 105 Nos. Type-I, 102 Nos. Type-II, 90 Nos. Type-III, 20 Nos. Type-IV, 4 Nos. Type V, 3 Nos. Type VI at Jodhpur	March, 2006
5.	C/o 8 Nos. Type-II, 8 Nos. Type-III at Shillong	August, 2005
6.	C/o 112 Nos. Type-IV at Malwani	March, 2006
7.	C/o 215 quarters at Akrudi, Poona	March, 2006
8.	C/o 16 Nos. Type V quarters at Besant Nagar, Chennai	March, 2006
9.	C/o 165 units at HSR, Bangalore	August, 2005

*General Pool Residential Accommodation proposed to be taken up*

Sl.No.	Name of Work	Remarks
1	2	3
1.	C/o 60 Nos. Type III, DIZ Area, New Delhi	The construction programme will depend upon the approval of layout plans etc. by the concerned local bodies and availability of resources.
2.	C/o 340 Nos. Type IV, 140 Nos. Type V and 104 Nos. Type VI, South Avenue, New Delhi	
3.	C/o 90 Nos. Type I, 360 Nos. Type II, 400 Nos. Type III, 180 Nos. Type IV, 196 Nos. Hostel, Dev Nagar, New Delhi	

1	2	3
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4. C/o 300 Nos. Type II, Aliganj, New Delhi
5. C/o 246 Nos. Type II and III, Shimla
6. C/o 8 Nos. Type V, 2 Nos. Type VI, Indore
7. C/o 28 Nos. Type IV, Hyderabad
8. C/o 176 Type III & IV, Kane Nagar, Mumbai
9. C/o 65 Units at Poone.
10. Transit Hostel, Nagpur.
11. C/o 63 Units at Silliguri.

*[English]***Appointment of Teachers under SSA**

3278. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:  
SHRI HITEN BARMAN:

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

(a) whether teachers posts sanctioned by Union Government under SSA have not filled up by some States;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken up with right earnest the non filling of teachers posts by some States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Since recruitment of teachers is the responsibility of State Governments, Govt. of India has taken up the matter with the respective State Governments.

**Ban on Import of Cash Crops**

3279. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to put restrictions for the import of rubber and cardomom;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the names of the countries from where the above commodities are being imported through Cochin or other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) No, Sir; imports are regulated through tariffs. Cardamom has a basic customs duty of 70% while the basic custom duty on natural rubber ranges from 20 to 70%.

(c) Name of the countries from which the cardamom and rubber are imported is 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.

**Budget Allocation on Horticulture by CPWD**

3280. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Public Work Department authorities are spending a large portion of budget allocation on horticulture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;



(c) the number of complaints received in regard to irregularities committed by the horticulture department of CPWD during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government has inquired in this regard; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof and steps taken or 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) No, Sir. Approximately 9% of the annual maintenance budget allocated to the CPWD is spent on horticulture maintenance every year.

(c) to (e) 4 complaints in respect of Horticulture Wing have been received during the last three years. They are being investigated by the Vigilance Wing of CPWD. The system of checks and balances in CPWD is capable of ensuring that money allocated is used in accordance with established procedures and appropriately.

#### **Co-operative Housing**

3281. SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPAPARAI: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the role of Co-operative Housing in Employment Generation and Poverty alleviation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the status of field surveys of Co-operative housing construction sites which conducted in various States; and

(d) the target set for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) A study on 'Role of Co-operative Housing in Employment Generation and Poverty Alleviation' has been conducted by the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, under the administrative control of this Ministry. The study was conducted to assess the role of housing cooperatives in providing affordable housing facilities to people, in generating job opportunities and to examine the impact on poverty alleviation.

(c) The sample construction sites of various cooperative housing complexes from various parts of the country were surveyed and detailed data from about 100 housing cooperatives throughout the country had been utilized to work out the estimates under the country.

(d) The entire study was completed by National Cooperative Housing Federation of India within 12 months time.

#### **Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme, Kerala**

3282. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC) has submitted a project under Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) for financial assistance for setting up a common Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) at Ambalmugal, Kochi, Kerala;

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

(c) whether environmental study has been made regarding this project; 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) and (b) Yes, Sir. A project report for setting up of Common Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (CHWTSDF) at Kochi, Kerala under Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme has been received in this Department with an estimated project cost of Rs. 53.50 crore. The proposal is under scrutiny in this Department as per the requirements of Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As per the project report, adverse impact arising out of activities in the project have been examined under the Environmental Impact Assessment and in order to mitigate the adverse impact on air, water, soil, flora and fauna, etc. steps have been suggested and the facilities planned accordingly.

12.02 hrs.

## OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

### Business transacted during the last week

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, for your information, I want to briefly recapitulate the main items of business transacted by the House during the last week.

Out of the 100 Starred Questions admitted, only 18 could be answered orally. Replies to the remaining Starred Questions along with the replies to 1029 Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table. Besides, one Short Notice Question and 2 Half-an-Hour Discussions were also taken up.

During the period, as many as 40 matters of urgent public importance were raised after the Question Hour. Also, 41 matters were raised under Rule 377.

The House also took up 3 Calling Attention matters: (i) "situation arising out of recent instruction issued by the Government to the Jute Corporation of India", raised by Shri Prabodh Panda; (ii) "situation prevailing in the Beedi Industry and problems being faced by the Beedi workers", raised by Shri P. Karunakaran and (iii) "situation arising out of spread of encephalitis in the country", raised by Shri Yogi Adityanath.

The House also took up an Adjournment Motion regarding 'Failure of the Government to take action against the persons indicted by the Nanavati Commission', moved by Shri Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa. After discussing the Motion for 8 hours and 17 minutes, the House negatived it.

The House also completed the Short Duration Discussion under Rule 193 regarding "terrorism in the country including attack on Ram Janam Bhoomi Complex at Ayodhya", raised by Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra on 4th of August, 2005.

As regards the financial business, the House discussed the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General)—2005-2006 and Demands for Excess Grants (General) 2002-2003 for 4 hours and 23 minutes before passing the same along with the related Appropriation Bills.

The House also discussed the Supplementary Demand for Grant (Railways)—2005-2006; and Demands for Excess Grants (Railways)—2002-2003 for about 7 hours before passing the same along with the related Appropriation Bills.

As regards Private Members' Business, as many as 11 Bills were introduced and 2 Bills were considered by the House. The discussion on the Abolition of Child Labour Bill, 2005, moved by Shri Iqbal Ahmed Saradgi, continued for 2 hours and 18 minutes. The Bill was withdrawn by the leave of the House. The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2004 providing for setting up of one Primary Health Centre in every village with all medical facilities, moved by Shri Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy was also taken up for consideration but the discussion remained inconclusive.

While we lost 6 hours and 25 minutes of valuable time due to interruptions and forced adjournments last week, the House sat late and worked extra for as many as 7 hours and 47 minutes to transact essential items of business.

Out of the 7 hours and 47 minutes for which the House sat late, 59 minutes were spent on raising matters of urgent public importance after the normal business of the House was over.

I wish to convey my sincere thanks to the hon. Members for their kind cooperation in the conduct of the proceedings.

12.04 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding allotments made under 5% discretionary quota in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Directorate of Estates, for the year ending the 31st December, 2004.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 2612/05]

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Coir Industry (Second Amendment) Rules, 2004 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1199(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 2004 under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2613/05]

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1)
  - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (U.P. Education for All Project Board), Lucknow, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.
  - (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (U.P. Education for All Project Board), Lucknow, for the year 2003-2004.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2614/05]

- (3)
  - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the District Primary Education Programme-III (U.P. Education for All Project Board), Lucknow, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.
  - (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the District Primary Education Programme-III (U.P. Education for All Project Board), Lucknow, for the year 2003-2004.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2615/05]

- (5)
  - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat Council of Primary Education, Gandhinagar, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.
  - (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Gujarat Council of Primary Education, Gandhinagar, for the year 2002-2003.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2616/05]

- (7)
  - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 2003-2004.
  - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 2003-2004, together with Audit Report thereon.
  - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 2003-2004.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2617/05]

- (9) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Delhi, Delhi, for the year 2000-2001, together with Audit report thereon.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2618/05]

- (11) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003, together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 29 of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985.
- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2619/05]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003.
- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2620/05]
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Indian Institute of Technology Act, 1961.
- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.
- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2621/05]
- (17) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 33 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993:-
- (i) The NCTE (Contributory Provident Fund) (Amendment) Regulations, 2005 published in Notification No. F. 9-8/2005/NCTE (Estt.) in Gazette of India dated 1st April, 2005.
- (ii) The NCTE (form of application for recognition, the time limit of submission of application, determination of norms and standards for recognition of teacher education programmes and permission to start new course or training) (4th Amendment) Regulations, 2005 published in Notification No. F 49-5/2005-NCTE (N&S) in Gazette of India dated 1st April, 2005.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2622/05]
- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003.
- (19) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (18) above.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2623/05]
- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004.
- (21) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (20) above.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2624/05]

- (22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jharkhand Education Project Council, Ranchi, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jharkhand Education Project Council, Ranchi, for the year 2003-2004.
- (23) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (22) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2625/05]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Defence Services) (No. 15 of 2005)—Ordinance Factories—Performance Audit of Manufacture of High Caliber Ammunition in Ordinance Factories for the year ended the March, 2004, under article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2626/05]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2005 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 13/5/2005/HP-I/Estt./in Delhi Gazette dated the 14th July, 2005, under sub-section (2) of section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2627/05]

12.07 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA  
AND  
BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum (Amendment) Bill, 2005 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th August, 2005."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Displaced Persons Claims and Other Laws Repeal Bill, 2005 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th August, 2005."
- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Immigration (Carriers' Liability) Amendment Bill, 2005 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th August, 2005."

2. Sir, I lay on the Table three Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 12th August, 2005:

1. The Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum (Amendment) Bill, 2005;
2. The Displaced Persons Claims and Other Laws Repeal Bill, 2005;
3. The Immigration (Carriers' Liability) Amendment Bill, 2005.

12.08 hrs.

STUDY TOUR REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE  
ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES  
AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the following:—

- (1) Report of the Tour of Study Group-I of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes on their visit to Hyderabad, Chennai, Bangalore, Thiruvananthapuram and Mumbai during October, 2004; and

- (2) Report of the Tour of Study Group-II of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on their visit to Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Mumbai and Pune during October-November, 2004.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Item 9, Calling Attention.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given notice for Breach of Privilege. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. I am trying to conduct a very important issue that has been raised.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am yet to decide. Initially, I said today; ultimately, I said next week. Still, there are two days more.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, go according to the rules, we have no objection in this regard. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the time.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please speak one by one.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: What are you talking about?

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. JAGANNATH (Nagar Kumool): The Supreme Court, in its ruling, said that the State cannot enforce any reservation or fix a quota or percentage for admissions into unaided professional colleges. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I would earnestly request you all to please cooperate.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow all sections to the best of my ability and within the available time.

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. JAGANNATH: It is a lethal blow to the interests of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe or Other Backward Class population. This is a matter of urgent public importance. Hence, it should be discussed immediately. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way to raise it. Dr. Jagannath you know that I will not allow it to be recorded.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: Unless you speak with my permission, I will not allow it to be recorded.

...(Interruptions)\*

DR. M. JAGANNATH: This is a matter of urgent public importance. This is the gravity of the situation. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There are many matters.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You should wait for the 'Special Mentions', provided you have given any notice.

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. JAGANNATH: Sir, I have given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, you can wait for it. You are all senior Members by this time. By disturbing the business, you are not helping us.

...(Interruptions)

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\*Not recorded.

DR. M. JAGANNATH: Our intention is not to disturb the House. But the issue is of very urgent importance. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way. You may go on for the whole day, that will not affect me; I can tell you.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. JAGANNATH: Please allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. You should have known it by this time.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is not being recorded.

...*(Interruptions)\**

*[Translation]*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Rule 225 deals with the Privilege matters. It has been provided under rule 225(2) that if objection to leave being granted is raised. This matter of privilege does not pertain to you exclusively but it pertains to the House as a whole. The Chair of the Parliament means. ...*(Interruptions)* This is the highest seat in a parliamentary democracy. It is not just your personal matter but this is the property of the House, that is why I want to raise this matter. Any decision ought to be taken as per the Rules. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: It was raised by you. I have said that I shall give my ruling. Ultimately, I have to give the ruling whether it concerns all or me.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Your ruling is supreme, we bow before it. ...*(Interruptions)* Next week, whenever you give your ruling. ...*(Interruptions)* Please, listen to me for a moment. This was unprecedented in

the House and Hon. Malhotraji had raised objection to it. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Both of you can not speak together. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Rule 225(2) states clearly that—

"If objection to leave being granted is raised, the Speaker shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places, and if not less than twenty-five members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall declare that leave is granted. If less than twenty-five members rise, the Speaker shall inform the Member that he has not the leave of the House."

Rule 226 lays down that—

"If leave under rule 225 is granted, the House may consider the question and come to a decision or refer it to a Committee of Privileges on a motion moved either by the Member who has raised the question of privilege or by any other member."

You have the right. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have the right but you have to give me the chance to exercise it.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: You are associating it with yourself which is why I am requesting you. ...*(Interruptions)* The highest institution in Parliamentary democracy is a permanent one. This institution is not the property of any party, be it the ruling party or be it the opposition. It is not merely a question of the Chair of the House. This has breached the dignity of the House as a whole. It is a deliberate attack on Legislature. The sort of comment that has been made by the writer, is unprecedented. It should be sent to the Privileges Committee.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing more; you have to wait for my ruling. Now-a-days I have many critiques and many admirers also. I am getting lot of advice in the papers also. I have got the benefit of too many advisors also. In the Press every day I am getting advice. I have said, I have reserved my ruling. I am not bound to give it today. Last Friday I said, I will give it today. But also on Friday itself, later on I said, I will give it this week. Today is the first working day in this week. There are two more working days.

12.11 hrs.

### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

- (i) Situation arising out of the devastating fire that broke out in Bombay High Oil platform of ONGC on 27 July, 2005 resulting in loss of lives and property worth crores of rupees and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the calling attention motion with your permission. Sir, there had been loss of life and property worth crores of rupees due to devastating fire that broke out in the Bombay High oil platform on 27 July, 2005. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Petroleum Minister towards the steps taken by the Government in regard to the situation arising out of the above and demand a judicial inquiry into the matter.

\*THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, major fire erupted on the Mumbai High North (MHN) platform at 4.05 P.M. on 27 July 2005. I had made a statement in the Lok Sabha on 28 July 2005 immediately after Question Hour. Thereafter, I had made a statement in the Rajya Sabha on 3.8.2005 in response to a Calling Attention Motion. I now avail this opportunity to update this august House on the accident that took place on MHN on the 27th July, 2005.

Preliminary information suggests that a Multi-purpose Support Vessel (MSV) *Samudra Suraksha*, owned by ONGC and operated and maintained by the Shipping

Corporation of India (SCI) on a service contract basis, had approached the MHN platform for a medical evacuation on the 27th July, 2005. During the medical evacuation operation, the MSV apparently went out of control and collided with the platform. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please maintain silence in the House. This is an important matter which is being discussed.

[Translation]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this caused a rupture of the local risers (pipelines carrying hydrocarbons to the platform), leading to the escape of hydrocarbons under pressure and the resultant fire.

ONGC have reported that a total of 383 personnel had to abandon the burning platform, the multi-purpose support vessel (MSV), *Samudra Suraksha*, and the drilling rig NC Yester. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please go out of the House if you want to discuss anything. I will not permit this. This habit has to be given up.

[Translation]

You are not interested in listening to such an important discussion. You may carry on.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House will be relieved to know that of the 383 personnel, 361 were rescued, including 6 divers on the MSV who were undergoing decompression at the time of the accident and could not immediately abandon the stricken vessel.

Tragically, so far, 11 personnel are confirmed dead, of whom 8 are from ONGC, 2 from NC Yester and one from the Shipping Corporation of India. 11 persons are reported missing. Of the missing, 7 are from ONGC, 2 from Pawan Hans and 2 are employees of contractors working for ONGC. Massive search and rescue operations were launched involving the ONGC, the Indian Navy, Coast Guard vessels, Pawan Hans helicopters and the IAF. Private Oil and Gas companies like BG and Cairn Energy also lent a helping hand. The major rescue operation was completed on the 28th July, 2005, however,



[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

joint search operations for the missing persons continued till the 1st August, 2005 evening and by the Coast Guard till the 3rd August, 2005. The Coast Guard also activated the international safety net for ships transiting the area to keep a sharp look out for any survivors. Pending the completion of legal formalities to declare the missing persons dead, the ONGC Board have decided to award full compensation to the families of the missing persons as well in addition to the families of the 11 persons confirmed dead. On behalf of the nation, I have extended my deepest sympathies to the bereaved families and sent personal letters to the wives of each of those who have lost their lives, as well as those who are missing, assuring them that their rehabilitation will be our solemn duty.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, handsome tributes have been paid in the media to the rapidity and efficacy of the search and rescue operations. I hope the House would wish to join me in congratulating the Chairman and Managing Director of ONGC, his Director (Finance) who oversaw the immediate emergency measures from Mumbai where he was stranded, and all other ONGC officers and staff for their quick reflexes and well-organised response which saved hundreds of precious lives. Their achievement was all the more remarkable because of the severe disruption caused in the city by floods and rains. Power failure had rendered the control room at Bandra (East) non-functional. All communication links had been snapped. ONGC's fleet of chartered helicopters at Juhu helibase was completely grounded because of the flood situation. Yet, an emergency control centre was set up immediately to manage the response effectively.

CMD, ONGC and his senior Delhi-based officers reached Mumbai by the first civilian flight to land in the airport after the accident. I arrived in Mumbai on the afternoon of 28 July in the Prime Minister's special flight after making an aerial survey of the site of the accident. I rushed to the Indira Dock to meet with and comfort several of the survivors who were just arriving. From them, I received eye-witness accounts of the exemplary discipline with which the abandonment drill was followed and the immense courage displayed by those caught up in the accident.

It was particularly heart-breaking to hear the tale of a group of ONGC fire-rescue personnel who succeeded in rescuing some of those caught in the engine room but perished when they returned to rescue others. I am sure the House would wish to join me in paying our humble tribute to their martyrdom.

ONGC support and supply vessels were quickly mobilized for the search and rescue operations and picked up many survivors from life boats, life rafts and the choppy seas. But, above all, I would like to extend the nation's grateful thanks to the Navy and Coast Guard who have done remarkable work in mounting a very successful search and rescue operation.

While most of the Pawan Hans fleet was grounded in Mumbai, the helicopters on off-shore duty did a marvellous job of flying sorties with ONGC personnel to each of the 20 unmanned structures in the surrounding area to ensure that cut-off valves had been shut down to forestall what would otherwise have been a major environmental disaster.

I would also take this opportunity to extend my gratitude to the Coast Guard who promptly sprayed the affected area with dispersants to mitigate the affects of any possible oil spill as a result of the accident. Fortunately this spill was only in the form of a thin film of the surface limited to the affected area and, therefore, dispersed without serious adverse environmental consequences.

Although the MHN platform was destroyed in less than two hours, along with a Pawan Hans helicopter positioned on it, there will not be any significant financial loss to ONGC on this account as the platform was insured for US\$ 195 million. MSV *Samudra Suraksha*, which was involved in the accident, sank in the early morning on the 2nd August, 2005, about 28 nautical miles from the shore while it was being towed to port. Along with the platform, the MSV was insured for US\$ 60 million under ONGC's offshore package insurance policy. An underwater survey of the sunk MSV, and any further course of action in this regard, can be decided only after the monsoon. ONGC is in the process of undertaking surveys to identify losses arising out of the accident. However, ONGC had insured the platform for value of about US\$ 195 Million and the MSV *Samudra Suraksha* for US\$ 60 Million.

As regards the loss of production, while the collapse of the platform has immediately affected 1,23,000 barrels per day of crude oil production, amounting to over 15% of the country's domestic production, the House will be pleased to know that, in consequence of an emergency plan put together within hours of the accident, ONGC will be able to restore 70% of the lost production by the first week of September, 2005.

We hope to substantially make up the rest of the production within a few weeks thereafter. I would like to assure the House that the accident has in no way compromised the country's energy security. We have the financial resources to purchase any marginal additional quantity of crude that the loss of production at Mumbai High might cause.

An internal enquiry into the causes of the accident has been ordered by ONGC. It is headed by Shri S.K. Manglik, former Chairman, ONGC, and includes Shri Iswar Dutt, former Director, ONGC and Shri H.S. Cheema, former Chairman, GAIL. Shell have offered to assist the enquiry and a Shell aviation expert has been taken on as an Adviser. The Committee has been given time upto October, 2005 to submit its report to ONGC.

In addition, I am in the process of setting up an independent High Level Enquiry Committee to look into the circumstances leading to the accident and other related matters. The relevant agencies, such as Flag Officer Defence Advisory Group and Advisor Offshore Security and Defence to the Government of India (FODAG), DG, Shipping and a representative of Insurance and DG, DGH, are proposed to assist the Committee and provide their expertise. In the meanwhile, this Calling Attention Motion has come. I propose to finalise the composition of the High Level Independent Enquiry Committee after the conclusion of the discussion on this Motion. So that the consensus of this House is available to me before I take any final decision in this regard.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first-of all I express my condolence to those died in this accident.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: We join you. We have already expressed our concern.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: I pray to God for the life of those 11 persons who are still missing, though it will be a miracle only. I express my gratitude on behalf of this House to all those who extended their help to save the lives of ONGC employees be they Coast Guard or any other agency.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to say that the hon'ble Minister has revealed half truth. I will not make any

politically motivated speech but my demand is that a judicial enquiry be instituted into the loss of the country to the tune of crores of rupees. The Minister, in his statement, has talked about the constitution of an enquiry committee. Who are the members of the said enquiry committee—ex-chairman, ONGC. There is a practice in ONGC that if a director completes five years on board, he is provided all the facilities even after retirement including accommodation, laptop, club membership etc. But if an employees, after rendering a long service of 30-40 years, occupies the accommodation for even a month or two after his retirement, he is charged penal rent whereas they are given royalty. How can one expect justice in such a set up? Therefore, I demand a judicial enquiry into the incident by a judge of the Hon. Supreme Court.

The hon'ble Minister has said that ONGC platform was insured for 195 million US dollars equivalent to Rupees 505 crore. Construction of a new platform will cost around Rs. 400 crore. It means there is a net loss of Rs. 105 crore. I had asked a question the day before yesterday as to what happened to the investment of Rs. 8500 crore made in four or five years? Who will compensate for the loss suffered on account of the investment of Rs. 15000 crore made in Bombay High North and Bombay High South? There is a loss of investment of Rs. 15000 crore. He has informed that expenditure on account of life boats is \$80 million. \$60 million means 240 crore rupees. You can imagine the price of a new boat. We have suffered loss on this account. Its cost must be more than a hundred million dollars. We are suffering a loss of Rs. 107 crore presuming the dollar—rupee exchange rate at rupees forty. He said that there is a daily production of crude oil worth Rs. 1 lac 23 thousand. I had worked it out and you had given the statement that we would put everything in order within a month but let us estimate a 30 percent loss on the first day, earlier, I had completed only a month's loss, that is \$ 40 per barrel. We take \$ 60 as the price of a barrel while it is \$67 a barrel presently. Saudi Arab and Iran are continuing their production while it has been stopped in our case. Owing to this, the prices can go upto \$70 to \$90 per barrel. The loss suffered in 11 months comes to Rs. 2445 crore and Rs. 720 crore in a month—who will compensate this loss? I knew it and a number of people from Mumbai work there, so I know that the people who work in BHNL, risk their lives. They have no link with the rest of the world. Work was going on at NH-7 in BHNL. Where is the man who was brought

[Shri Mohan Rawale]

injured? The hon'ble Minister has said nothing about him as to whether he is alive or has died. That injured man was at NH-7. I have the SCA report with me. I want to place it before the House. He said that the life boat kept at NH-7 is used only in emergency conditions. It is equipped with all fire fighting equipments. The injured man used to work in the kitchen. The BHNL employees had also gone to the platform to evacuate him. When the crane lost control its basket fell down. How did it lose control? This ship was purchased in 1982, why was it necessary to take this ship there? If this ship was not capable to evacuate that man, why was it sent there? I have the photographs, may be the hon'ble Minister, does not have it. The ship collided because of took a dangerous turn. If the ship did not have the capacity to evacuate the man, who ordered it to proceed? Was it any ONGC officer who gave the orders to evacuate the said injured man with the help of the life boat?

A helicopter was available there. As per my knowledge the helicopter was going to be used that evening. The injured persons could have been lifted by the helicopter as well. I would like to ask you as to why a ship whose engines lacked the required power, was sent in? Only supply boats are supposed to be used to bring the injured persons. Why was a supply boat not sent that day? I learnt that a supply boat reached there within an hour which implies that the supply boat was within five nautical miles of the area.

This boat was not put to use there. Why did they allow the loss of so many lives? Who had given the orders of rescuing them? The Government says that it has given compensation to eleven people. The Government wishes to mislead the House by such statements. The Government has given money but can it bring back the lost lives? Payment of compensation to the families or dependents of those who have lost their lives would not bring them back to life. Even crores of rupees cannot pay for their lives. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister as to who would take responsibility for the loss of lives.

Sir, there was a storm but still a supply boat could have reached there. It is the work of a supply boat to bring back injured persons. It could have evacuated the injured. NH-7 was far from the place but it could have been sent there. The officers of ONGC could have been sent there. There was a storm but the weather was not rough. If the weather was rough then how did the other

boat reach the place. I know about the place. I have been there. It is a less rainfall area. Rainfall is less in offshore places. How did the other boat reach the rough sea? ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I take it that these are the matters to be inquired into.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a judicial inquiry should be conducted into this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have already said this.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: I have many reports. The House is not aware of these reports. Therefore, I wish to inform the House about these and request the Minister to give a clear and truthful reply.

I had raised a question day before yesterday also. He did not give a truthful reply at that time either. I would like to bring to your notice that I had asked a question as to how much oil was produced as a result of the expenditure of Rs. 8500 crore made by ONGC and whether there was any increase in the production of oil thereafter but the Minister did not give a factual reply to this question. ...*(Interruptions)* I can bring a privilege motion against him. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: This is a very damaging thing.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mohan Rawale, it is a very serious incident that has taken place. You have rightly raised this matter. You have yourself appreciated the efforts that have been made to rescue the people. There is an inquiry going on. Please put your question, which may be answered, before making comments on others. Please put your question. Certainly, I am sure the hon. Ministry will look into it, and the committee can also decide on this.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Sir, earlier a fire had broken out in the Krishna-Godawari basin that was also

investigated into by an internal Committee. Oil was stolen from the Gujarat Pipeline.

MR. SPEAKER: These are separate things.  
...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Sir, I am telling you that crores of rupees have been wasted. All these issues are being investigated by their internal committees.  
...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: They have got their internal committees. How would they be able to deliver justice. The ONGC director who\*. How can he give justice.  
...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Personal allegation should not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Sir, inquiry into this matter should be conducted by a retired judge of the Supreme Court. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point on that. I appreciate that.

*[Translation]*

You have demanded that an inquiry be conducted by a retired judge of the Supreme Court.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: I would like to tell you that I have got photographs showing the helicopter in sorties. It was a BHS helicopter. A Mumbai High South helicopter was also present there.

Why was not the helicopter called to save the injured persons and why they were not saved? The helicopter

could have been called there and they could have been saved. They were killed due to the fault on the part of the O.N.G.C. They misused their powers and took the wrong decision. These people could have taken the helicopter in the rough sea. Even the ordinary boat could have gone there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have put across your point effectively.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Then why the O.N.G.C. did not take these measures? The aeroplane could have been flown there. If you cast a look at the photographs available with me, you can judge that even the helicopter could have been flown there. They have their own helicopter. Given this situation helicopter was not used there.  
...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, it is enough.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Sir, my charge is that the boat was capsized so as to conceal the evidence. The boat sank in the 72 meter deep sea or the site of the accident. After the boat sank, they had four days, at their disposal. The boat was recovered on 31st July. The ship was also recovered from there. What did the O.N.G.C. officer do there? If there was a depth of 22 meters then how did the boat sink there? All this needs to be enquired into. Besides, how much damage has been caused in all the accidents occurred so far should also be enquired into. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I know, you have raised a very important matter. Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: I had to speak a lot. I know about the O.N.G.C. and I have got a lot of material but is the House satisfied? I feel, nobody is satisfied.

[Shri Mohan Rawale]

The entire matter should be inquired by the Supreme Court and the truth should be brought to the fore. When such an accident took place in England last time, a public enquiry was conducted and its guidelines are available. Therefore, a public inquiry needs to be conducted. ...*(Interruptions)* This commission was wound up. Therefore, I demand an enquiry into it. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much. You have raised a very important issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: I had to speak a lot. I have been speaking in last but whatever I have spoken, that is all truth. What APM. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Every Member speaks the truth.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: He told wrong, therefore, I have been telling that the wrong reply given by him. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Once again I would say that for me, giving a wrong answer in this sacred House is, in fact, a charge of privilege. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There are methods of raising it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I would like him to bring a Privilege Motion against me instead of making unfounded allegations. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: I will move. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, you reply on it.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: During the regime of Shri Devegouda ji they took the decision about APM. He just did that he tried to malign the image of our government. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing more will be recorded. Now, the hon. Minister.

...*(Interruptions)\**

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I have stated in my original statement that it is only after getting the view of this House that I will make my final determination about the nature of high level inquiry that I propose to order. I have the privilege of getting the advice of Shri Mohan Rawale. I have not really had the privilege of getting the advice of the other sections of this House. But perhaps informally, I could sound them out on this. There are precedents of both types of action—either to get the matter inquired into by experts or to establish a judicial inquiry. It seems to me that in this matter, the important thing really is to get the facts as quickly as possible. By definition, an inquiry committee will submit its report far more quickly than a judicial inquiry. We need immediate action. So, I will be receiving the Report of the Manglik Inquiry by the month of October, and I will initiate action immediately on those findings. In the meanwhile, having sounded different sections of this House, I will make my determination as to whether we should have a judicial inquiry or not.

Shri Mohan Rawale has raised a number of questions. I do not wish to bring the same charge against him as he is bringing against me. That is an attempt to mislead. I presume that Shri Rawale is not attempting to mislead this House but has himself been misled by his informers. A large number of points that he has made here are really without a true foundation. Let me take them one by one.

It is entirely possible—although I am not in a position to certify until we have issued tenders in this regard—that a new platform at the site would be more expensive than what we are able to realise as a result of the insurance of the destroyed platform. The point is this. Is

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\*Not recorded.

a new platform really required there? Because the genius of our ONGC, engineers has shown that by looping the pipelines on to the N.Q. platform, we will be able to restore 70 per cent of the production, and bring it onshore? Maybe with a few more modifications there, it might be possible for us not to have to replace the destroyed platform. But I do not think that it is a very great revelation to this House as Shri Rawale seems to believe that a new platform that is bought in the year 2005 will quite clearly cost more than a platform that has been destroyed bought sometime previously, which is why you have an insurance policy which will at least cover your losses even if it does not entirely cover the replacement cost.

But even there I must enter a caveat. I do not know what the replacement cost would be; I do not know whether we would need a replacement. So, we would see at that time.

Secondly, attached to this question of buying a new platform, Mr. Rawale came back once again with the charges that he repeatedly makes whenever he gets the opportunity of doing it, as to what happened to the ONGC's investment. He says, "I do not see oil anywhere." So, I replied to him that you cannot buy crude oil in Bhindi Bazaar. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, how is the Minister speaking? Is he speaking in any Bhindi Bazar. He is trying to insult me. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I would look into it.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: What do you mean by Bhindi Bazar? You are not sitting in any Bhindi Bazar. You are sitting in the House. You are an hon'ble Minister and you should give the reply as a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: OK, you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: You are talking in the House. You should keep this in mind. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I have not yielded. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He has not yielded. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: You are not speaking in any Bhindi Bazar. You are not talking to any streetman. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, do not refer to Bhindi Bazar. He has objection to Bhindi Bazar.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he spoke like that last time also. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He must have said in the lighter vein.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Sir, why is he getting angry at this news? He is getting angry for nothing. He always gets angry like that. I am not the only person to speak so; all the members sitting in the House speak so.

MR. SPEAKER: Mohanji, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad, Maharashtra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this should be expunged from the proceedings of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Alright, I will see to it, you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I have intervened on your behalf also. Please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: You cannot buy oil in a *bazar*. You have to have a refinery to be able to buy it.

I have repeatedly given to Shri Rawale the figures which show that whereas in the normal course there would have been a decline in ONGC's production, as was indeed taking place in the period of the late 1990s, through the improved oil recovery and the enhanced oil recovery techniques, we have been able to restore production that was in a process of decline. That is why the ONGC is responsible for approximately 30 million of the 33 million tonnes of oil that are being produced in this country. In this situation, to needlessly denigrate ONGC's performance is not acceptable. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow him to finish. You may not agree with him but you have to give him a hearing.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: When it comes to the quantitative loss caused by the total destruction of the platform, I would plead with the hon. Member that he applies the correct mathematics to his calculations. If the loss of 1,23,000 barrels a day were sustained over an entire year, he would get the dramatic figure that he has obtained. Thanks to the genius of our ONGC engineers—it has nothing to do with my abilities and I know nothing about oil technology—70 per cent of this output is going to be restored within about one month. Therefore, of the 15 per cent production that would have been lost annually, we are only going to get one-twelfth of that loss in the first month; one-twelfth of 15 per cent comes to a little over one per cent. A little over one per cent of the entire production from that area is totally lost to us.

Over the next couple of months, we are likely to suffer some further loss. It would be in the region of about 0.4 per cent or so, per month. So, altogether, I would imagine that we are going to lose about two per cent of the production that was going on, of the crude that was being processed on that platform. This, as I

said in my original statement, is a small enough quantity for us to compensate by purchasing from abroad and thus ensuring that there is no diminution in our energy security.

I was asked by the hon. Member, Mr. Rawale, why an MSV was used in order to undertake this medical evacuation. An MSV is distinct from an OSV. An offshore Supply Vessel is distinct from a Multipurpose Support Vessel by the fact that all the tasks that could be done and are being done by an OSV could also be done by an MSV but the MSV however has the special characteristic that its thrusters which are located at the four ends of the boat are controlled by a computer and could therefore ensure far better than on OSV could that the vessel remains stationary.

This remaining stationary is an extremely important function of the MSV for its divers who have to go into the deep sea after plunging from the vessel. In order to ensure that the vessel remains at exactly the point where the plungers dive so that when they come up there is the vessel available for them to be taken to the decompression chamber. These thrusters are highly sophisticated mechanisms which hold the MSV in its position and that is precisely why in circumstances where the sea was extremely rough and the weather was extremely bad it was decided that for this medical evacuation—which involved somebody in the kitchen having cut his fingers by putting it into a mixer—he should be taken to the nearest available medical facility by an MSV and not by an OSV. I think, if we had taken him in an OSV, the officers concerned could have been faulted but by taking him in an MSV we were attempting to ensure that the security of all concerned would be enhanced and not diminished.

Now, the hon. Member has repeated a completely misleading statement that has been repeatedly made in the Media. *...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Rawale ji, this is not good.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: I am asking just for the information. *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Rawale, please follow the rules. I do not know how many hon. Members are experts in this subject. It is a matter to be investigated.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Rawale, you are entitled to ask only one question but I have allowed you to speak for 13-14 minutes.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: He stated that the MSV went to the wrong side of the platform. I have seen this statement in the Press. The fact of the matter is that the MSV routinely could go to either side of the platform. There are special arrangements made for any MSV to go alongside either on the northern or the southern side of the platform.

As he was showing photographs to me, I would be delighted to hand over to him and indeed to make available to the House if you so desire, the designs of the platform which show that it is routinely possible for the MSV to come on either side. In this particular case, which was on the southern side of the platform, there were two rubber poles on either side of the rubber protection that there is on the platform, alongside which this particular vessel came. Now, the Inquiry Committee is going to tell us exactly what happened. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let us wait for the Report of the Inquiry Committee.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: May I just explain, if you do not mind? I think, it is very necessary for us to clear these misconceptions. We do not know whether it was the thrusters that failed. It is highly unlikely that all of the four thrusters would have failed simultaneously but it is something to be looked into.

What appears to have happened is that there was a sudden rise and unexpected swell, which threw this vessel totally unexpectedly and totally unprecedentedly. It went over the railings and it was the lower part of the MSV which seems to have smashed against the platform, thereby hitting the risers. This is not normally planned for because the railings that there are, which are around the platform, are sufficiently high to prevent any such thing from happening in the normal course.

Something major is being made of the fact that the basket was being lowered from the platform in order to take this injured patient. It is the normal standard procedure and I just do not see what is wrong in doing that. He was saying that there was a helicopter stationed on the platform. Of course, there was and it is precisely because these risers got hit and all hydrocarbons are extremely combustible that it went on fire.

Now, when it went on fire, we know that the *Pawan Hans* helicopter was destroyed. But was it destroyed because the flame directly lit the helicopter or because it hit the Aviation Turbine Fuel barrel, which was stored near the helicopter is something that will be examined. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Then, you should have asked for a discussion under Rule 193 instead of a Calling Attention.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There cannot be a running commentary. I have appreciated the importance of the subject. I have allowed you nearly 15 minutes when you are entitled to ask only one question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: It is also extremely misleading to say that the MSV lacked engine power. It had more engine power than was required for undertaking this particular operation. I believe that it is necessary to use the floor of this House to nail some of the untruths, not said in this House because no one can say untruth in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Incorrect information!

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: But some of the untruths that we have seen in some of the media. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have corrected it. That will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Nalanda): It is unparliamentary. ...*(Interruptions)*



SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: It is unparliamentary if you say in the House. It is not unparliamentary if you say that outside the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, do not be hit; do not respond to Shri Nitish Kumar's intervention.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: In these circumstances, I am extremely sorry that the tone of this discussion has fallen far short of what it was in the Raja Sabha. I think, on a serious matter like this, we should be addressing this seriously. The Enquiry Committee is doing it. I am willing to take the suggestion made by the hon. Member, Shri Mohan Rawale. But we will act on it only if by consensus of all sections, this House would prefer a judicial enquiry to the high-level independent inquiry that I had earlier in mind.

12.58 hrs.

**(ii) Situation arising out of dilapidated condition of National Highways in Bihar and steps taken by the Government in this regard**

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Bettiah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Road Transport and National Highways towards the dilapidated condition of highways in Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, all of you are fully aware and we are trying to allow this Calling Attention because the rules are very clear. You are entitled to ask for one clarification. Even such an experienced Member like Shri Prabhunath Singh has signed another hon. Member's notice. He will not be treated to have given a notice under the rules. It is not my decision. But today he has asked for it. I will allow him but it should not be treated as a precedent.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask for one clarification. The hon. Ministers are giving very elaborate answers.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Probably, in future I will request the hon. Ministers concerned to give the copies of the speech to the Members' concerned in advance so that it need not be fully read out. It is another three-page statement.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): Sir, shall I place it on the Table of the House? ...*(Interruptions)*

\*In Bihar, the total length of National Highways is 3,629 kms, out of which, at present a length of 799 kms is being developed and maintained by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and the remaining length of 2830 kms is being improved and maintained by the Road Construction Department (National Highways Wing), Government of Bihar, on behalf of this Ministry.

For obtaining first-hand information regarding the condition of National Highways in Bihar, a tour was undertaken by me in June 2004 along with the officials of my Ministry and officials of the National Highways Wing (NH Wing) of the Road Construction Department (RCD), Government of Bihar. I would like to mention that I chose Bihar as the first State for review of the status of its National Highways. Discussions were held with the then Chief Minister of Bihar where Union Railways Minister, Union Minister of Rural Development, Minister of State for Human Resource Development, Minister of State for Agriculture, Food & Consumer Affairs and Members of Parliament from Bihar were also present. I personally travelled by road from Patna to Muzaffarpur and from Muzaffarpur towards Katanjha. Based on the discussions with the State Government and ground realities, various stretches of nine National Highways, aggregating to a length of 890 kms were identified for improvement to four-lanes. These stretches has been included under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-III. Bids for two works, viz., Patna-Bakhtiarpur section of NH-30 and Hajipur-Muzaffarpur section of NH-77, were invited on 'Build-Operate-Transfer' (BOT) basis and there was no response from the entrepreneurs. To resolve this issue, I took a meeting with the Members of Parliament and officials of my Ministry and the Bihar Government on 28th April 2005. It may be mentioned that under NHDP Phase-III, maximum grant allowed by the Central Government in order to make the project viable is 40 per cent of the total civil cost of

the project. It is called 'viability gap funding'. On the basis of deliberations in the meeting held on 28th April 2005 and detailed examination of the issues relating to no response to bids under the BOT format, it was felt that increasing the maximum viability gap funding may elicit favourable response from the potential bidders. Therefore, a proposal for increasing the maximum limit of viability gap funding from the existing cap of 40 per cent to 60 per cent, subject to the condition of the State Government providing land needed for the project, is under consideration of the Central Government.

For undertaking immediate repairs on critical road stretches of National Highways in Bihar, works amounting to Rs. 20.00 crores were identified and most of these works have been sanctioned by the Ministry. These works have to be implemented by the NH Wing of the Road Construction Department, Government of Bihar.

Under NHDP Phase-I, a length of 206 kms of NH-2 is being four-laned as a part of the Golden Quadrilateral. Work in 137 km length has been completed and work in the remaining 69-km length is in progress.

Under NHDP Phase-II, a length of 513 kms of NH-28, NH-31 and NH-57 is being four-laned as a part of the East-West Corridor. Work in a stretch of 122 kms is under implementation and the agency for the construction work in the remaining length of 391 kms is being finalised by the NHAI.

Besides, an aggregate length of 80 kms of NH-57A and NH-28A has been entrusted to NHAI for development and maintenance to provide better connectivity to Nepal. These stretches are included in the NHDP Phase-III. The remaining 810-km long road stretches of NHDP Phase-III are at present being developed and maintained by the Road Construction Department, Government of Bihar.

Further, out of the length of 2,830 kms of National Highways which are not part of NHDP and which are being maintained by the State RCD on behalf of the Ministry on agency basis, an aggregate length of 2,105 kms has been sanctioned for improvement/development and maintenance since 2000-01. Works in the length of 1,685 kms have been completed and in the remaining length of 420 kms, works are at various stages of progress. The balance length of 725 kms of National Highways is planned for improvement during the subsequent years.

I would like to inform this august House that during the last 5 years, a sum of Rs. 352.03 crore has been allocated for development and Rs. 194.06 crore for maintenance of National Highways in Bihar. During the current year the amount allocated is Rs. 79.00 crore for development and Rs. 30.78 crore for maintenance.

During the Ninth Five Year Plan and the Tenth Five Year Plan, 2,373 kms of State roads had been declared as National Highways in Bihar. These roads were mainly of single lane/intermediate lane and in dismal condition when they were handed over by the State Government to the Central Government. These National Highways suffered from inherent deficiencies of inadequate width and thickness of pavement, poor geometrics, weak and narrow bridges and culverts, inadequate safety features, etc. A huge investment is required for bringing these roads upto NH standards. However, efforts are being made to remove inherent deficiencies gradually in a phased manner depending upon the availability of funds and inter se priority of other works.

Also, annual devastating floods in North Bihar, lack of capable contractors, erratic supply of bitumen from Barauni Refinery, delay in award of works by the RCD, Bihar, law & order problems, overloading of the vehicles, etc., are major hindrances in the improvement of National Highways in Bihar.

Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Shri Raghunath Jha, has mentioned to me earlier, about NH-77, NH-104, NH-28A and NH-57 in Bihar. I would like to inform that these National Highways are being improved in phases.

As regards NH-77, the Ministry has sanctioned works for reconstruction of six bridges on tributaries of river Bagmati and improvement of a length of 45 kms under the Improvement of Riding Quality Programme (IRQP). With the completion of these bridges, it is expected that flow of traffic on NH-77 would improve considerably.

NH-104 is a single-lane road. The Ministry has sanctioned improvement works on a length of 50 kms on this National Highway. Works for reconstruction of a high-level bridge at Dhubbaghat over the River Bagmati has been sanctioned and entrusted to the Bihar State Bridge Corporation for implementation.

The stretch of road between Piparkoti and Raxaul on NH-28A has been entrusted to the NHAI for maintenance and development. Detailed Project Report

[Shri T.R. Baalu]

for 2-laning with paved shoulders of this road stretch has been prepared by the NHAI.

NH-57 starting from MUzaffarpur is part of the East-West Corridor. Works have been recently awarded for two packages covering a length of 79 kms between Purnea and Forbesganj. Award of works for the remaining length of 231 kms is under process.

I would like to impress upon the Hon'ble Members that we are according high priority to the improvement of National Highways in Bihar.

MR. SPEAKER: The copy of the speech was available earlier. Shri Raghunath Jha, I hope, you have got it earlier. It is good. It is Laid on the Table of the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Raghunath Jha, you put your question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Sir, I have laid the statement on the Table of the House. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Sir, it is about calling the attention of the House. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Leave it, we will take it up tomorrow.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow two of the representatives—Shri Raghunath Jha and Shri Prabhu Nath Singh—to represent Bihar.

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI (Bhagalpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had also given a notice. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Minister for his visit to Bihar on 24-25 June last year, when the entire north Bihar was reeling under the floods and the entire movement of traffic had come to standstill. He even visited the remote areas and saw the situation there for himself and on returning to

Patna, he had announced after a meeting with the then Chief Minister, the officials of the State Government and the Minister of Rural Development, the Government of India, that under the NHDP—Phase-III a stretch of 890 Ks. roads would be made four-laned super highway in order to improve the basic facilities of road transport in Bihar and also directed that this work would be undertaken by the NHAI.

13.00 hour

Sir, the NHAI had appointed a consultant to prepare the DPR as per the directions of the Hon. Minister and the consultant also started this work, which is as follows— from Purnea to Khagaria, NH 31-140 kms., from Khagaria to Bakhtiarapur, NH31-115 kms., Motihari to Raxaul, NH-28A-67 kms., Forbesganj to Jogbani, NH-57A-13 kms. Gopalganj-Chhapra-Hajipur, NH-85 and 19-53 kms., Patna to Buxar, NH-84-132 kms. Sonbarsa to Muzaffarpur, NH-77-89 kms. and Mokama to Munger, NH-80-70 kms.

Sir, afterwards, he held a meeting with the MPs of Bihar and expressed his good will that he wanted improvement in Bihar. About the stretch of 890 kms of roads decided to be four-laned, he said explicitly that 40 per cent expenditure on this work would be borne by the Union Government and remaining 60 per cent would be borne by the entrepreneurs. Tenders were also invited for the same, but no entrepreneur participated in the above process.

Sir, this House and the entire country is well aware of the economic condition of Bihar and there is no entrepreneur in Bihar who would invest money on that scale as the entrepreneurs do in Bangalore, Chennai, Mumbai or Kolkata. Therefore, in regard to the 60 per cent expenditure to be borne by the State, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Union Government would bear the cent per cent expenditure on this work as a special case? I am calling it a special case because late Rajiv Gandhi, when he was the Prime Minister, had announced to make an allocation of Rs. 5,500 crore to Bihar under the head road transport. I feel happy that the present Government has included it in its common minimum programme. I want to know whether any such proposal is intended to be brought before the Council of Ministers that keeping in view the poor condition, poverty, helplessness, traffic situation and loss caused by the rivers of Nepal, the expenditure likely to be incurred on four laning of the roads should be given to Bihar in the form of a special package and this

work should be completed? Whether he will help in construction of roads in Bihar by granting this special package which has been accepted by this Government and which was announced to be given under the Road Transport head by late Rajiv Gandhi ji?

MR. SPEAKER: All the roads can not be built under calling attention.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Sir, secondly, if you see for yourself, you will find that the condition of our roads is quite dilapidated.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not building even a single road and you are asking for too many roads.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Sir, almost 2600 kms of roads are in a dilapidated condition while 1100 kms of roads out of them are not even worth walking.

MR. SPEAKER: You know that it is not the time for debate. Ask your question.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: All these roads are under NHAI and in his reply he spoke of giving money. Through you, I want to ask the hon. Minister 2-3 questions— Firstly; I have asked whether he will submit any special proposal to the Government under the direction of the Cabinet regarding four laning of the roads? Secondly, I want to know whether he has formulated any phase-wise scheme for the widening and strengthening of the roads detailing the roads and their time of completion. Thirdly, whether he will make those roads fit for movement of traffic which are not at all fit for that.

The hon. Minister should also tell if he will fix some time limit within which all the Highways in Bihar, whether under Golden Quadrilateral Scheme or East-West Corridor Scheme or their four laning will be completed? He may please give a clarification in his reply regarding the time by which all these schemes will be completed.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Prabhunath Singh to ask only one question.

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): If you will permit me to ask one question only then it will become longer, therefore, I will ask two small questions.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: This should not be taken as a precedent. Because you have signed wrongly, therefore, I am allowing you. Alright, ask two small questions.

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is about 4200 kms long National Highway in Bihar. I would like to know how much money has been demanded as per the estimate received from the State Government and for what length of roads? The hon. Minister should also tell as to how many kilometers of road out of the 4200 kms is in a good condition and how many kilometers are fit for movement of traffic? There is the process of inviting tenders for the construction of roads. After that, the Central Government sends the money which is spent by the State Government according to its need. There are many defects in this process. I would cite an example that the tenders issued in respect of the National Highway No. 19 and 101, are pending for about 7-8 months while these roads are in a dilapidated condition and vehicles can not ply on them. Therefore, I would like to know whether there is any provision at the Central level for monitoring the irregularities in the tender process so that immediate action is taken and roads are built?

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to reply now. It has already been agreed. It is not true.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given a notice.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister will respond now.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): I had given the notice at 8 a.m.

MR. SPEAKER: Your notice came late.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Please see it. I have given the notice at 8 a.m. I can challenge it. It is not justice. My notice must be on the notice board. Please, check it. It is a matter of development of Bihar. I will not speak, if my notice is not there.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Both of you may please take your seats now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is a matter of great concern.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Then I will have to adjourn the House.

...(Interruptions)

*[Translation]*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: You may check if I have given a notice and whether on time or not. ...*(Interruptions)* My notice should not be ignored like this. In any case, four Members can ask questions on the Calling Attention. You may see the rules, if you wish. I have given the notice on time. Opportunity is given even to those Members who do not give notice on time. This is not fair. You can check for yourself. Do not allow me if I have not given the notice.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: As I am not getting any opportunity to say anything.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Speaker, please take your seat.

I am very sorry, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav, you know very well that there is no rule providing for four Members first of all.

...(Interruptions)

*[Translation]*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: There is a rule, I will quote the rule just now. This rule is there in the Calling Attention.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please wait.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I will quote the rule.

MR. SPEAKER: Please quote.

*[English]*

By the time you find it, let me make my observations. If you cooperate with the Chair, you can do many things.

...(Interruptions)

*[Translation]*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Time is given to those who do not cooperate.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: You are always challenging the Chair. This is the trouble. You should find the rule and see it.

Please ask the hon. Leader of your Party. I had a meeting with all the hon. Leaders where one hon. Leader was present. It was agreed that only those hon. Members whose names are on the Calling Attention will be allowed. It is because Shri Prabhunath Singh today had signed the Notice along with Shri Raghunath Jha by mistake, I take it, I made an exception. I made it very clear.

How can I run the House if you violate at 1230 hours, the points on which you agreed at 1030 hours?

...(Interruptions)

*[Translation]*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given the notice in time. I can not speak irresponsibly.

MR. SPEAKER: Giving notice alone is not enough. You should show the rule. Giving a notice even at 6 a.m. will not suffice. There is a procedure for giving Calling Attention notice.

...(Interruptions)

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Every notice you give every day. Probably, 20 notices come from Shri Shailendra Kumar.

...(Interruptions)

*[Translation]*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: It is clearly given in the rule that four hon. Members will get opportunity if there are signatures on the Calling Attention. But, it has become a practice in this House that notice has to be given before 10 a.m. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I would have allowed it, and I was considering it. But if you. ...

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Alright, Sir, I will not speak.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not said it. This is very unfair.

...(Interruptions)

*[Translation]*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: You may see the Proceedings of the House. You have always given time to those who gave notice before 10 a.m. ...(Interruptions) This is what pains me. ...(Interruptions)

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask you to come to occupy the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Sir, we are also making a request to you to allow us to put a question. I am saying this because we have also given notices. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have not given a Calling Attention notice in time or according to the rules. Even then I am trying to allow.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shall we throw the rule book?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, I am not saying so. I am only making a request to you.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not intervene.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I was thinking of doing it, but not against red eyes.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Kindly give a minute's time to each and a minute or half to me also.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav. But this will not be treated as a precedent. Let it not be understood that by creating a little problem in the House I shall go on surrendering. Nobody is putting just one question. Approximately, 15 minutes were taken by Shri Mohan Rawale, and seven-minutes were taken by him when the rule says that only one question can be asked. Alright, please speak.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just yesterday, the hon. Prime Minister spoke from the ramparts of the Red Fort on the occasion of the Independence Day that the ambitious Quadrilateral Highway Project will be expanded swiftly. Construction work on 30,000 kms of highway is being started and soon the Golden Quadrilateral Project will be completed. The 3600 km long national highways in Bihar are in a dilapidated condition which require re-construction according to standards prescribed for highways. Is there any action-plan for taking initiative by the Government or the hon. Minister for the time bound implementation of the project by giving special packages for their improvement, if so, the details thereof?

Four-laning of N.H. 57 from Muzaffarpur to Forbesganj which is a part of the East-West Corridor is proposed to be completed by the year 2007. By which time work on N.H.-57 will begin? When the work on N.H.-104 from Mithapur to Jaynagar-Lokaha-Lakahi is proposed to be

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

started? The work on N.H.-105 from Darbhanga to Jaynagar is incomplete. When this work will be completed?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Calling Attention notice is not for individual roads. Now, Shri Sushil Kumar Modi, but this would not be treated as a precedent, and do not refer to it from tomorrow.

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether the funds granted to Bihar are sufficient keeping in view the bad condition of roads there? There are three feet long and 12 feet wide pits in the 10 k.m. stretch of N.H. 80 from 35 km to Mirza Chowki. There is a traffic jam there for seven days now.

[English]

No body is caring about the traffic jam on the road.

[Translation]

I would like to request the hon'ble Minister to issue an order immediately to start repair work of road from 35 km to Mirza Chowki.

[English]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, kindly allow me to put one question to the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask you to put questions when we come to Orissa roads. I will give you precedence at the time.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Sir, in fact the first State that I visited was Bihar. The hon. Members have already pointed out that we wanted to provide for 890 km. four-lane roads. Therefore, I have given strict orders to my officers to act quickly to go for DPR, and DPRs have been prepared.

After the preparation of DPRs, we called for bids. However, for the last one year, nobody has come forward even to purchase the schedule. So, we closed it in last May. There was no response. That means, people are

not interested in bidding for the four-laning contracts. At the same time, the worst of the roads that I could see in India are located in Bihar and my heart bleeds for Bihar.

I was in Bihar for two days in July, 2004. I met almost all the officials. I met the former Chief Minister and the present Railway Minister, the R&B Minister, the Health Minister and everybody. I travelled more than 200 to 300 kilometres. I went even up to Nepal. I could not cross a particular stretch because it was flooded. I saw the pathetic condition of the roads there. That is why, I sat down with the Government officials, my officials were also there along with me, and we have decided to provide four laning out 890 kilometres. However, that could not be done. I can tell you the number of stretches for which we have called for bids. Nobody has come forward.

Now, I have already made a proposal and a Cabinet Note has already been circulated in order to see that the viability gap of 40 per cent is increased to the level of 60 per cent. Instead of providing for 60 per cent, they can provide for 40 per cent and the Government would opt for 60 per cent. This matter has already been circulated. After I receive the comments of the respective Ministries, I will take up the matter to the Cabinet. Not only that, twice I have taken up the matter with the Planning Commission as well as the hon. Prime Minister of India. I have sent him two letters. I am in frequent touch with the Finance Ministry as well as the hon. Prime Minister.

My friend has proposed 100 per cent in EPC Fund. We have called for bids for Forbesganj-Simrahi (40 kilometres), Simrahi-Ring Bund. Bids for both the roads have been called for but there was no response. For Ring Bund-Jhanjharpur and Jhanjharpur-Darbhanga, we received only one bid. All the four bids have been rejected and we have gone for bids a second time. During the re-bid, we received three bids for three projects and two bids for one project. So, it has to be decided quickly. Examination will be carried out to see if they are within the purview of the rules.

As far as Nos. 81, 28B, 101, 103, 104 and 110 are concerned, all these were declared as National Highways between 1999 and 2004. I am very sorry to say that out of these, 583 kilometres are single-lane. You have to call them single-lane only. They are not actually standard roads. About 20 kilometres of the road is two-lane. I am very sorry to record it here that they are almost parts of

paddy fields. Paddy fields were declared as National Highways. They are not up to the standard. If it is a single-lane road, it should be of a standard. If it is a two-lane road, it should be of a standard.

Actually, we want to do something to the cause of Bihar. At the same time, I should not hesitate to call white as white. What has happened all along is that not less than 30 to 40 per cent of Bihar is under water for about four to five months every year.

During the discussions, I wanted to know from a particular engineer—many engineers were there—as to whether he has any contour maps. He replied as to what sort of contour maps I was talking. When I asked as to whether he has any levels, this reply was that there were no levels. Roads should be laid on the embankment. Hundred years of water level should be taken care of before in making a DPR. There was no scientific approach. Nothing was there. Another one hour I taught them as to how to lay the road, and to how to make embankment, and as to how to find subgrad, etc. I went through so many things. In fact, I want to help Bihar. I can give as much statistics as the House wants me to give. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the context of Bihar, hon'ble Minister said that single lane road was declared national highway. I would like to know from him the total number of single lane roads among the national highways of the country. I have also run this ministry for some days. At that time 18000 k.m. out of 40,000 k.m. roads were single lane.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: It is much beyond the scope of this Calling Attention.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Why the Minister is blaming only Bihar? Why is he blaming that between 1999 and 2004, certain paddy fields were declared as National Highways. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No one is against Bihar.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: He has cast aspersions on the previous regime.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow any aspersions on anyone. Bihar is one of our most important States. We have got very worthy representatives of Bihar in this House.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: How many National Highways are single lane in the entire country? ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

How many single-lane roads are there in the country? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please conclude. You cannot deal with everyone of them.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Out of 2063 kilometres of single lane. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I just want to know. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: They must have been at other places also.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: How many single lane roads have been declared national highways? ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise out of this Calling Attention, Shri Nitish Kumar. I will allow you if you raise another question. Mr. Minister, you have given full answer, I think.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: The total length of less than 2 lane is 263 kilometres, that is, 57 per cent; and length of two lane is 1,416 kilometres, that is, 39 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: At present what is the total length of National Highways in the country and how many of them are single lane and what is the length of single lanes in each State.



*[English]*

We want to know. We want to get enlightened as to how many paddy fields have been declared as National Highways. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Nitish Kumar, you know my affection for you. But not now.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: All give but few people take it.

SHRI T.R. BAALU:

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I want to clarify. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not answer that. Hon. Minister, this intervention is not permitted.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No. This is not to be recorded. No more to be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)\**

SHRI T.R. BAALU: The density of all-India average is 19.97 kilometres per thousands square metre; whereas Bihar has got 38.54 kilometres per thousand square meter. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to discontinue Calling Attentions. This is a record in this House.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: The way the Minister is explaining, it seems that conditions of roads in Bihar are pitiable. ...*(Interruptions)* That is a different thing. ...*(Interruptions)*

\*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Give a notice under Rule 193, I will allow it. Please do not do this.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Sir, within a minute or two, I would conclude.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you have been very elaborate.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: You know. But why do you do such things deliberately? Not to be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)\**

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Some sections of 603 roads are very-very poor. ...*(Interruptions)*

These roads are to be maintained by the National Highways Division of Bihar. We have received proposals for Rs. 122 crore. We have sanctioned Rs. 47.00 crore. Another Rs. 63 crore is under process. It will be sanctioned quickly. Moreover, they have sent 13 proposals. After the meeting with the MPs, we have sanctioned eight proposals for Rs. 22.2 crores for the National Highways of 77, 84, 107, 85, 104, 31, etc.

At the same time, I am always here to receive any complaint or any such thing. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You held a meeting with the Bihar MPs.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: I have met the Bihar MPs twice. Probably, Nitish Kumarji was not there.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, may I earnestly appeal to you that with great efforts, we are trying to allow this.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: For your information please ask him the number of single lane national highways in the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

\*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: He will tell you after corroborating it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to make a submission. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not answer anything.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will adjourn the House and important matters will be not raised. I am appealing you repeatedly. We have already discussed 43 or 44 Calling Attentions in this Fourteenth Lok Sabha.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.R. BAALU: I will answer only one question for my friend because he is very much worried about it. The percentage of single lane throughout India is 35 per cent; two-lanes are 56 per cent; and four lanes are nine per cent. That is much more than that.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not said only of Bihar but of the entire country. Why are you upset?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Whether it is in the record or not but it is in your heart.

MR. SPEAKER: Right, it is in my heart.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please get my question answered. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a place for long speeches. If it happens, I will not allow it.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing more to be recorded. Even the Minister's statement will not be recorded.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now we shall take up Special Mentions.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Supreme Court has, recently, given a verdict according to which mandatory reservation for Central as well as State Governments in private medical, engineering colleges and other professional courses will be discontinued. This way, those private colleges will get an absolute free hand. Most of the medical and engineering colleges are in private sector. They will organize the entrance examinations themselves and will have absolute right to give admissions. Owing to this verdict of the hon. Supreme Court, the students of socially backward and weaker sections will be deprived. This verdict of the hon. Supreme Court is against the principle of natural and social justice. I would like to say that hon. Prime Minister, at times, has said that his government is committed to provide reservation in private sector. With the present verdict of the hon. Supreme Court, it will be difficult for the poor, backward and dalit students to get admission. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. This is not right. I am going to allow a Calling Attention tomorrow. I have only allowed you to mention it and it has been recorded. Names of Shri Sushil Kumar Modi, Shri V. Radhakrishnan, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatia will be recorded as having been associated with this. I am allowing a Calling Attention tomorrow.

...(Interruptions)

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: We want the Govt. to resolve this issue immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: The name of Dr. M. Jagannath will also be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If you interrupt, I will adjourn the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed it to be raised. I have allowed your names to be recorded. Tomorrow, I am allowing a Calling Attention. There will be much more elaborate answer. Even then, you are not happy. The name of Dr. Jagannath is being recorded. What more can I do? I have allowed today as the first matter to be raised under Special Mentions. Tomorrow, I am allowing a Calling Attention. Even then you are not satisfied. What can be done?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (Sriperumbudur): Sir, my name should also be associated. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sonowal to speak. I would like to show you how many hon. Members are taking part in the proceedings.

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL (Dibrugarh): Hon. Speaker, Sir, the tea industry is the only industry in the country which involves highest numbers of labours. But the condition of the labour involved in this industry is very pathetic. There are no medical facilities; there are no good schools. Their problems have never been taken up. Today, the tea community is a strong labour force in Assam. Yet, they are living a life of medieval peasants in Europe. In the present day, tea industry is considered to be one of the most important modern agriculture industries. No one is interested to uplift their lives. The labours, the planters are hankering at the cost of the right of the hard working labour.

But for the last 58 years of India independence, be it the Central Government or the State Government, collection of taxes is the only duty done so far.

Therefore, at least, someone whether it is the Government or the proprietors or the leaders of the society must take up the responsibility to extend a hand of co-operation to the labours.

Sir, I have some humble submission before you which I want to submit in written form. This has been discussed in this august House many a time, but neither the Government of Assam nor the Government of India has been taking up the distinct problems of the tea labourers. Therefore, I would humbly request the Government of India to kindly take up the issues of labourers of tea gardens in Assam seriously.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BHANWAR SINGH DANGAWAS (Nagpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, India is an agricultural country and our agriculture depends totally on rains. Sometimes we have less rains and sometimes excessive rains. In such a situation, there are two reasons due to which our crops got destroyed one, there is no rain after sowing the crops and the other, there is no rain before sowing. I want to refer to Rajasthan.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a State matter. All right, please speak.

SHRI BHANWAR SINGH DANGAWAS: I have undertaken a three day tour of my constituency. The crops are literally drying up there. 'Girdavari' is not done before 15th of August. I want to urge upon the Government to send a team to conduct the survey of the crops. There is drought in Rajasthan. There are two types of famine first, when the crops are destroyed due to floods and the other, when the crops are destroyed because of no rainfall. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to send a survey team there as soon as possible. His Excellency, the President, in his address to the nation on the eve of the Independence Day had emphasized on interlinking of rivers. It will help control floods and drought. This scheme should be implemented.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, because your matter was important, I have allowed you to rise it now. Other matters, which have already been admitted, would be taken up at 6 o' clock.

13.33 hrs.

**MOTION RE: FIFTEENTH REPORT OF THE  
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House shall take up Item No. 11.

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 12th August, 2005."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 12th August, 2005."

*The motion was adopted.*

13.34 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.21 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty-one minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up item No. 12, Shri Palanimanickam.

**GOVERNMENT BILLS—INTRODUCED**

**(I) Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) and Financial Institutions Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2005\***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): On behalf of Thiru P. Chidambaram, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980, the State Bank of India Act,

1955, the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961, the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981, and the National Housing Bank Act, 1987.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion Moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980, the State Bank of India Act, 1955, the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961, the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981 and the National Housing Bank Act, 1987."

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): This Bill minus the provision regarding reduction of Government share of 51 per cent to 33 per cent was introduced in the 13th Lok Sabha. When the Bill was introduced then, I expressed my dissent because it was a case of privatisation of banks.

We all know that the Indian banks were nationalised in the year 1969 by an Ordinance. That Ordinance was found to be *ultra vires* of the Constitution by the Supreme Court. Subsequently, the Parliament passed the Bill with regard to acquisition and taking over of assets in 1970. The purpose of passing that Bill was to nationalise the private banks in India.

If the amendments are given effect to, then the net result or the ultimate result will be 'privatisation', and hence, my objection. I fully agree with the Minister and I am very grateful to the Minister that he had omitted the section regarding reduction of Government share from 51 per cent to 33 per cent. So, it is good and I appreciate the stand taken by the present UPA Government.

The NDA Government was trying to get it altered to 33 per cent. But he has intelligently and wisely deleted that particular provision and introduced this Bill, which was brought before this House by the previous Government. But my submission is that even after removing that section regarding Government share, there are other amendments which will ultimately lead to privatisation.

In the present Bill, there is a provision to allow one to three shareholder directors on the Board, instead of the present one to six. The shareholders will get a better chance in the Board. Moreover, the annual accounts and other things will have to be passed by the General Body and not by the Government.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 13.8.2005.

[Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan]

There are such provisions which ultimately will lead to privatisation. It may pave the way for privatisation at least. So, fearing that process, I oppose this. I will be failing in my duty, if I do not express my dissent with regard to the process of privatisation of nationalised banks and it will be against the fundamentals of the original Act of 1970.

It was done mainly for the purpose of nationalisation. Now, that is being adulterated. It is a clear case of adulteration. Hence, I submit that this Bill in the present form should not be passed if the nationalisation process is to be successful. With these words I conclude.

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: With your permission, I may say that this is not adulteration. It will definitely strengthen the concept of nationalisation of banks. Even after these amendments, the nationalised banks will retain their public sector character with the Government continuing as a majority shareholder. The Government would continue to appoint the Chief Executive and other whole-time Directors. It would also continue to nominate the non-official Directors other than those elected by the shareholders. It would continue to approve the regulations to carry out the objectives of the Act. It would retain the power to issue directions in regard to the matter of policy involving public interest. Parliamentary control over these banks would continue as of now. Hence, I would request hon. senior Member, Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan to withdraw his notice to oppose the introduction of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980, the State Bank of India Act, 1955, the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961, the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981 and the National Housing Bank Act, 1987."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: I introduce the Bill.

14.24 hrs.

**(II) Cess laws (Repealing and Amending) Bill, 2005\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): On behalf of my colleague, Shri Kamal Nath, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal certain enactments and to amend certain other enactments relating to levy of cess on certain items.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to repeal certain enactments and to amend certain other enactments relating to levy of cess on certain items."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

14.24<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hours

**(III) Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2005\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Factories Act, 1948.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Factories Act, 1948."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO: I introduce the Bill.

*[English]*

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377 may be laid on the Table of the House. They may form part of the proceedings.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 16.8.2005.

\*\*Introduced with the recommendations of the President.

**(i) Need to conduct a CBI inquiry into alleged irregularities in Coal India Ltd.**

*[Translation]*

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR DUBEY (Dhanbad): Irregularities are rampant in various ancillary units of Coal India Ltd. Irregularities take place in the process of issuing tenders for coal extraction/transportation of coal. Irregularities of crores of rupees are reported every day in it. Extraction/transportation of coal by the contractors is done grossly in violation of Coal Mines Nationalization Act.

Irregularities are also reported in the sale of coal through E-auction. The coal being sold to truck operators at Rs. 3800 per tonne is sold through E-auction at as low a price as Rs. 1200 per tonne, whereas the quality of coal is the same. Thus the Government loses billions of rupees in it. Officers have allotted around 40 coal-blocks. Most of these blocks have been allotted to factory owners but to persons selling it in black-market. It involves transaction of crores of rupees. In case of linkage-coal, thousands of bogus factory owners are allotted coal whereas coal is not being allotted to the actual needy persons who are running factories. Consequently, they are forced to shut down their factories rendering lakhs of people jobless.

Sir, through you, I would request the hon. Minister of Coal to order a CBI inquiry into the alleged irregularities in his Ministry and Coal India including its ancillary units so that lakhs of people can be saved from becoming jobless and guilty officers are punished without delay.

**(ii) Need to introduce a D.M.U. service between Alwar and Delhi**

DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV (Alwar): My parliamentary constituency, Alwar, falls under NCR. Apart from Alwar, thousands of passengers from Khairthal, Ajarka and Harsoli and Rewari stations of Haryana travel to Delhi to earn their livelihood. There are no proper transport facilities for Central Government Employees and employees of the private sector commuting from the said areas daily. A couple of super fast trains plying on this route have almost all the bogies reserved except one or one-and-a-half meant for General Class.

In view of the problems being faced by the commuters, I would request the hon. Minister of Railways to introduce a D.M.U. service between Alwar and Delhi at the earliest.

**(iii) Need to declare Murshidabad district in West Bengal as a heritage destination and provide infrastructure for promoting tourism in the region**

*[English]*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Berhampore, West Bengal): The present Government has been vigorously focusing on tourism development in India under the banner of incredible India, for which a host of programmes have been taken up. In this regard, I would like to refer the District Murshidabad, West Bengal which is enriched with tourism potential. The legacy of ancient history is very much evident in the District. It includes a number of temples, monuments, mosques, churches which is still bearing the testimony of multi-cultured dimension which prevailed in those days. Though domestic tourists visit the District every year but no tourist infrastructure has been developed to cater to the minimum needs of the tourists. The Holy river Ganges has been passing through the District leaving behind a panoramic view which always tempts the fascination of tourists.

Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to incorporate the District into the Tourist map of India and to declare it as a heritage destination in West Bengal. The Tourism development may contribute a lot to earn the livelihood of common people of this district.

**(iv) Need to protect the Silk Industry of Eastern Uttar Pradesh by imposing higher duty on imported silk**

*[Translation]*

DR. RAJESH MISHRA (Varanasi): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government towards the problems being faced by the small scale industries, cotton industries and wooden toy industries operating in eastern Uttar Pradesh particularly in Varanasi region. Today, in this era of globalization, the way in which foreign companies are invading the market and indigenously manufactured items are failing to stand in competition with them, these industries need special attention of the Government. The items manufactured in industries operating in Varanasi region are much sought after not only in the country but also abroad. But our industries are lagging behind due to resource crunch. Every item manufactured in our country is better and durable as compared to foreign made goods. Heavy duty is imposed on silk items produced and marketed by the local weavers

[Dr. Rajesh Mishra]

whereas less duty is imposed on imported silk due to which imported silk items became much cheaper as compared to silk items produced in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, higher duty should be levied on foreign goods and silk so that our weavers can stand in competition with them in the market. I urge upon the Union Government to provide maximum relief to industries in Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

**(v) Need to simplify tax regime in the interest of trading community**

SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL (Mehsana): Sir, when the officials of the revenue department of the Government of India conduct a raid on the premises of any trader, all the formalities are completed during the course of raid and statement of the concerned trader is recorded then and there. But the officials of the revenue department unnecessarily harass and intimidate the trader by summoning him in their office. When the traders lodge any complaint against this harassment, nobody listens to them. The officials create such an atmosphere that all traders are believed to be thieves. In order to run industries and business, rules should be simplified and opportunity should be given to traders to put forth their view point which they do not get. If any trader does not pay his tax, he must be penalized by imposing fine on him but it is not in the interest of promoting trade and business to call him frequently and harass him unnecessarily.

Through this august House, I request the Union Government that under the tax regime, the power given to revenue officials to summon the traders should be done away with so that trade and industry could prosper which will ultimately result in removing unemployment in the country.

**(vi) Need to reduce the premium charged on Crop Insurance Scheme in Amreli Parliamentary constituency, Gujarat**

SHRI V.K. THUMMAR (Amreli): Sir, cotton cultivation is done on a large scale in my constituency Amreli and nearby areas and the families of the farmers are dependent on cotton crop. At present 14.5 percent premium is being charged under the crop Insurance Scheme on cotton crop. It has come to my notice that not it is being enhanced to 15.5 percent. The farmers take loan from banks at the interest rate of Rs. 12 per cent. This interest and rate of premium put together comes

to 27.5 per cent which results in an increase in the production cost of cotton. Hence, due to higher cost involved in cotton cultivation it is no more a profitable vocation for the farmers. The Crop Insurance Scheme was introduced to safeguard the interests of the farmers and to provide relief to the farmers in case of any natural calamity. But payment towards the settlement of claims under this scheme is inordinately delayed. The farmers have to run after the offices.

Therefore, through this august House, I request the Union Government to reduce the premium payable under Crop Insurance Scheme from the present 14.5 per cent and fix a time limit for settlement of claims of the farmers under this scheme.

**(vii) Need to upgrade Hebsur-Dharwad-Ramnagar road in Karnataka as a National Highway**

[English]

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad North): There is a long felt demand from the people from my Constituency *i.e.* Dharwad District, Karnataka that Hebsur—Dharwad Ramanagar Road should be upgraded as National Highway. I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that on Dharwad, Alnavar and Ramnagar Road there is heavy traffic movement with hundreds of maganese carrying lorries running every day. A 32 km stretch road between Dharwad & Alnavar is in a bad condition. State Government has sent the proposal to Ministry of Road Transport & Highways for upgradation of the stretch starting from Hebsur on NH 216 to join Ramnagar on NH 4-A about 95 km long into a National Highway via Dharwad city crossing NH-4 and NH-4A are joined and above stretch is upgraded as NH, traffic movement, trade and business of the region would flourish.

Therefore, I urge the Government to accord immediate approval for this work.

**(viii) Need to expedite availability of credit cards to the farmers through nationalized banks in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan**

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY (Mandsaur): Sir, Kisan credit card scheme has been launched in pursuance of the decision taken by the Government with a view to meeting the requirements of the farmers in respect of

their agricultural needs including farming tools and lakhs of farmers are getting benefited from it but the nationalized banks in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are not issuing these credit cards to the farmers despite their having completed all the formalities for the purpose and they are running after the banks for getting these cards and complaints are being received by the people's representatives and the Government in this regard. There is a great resentment among the farmers due to the delay in issuing the credit cards or for not issuing the same on time by the banks of the above States.

I, therefore, request the Hon. Finance Minister to issue necessary guidelines to the banks to ensure timely benefits of the said scheme to the farmers.

- (ix) **Need to rescind the order withdrawing relaxation of height being given to the candidates from Uttaranchal for recruitment in Army**

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' (Almora): Sir, the soldiers of Uttaranchal region have had a history of bravery in defending our country. The soldiers from Uttaranchal have stood fast by discharged their duty right from the rank of a soldier to that of the top Commander and have received several medals like Param Vir Chakra, Mahavir Chakra and the like.

There are no industries and no profitable agricultural activities in the hilly regions. The entire region is a very sensitive area as it has its borders with Tibet, China and Nepal. Getting recruited in the Indian Army is also a major source of employment. Otherwise unemployment is rampant there.

Since pre-independence the youth of this area enjoyed special relaxation in the prescribed criteria of physical fitness, height, chest and weight due to their short stature and physique, but recently, the Ministry of Defence has withdrawn the relaxation of 3 cms given in height to the youth of the hilly region of Uttaranchal. As a result of withdrawing the relaxation given to the people of this region in respect of height, thousands of eligible youths have been deprived of the opportunity of recruitment in the Indian Army causing extreme frustration among them and this frustration can lead this peaceful region into turmoil.

I, therefore, request the Union Government to restore the relaxation of 3 cms given in the height to the youths of Uttaranchal which was available to them earlier.

- (x) **Need to provide financial assistance to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for reconstruction of a bridge on Malanga drain linking Jhansi-Kanpur-Mumbai National Highway in Jalaun Parliamentary constituency**

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH (Jalaun): Sir, the old bridge constructed on Malanga drain which links Jhansi-Kanpur-Mumbai National Highway with tehsil Konch Nagar via Shesa in my Lok Sabha constituency, Jalaun, Garautha, Uttar Pradesh is in a dilapidated condition. The danger of a major accident is always lurking in case the bridge collapses.

I, therefore, request the Union Government to immediately reconstruct this bridge after giving necessary directions and funds to the State Government for the said work.

- (xi) **Need for proper maintenance of National Highway No. 27 between Suhagi and Charghat**

SHRI CHANDRAMANI TRIPATHI (Rewa): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government towards the dilapidated condition of National Highway No. 27 in my parliamentary constituency. The said national highway between Suhagi and Charghat near Uttar Pradesh border is in a very bad shape. This is an important highway and thousands of vehicles pass through it daily. With industrial units, schools and degree colleges dotting each side of the highway, it is always a very busy route and since it is in a bad shape, there is always a lurking risk of accidents and accidents do take place on it.

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways to issue suitable instructions for repair of the said highway No. 27 in view of its importance so that users of this road do not face the risk of accidents.

- (xii) **Need to take appropriate steps for revival of 53 sick textile units as recommended by BIFR**

*(English)*

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE (Serampore): The National Textile Corp'n. Was established under the Companies Act to revive and revitalise the 121 Textile units of the country. Unfortunately, the policy adopted by the Govt. of India led to its further sickness. Ultimately



[Shri Santaari Chatterjee]

through a package by the BIFR out of the 127 units, it was decided to revive 53 units.

But it is very unfortunate to note that there is a serious lack of initiative on the part of the Govt. of India for revival of the 53 units. It is also learnt that the Group of Ministers has suggested to run only 15 units.

I would request the Hon'ble Textile Minister to take appropriate steps for revival of the 53 units as per the BIFR package.

**(xiii) Need to repeal 'Dramatic Performance Act, 1876' with a view to protect the interest of dramatists in the country**

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Sir, a drama 'JINNAH' directed by Arvind Gaur was to be staged at the India Habitat Centre Auditorium in Delhi on 22-23 June. Show of the drama was banned on the night of 21st June. The main feature of the drama is that he has highlighted the most humanitarian aspect of the personal life of Mohammad Ali Jinnah after peeping into it. The ban is imposed on the basis of the Dramatic Performances Act, 1876. The Britishers had enacted this law to prevent people from staging dramas inimical to their Govt. The said law is not clear on certain matters and the people in power define and use it as per their convenience. It is an irony that the said law has been misused even after independence. Imposing a ban on staging the drama 'JINNAH' is an attack on the freedom of expression. All are free to express their ideas and views in a democracy. Late Shri Madhu Limaye had opposed this Bill in Lok Sabha but the incumbent Government did not pay any heed to it. In 1956, Justice Anand Narain Mullah of the Lucknow bench of Allahabad High Court had observed in his verdict that sections of this Act are against the spirit of the Constitution of India. Dramatists and the persons associated with cultural activities, all over the country are agitated over it.

Hence, I urge upon the Central Government to repeal the Dramatic Performance Act, 1876 without delay.

**(xiv) Need to introduce an express train between Manmad and Tirupati via Parbhani and Sikanderabad**

SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE PATIL (Parbhani): Sir, the South-Eastern Railway had forwarded

a proposal to introduce an express train service from Manmad to Tirupati via Parbhani and Sikanderabad some one and a half year back. With the introduction of this service the people of Maharashtra will be able to travel to Tirupati and the people of Andhra Pradesh will be able to travel to Shirdi as presently the people of Maharashtra have to go to Sikanderabad in order to reach Tirupati. This train service will facilitate the devotees as well as those having faith in Shirdi Baba to travel directly to Tirupati. There has been a long standing demand for this train service for decades now. The people of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh will feel highly obliged to the hon. Minister of Railways if the said train service is introduced in the current year itself.

Hence, I urge upon the Central Government through this august House to introduce an express train service from Manmad to Tirupati via Parbhani and Sikanderabad without delay.

**(xv) Need to take suitable measures to revive silk industries in Jharkhand**

SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA (Hazaribagh): Sir, the factory situated at Wasal in district Hazaribagh in Jharkhand is lying closed since 1994. Some three thousand workers had been working there out of which two thousand workers afflicted by poverty and hunger left it after accepting a meager amount of Rs. 25000 as VRS. Even today, more than one thousand workers are hopeful that the factory will be revived and they will get employment. But, now even the assets of the Wasal factory are being sold gradually. More than three dozen girls have already committed suicide and more than 50 workers have died of hunger and disease. Thus, more than two thousand small and big industries have been closed down in Jharkhand, including the glass factory, the cement factory at Kharai and the fertilizer industry at Sindri. Consequently 1.5 lakh people have become unemployed in the last five years.

I request the Central Government to take proper action for saving the industries from closure in the mineral rich Jharkhand State and revive the closed industries.

**(xvi) Need to take steps to strengthen banks of river Krishna at Karad and Sangli in Satara and Sangli districts of Maharashtra**

[*English*]

SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL (Karad): Flood protection works needs to be taken up on the

banks of river Krishna at Karad in Satara District and Sangli in Sangli District of Maharashtra which has suffered heavy loss to life and property due to high floods in River Krishna. Samadhi of late Deputy Prime Minister of India Shri Y.B. Chavan needs special protection of retaining wall to safeguard it during high floods at Karad.

**(xvii) Need to open a Railway residential school at Manjhi in Saran district, Bihar**

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Sir, the Block Headquarters Manjhi under district Saran in Bihar is located at the border of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The main tourist spot Gautam Sthala is located near Manjhi which is thronged by thousands of tourists. Manjhi connects Bihar and Uttar Pradesh through road, water and railway routes. All facilities like Block Headquarters, Police Station, Hospital etc. are available in Manjhi. Thousands of serving as well as retired employees of the Railways reside in and around Manjhi. Manjhi Block Headquarters under district Saran is a densely populated area but since there is no railway school, the railway employees have to send their children to other cities for education, due to which the employees are bearing unnecessary financial burden.

It may be noted that Manjhi is situated on the banks of Saryu river, where 70-80 acres of Railway land is lying vacant. A scheme with an estimated cost of Rs. 12-15 crore, is under consideration of the Central Government for developing the river bank near the bridge on the Saryu river as a major tourist spot. A scheme of opening an Agricultural Science Centre there has already been sanctioned. A permanent solution to a major problem of the employees and common people of this area can be found if a residential school of the railways is opened there on the lines of the Northern Railways' Oak Grove residential school at Jharipami between Dehradun and Mussoorie.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to open a Railway residential school at Manjhi in district Saran of Bihar.

**(xviii) Need to restart Tata-Katihar link railway service and introduce a new super fast train between Tata Nagar and Patna**

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO (Jamshedpur): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government

towards the inconvenience and difficulties being faced by the people of my constituency. Tata-Katihar Link Express has been running since 1995 and it was a big facility for the people travelling to and from North-Eastern Bihar because it was the only train service from Tata Nagar to North-Eastern Bihar. But as of now this has been discontinued due to which the people residing in Tata Nagar and other nearby districts in North-Eastern Bihar are facing great inconvenience. The second problem is that Dakshin Bihar Express which runs between Patna and Tata Nagar has been extended. As a result of this the people of Tata Nagar have to face many difficulties while visiting Patna because people of this town fail to get reservation in this train due to heavy rush for reservation. It would be better if one more train is started between Patna and Tata Nagar.

Through this House I would like to request the Central Government to restart Tata-Katihar Link Train Service and to run a new super fast train between Tata Nagar and Patna so that no inconvenience is caused to the people travelling between Bihar and Jharkhand.

**(xix) Need to open the office of Railway Recruitment Board in Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh**

*[English]*

MS. INGRID McLEOD (Nominated): Sir, Bilaspur city is a renowned railway colony in Central India. It is known for its vast and varied infrastructure providing every conceivable opportunity for public use. This infrastructure is over 100 years old and is considered the most important railway hub of Central India which provides a life line to entire country.

The infrastructure is regularly upgraded to meet the demanding standards of the Indian Railways. But so far Bilaspur has not been considered for constitution of Railways Recruitment Board although there are 19 Recruitment Boards in India and although Bilaspur can provide optimum facilities.

Bilaspur presently is HQ of SECR Zone which is another point in support of its existing enhanced infrastructure to be able to conduct recruitment for the railways.

In view of this, the Railway Minister should seriously consider this issue and open a Railway Recruitment Board office in Bilaspur.

**(xx) Need to observe cease-fire ground rules by  
security forces in Manipur**

SHRI MANI CHARENAMEI (Outer Manipur): During the past two weeks the personnel of 35 Assam Rifles operating in Tamenglong District have been meeting out untold hardship to the innocent public of Tamenglong District, Manipur in various ways. The commuters travelling on the buses on the NH-53 were stopped 15 to 16 times. The public were asked to alight the buses putting unnecessary queries particularly the young boys and girls suspecting them to be NSCN (IM) cadres. The buses which leave Imphal at about 6 a.m. reach Tamenglong normally between 1 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. daily but due to unnecessary harassment of the commuters, the buses reach Tamenglong between 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Everyone in Assam and Manipur knows that there is informal cease fire between Government of India (GOI) and the NSCN (IM). Whether, informal or formal the cease fire ground rules are the same and they should be applied in letter and spirit everywhere by both the parties.

I therefore, urge the Minister of Home Affairs to pass strict instructions, (1) to stop harassing the innocent public immediately (2) To exercise restraint as both the parties *i.e.* Government of Manipur and ANSAM have started confidence building measures (3) To observe the Cease fire ground rules in letter and spirit. (4) To step up joint meetings of the Monitoring Cells of GOI and NSCN (IM) to avoid violation of ground rules by both the parties on account of misunderstandings.

14.29 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:  
DISAPPROVAL OF THE CITIZENSHIP  
(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2005  
AND  
CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2005**

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Item Nos. 16 and 17 together.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): Sir, I beg to move the following resolution:

"That this House disapproves the Citizenship (Amendment) Ordinance, 2005 (No. 2 of 2005) promulgated by the President on 28th June, 2005."

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): On behalf of Shri Shivraj Patil, I beg to move:

"That a Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*[Translation]*

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, though there is no reason to oppose this Bill but this Bill was introduced through an ordinance the way, the attitude of the Government was not right. There was no need for this but the Government thinks that it can introduce any Bill through ordinance at will. I think the Government should pay heed towards this and should avoid running government through ordinances. This is not an extensive bill. I would like to submit that the people of our country residing in other countries had always been demanding this from our Parliamentary delegations visiting there.

People of India residing there always demand that dual citizenship should be granted to them but the matter continued to linger on for years. When NDA came to power the government realized this. I would like to bring to your notice the fact that on January 9, 2003 hon'ble Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji went there to address the Non resident Indians on the First Pravasi Diwas. He accepted their demand and said that he was paying attention to this and whatever steps were required would be taken in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Vajpayee Government had taken a decision in this regard and having decided to give concrete shape to this decision at the earliest, the Government introduced the required legislation in May 2003. In the following year, Hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji reached out to the Non Resident Indians in order to have an understanding of the problems faced by them. At that time, only 16 countries had been brought under the purview of the Bill brought forward in May 2003. Thereafter, it was decided that the government would consider each step carefully before moving forward in

this direction some of the countries were facing since problems. It was felt that the concept of dual citizenship was creating problems within the country. It seems to me that when the present Prime Minister attended the third NRI conference after the change of Government, he took this opportunity to make a political announcement and this Bill has been presented here as a result of the said announcement.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Bill has been passed in the Rajya Sabha where we had supported it. A lot of issues have been considered thereunder and the Bill seeks to extend them in relation to all the countries. The Bill says that:—

The Central Government may, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, on an application made in this behalf, register as an overseas citizen of India—

(a) any person of full age and capacity,—

- (i) who is citizen of another country, but was a citizen of India at the time of, or at any time after, the commencement of the Constitution; or
- (ii) who is citizen of another country, but was eligible to become a citizen of India at the time of the commencement of the Constitution; or
- (iii) who is citizen of another country, but belonged to a territory that became part of India after the 15th day of August, 1947; or
- (iv) who is a child or a grand-child of such a citizen;”

I would like to say that we are not against this Bill but at present there are many migrant Indian nationals who have settled abroad and are carrying on anti-national activities from outside the country. It is true that Pakistan and Bangladesh have been left out of the purview of the Bill. Yet there are many people who are indulging in anti-national activities from other countries apart from the aforesaid countries. Has the government paid any attention to this fact? Has it considered that if we ever face such a problem crops up then how would we endeavour to tackle it? We do accept that the concept of dual citizenship has shown positive results in China; it has been able to attract investment which apparently showed that the Chinese people have a feeling of nationalism and they wish to serve their country and fulfil their responsibility towards their country. It seems that all of

them are working towards the betterment of their country. Even so, I would like to urge upon the Hon. Minister whether he has considered all aspects of the matter be considered since there is every likelihood of such problems being faced by us as has been mentioned above. Some terrorists have been apprehended in Punjab recently. They were found to have been indulging in dubious activities. The fact that they have been living in other countries and indulging in anti-national activities from outside the country, is a matter of concern for all of us.

Sir, I would not speak much in this regard because this Bill has the support of all the parties. Also, the decision of the NDA has been widely acclaimed by other countries. Yet, I would urge upon the Hon. Minister to give careful consideration to this issue because the number of non-resident Indians is not negligible. There are nearly 2.5 crore Non-Resident Indians. Most of them are well wishers of the country and would like to forge a closer relationship with India. But there are such people also though shall in number who would take advantage of this opportunity to create problems within our country. How would we stop them and how would we resolve this problem? This is a matter of concern for all of us. Now that terrorism has spread its tentacles all over the world and most of the people acknowledge this problem, we should unitedly try to check this menace and take steps accordingly.

I would just like to say that our party supports this Bill. This is definitely a positive step and it would also create a true identity of our country in the mind of the world community. I would also like to urge the people to enjoy the facilities offered through these means and invest in the country, increase trade relations with our country and give shape to the aspirations about their motherland.

With these words I express my support for this Bill and conclude.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2005 was introduced in this august House, yesterday. The objective of this Bill is to fulfil the desire of the non-resident Indians spanning throughout the world to reestablish their relations with their motherland.

A high-level Committee of non-resident Indians under the Chairmanship of Dr. L.M. Singhavi recommended to grant dual citizenship to those Indians who migrated after January 26, 1950 and accepted the citizenship of other countries but remained connected mentally and emotionally

[Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal]

with their motherland. The Government has accepted this recommendation and amended the Citizenship Act, 1955 in 2003 so that non-resident Indian citizenship which is also known as dual citizenship may be granted to the people of Indian origin living in 16 specified countries except Pakistan and Bangladesh. These countries are USA, UK, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal and Cyprus Republic. Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003 has come into force from 3.12.2004.

The Government has received several representations from the people of Indian origin living in countries other than above mentioned 16 countries in which they have demanded dual citizenship for themselves. Representations have also been received from various regions asking for simplifying the forms and procedure of getting dual citizenship. After the scrutiny of representations the Prime Minister, on the occasion of the Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas organized in Mumbai in January, said that the Government has decided to provide facility of dual citizenship to the people of Indian origin living in all other countries except Pakistan and Bangladesh provided the local law of their countries permits for such citizenship. Prime Minister also said that the form and process for acquiring dual citizenship would be simplified and those benefits would be specified for which they are eligible.

The Government has taken the following steps in pursuance of the statement of the hon. Prime Minister:

1. Rule, 1956 has been amended to simplify the form and process for acquiring Dual Citizenship.
2. Notifications have been issued under relevant Acts specifically mentioning the benefits.

There are as under:

- (a) Multiple entry, multipurpose, lifelong visa for visiting India.
- (b) Exemption from reporting to the police authorities for living in India for a much longer period.
- (c) Equal rights for non-resident Indians in financial, economic and educational fields except in agricultural properties.

I would like to assure the Members of this august House that they would not be assure the Members of this august House that they would not be granted any

franchise, the right to contest elections for Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha/Legislative Assembly/Legislative Council and the right to hold constitutional posts like that of the President, Vice President, Justice of Supreme Court/High Courts.

The Government has taken steps to amend Citizenship Act, 1955 for providing dual citizenship to the people of Indian origin residing in all countries except Pakistan and Bangladesh. The Bill could not be introduced in the Budget session due to the time consumed in the process of consultation with concerned ministries.

The statement issued by the Prime Minister on Prawasi Bhartiya Diwas, 2005 created a lot of excitement and curiosity among the non-resident Indians. The non-resident Indians are concerned about the delay in the implementation of Government's decision after the statement given by the Prime Minister regarding granting dual citizenship to all non-resident Indians. As the Parliament was not in session and the President was satisfied that there were such circumstances which warranted immediate action and therefore Citizenship (Amendment) Ordinance, 2005 (Ordinance 2 of 2005) was promulgated on June 28, 2005.

We want to implement this proposal immediately. After the registration of non-resident Indians as the non-resident citizens of India they will not only get an opportunity to visit India anytime, for any purpose, for any period of time but also cooperate with the national economy open heartedly and contribute in achieving the national goal of proper development.

I request this august House to take into consideration and pass Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2005 which has been brought forward to replace Citizenship (Amendment) Ordinance 2005.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Citizenship (Amendment) Ordinance, 2005 (No. 2 of 2005) promulgated by the President on 28 June, 2005."

"That a Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri K.S. Rao, before you start speaking, please go to your allotted seat and speak.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Eluru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to speak from the first bench.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay.

SHRI K.S. RAO: The purpose of this Bill which has been brought forward by the hon. Minister now is to replace the Ordinance issued on 28th June, 2005. That means formally it has been agreed to by all the parties, except a few amendments that are being made now. The main amendment was made in 2003 during the NDA regime, which both Houses of Parliament had approved unanimously. That means the entire country is one on giving dual citizenship to the Persons of Indian Origin.

I had gone through the details. The main purpose of the few amendments that are being brought now is to extend the facility of dual citizenship not only to 16 countries that are mentioned in the Fourth Schedule in the last amendment, but also to all the countries in the world. The time period, which was stipulated as two years earlier, is now being reduced to one year. This is also a good thing. The procedures with regard to the areas of participation of Overseas Citizens of India who are registered or going to be registered have been simplified. Simplifying procedures is always a good sign. The country is suffering today only because of complications in so many things. Procedures ought to be simplified not only in this but also in many other areas. The areas where the Overseas Citizens of India, who are registered, are being permitted to participate are economical, financial, educational and social sectors. They are not being given the right to come into the legislatures, nor will they have voting rights, etc. So, that is not going to affect the present balance in the country.

Today, the need of the country is investment. Day in and day out, we are making several laws and liberalising so many areas in order to attract foreign investors. We are permitting them to invest even more than 50 per cent which we did not agree earlier. If the same thing were to be done by the Persons of Indian Origin, it is all the more better. In fact, this should not have been delayed for so long. This should have been brought a long time back. But for the fact that there was terrorism in those days and the apprehensions raised by some individuals or some legislators, this would have been brought during the tenure of Shri Rajiv Gandhi himself. He was in favour of that. The initiative towards this was taken by the Congress Government in 1990. Ultimately, the amendments were brought during the NDA regime. Now,

once again it is being extended, liberalised and simplified with more attractions for the NRIs to come.

Sir, it is common knowledge that—leave most of the Indians of Indian origin, People of Indian Origin (PIO) living in several countries of the world—even taking into account the NRIs in America alone with an estimated 2 million people, the money that is lying with them is more than \$ 2 trillion. Now, with this amendment what is expected by even our hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, is about \$ 150 billion. That is about one-sixth of what they have, or, even much less.

In this context, I just want to bring to the notice of the august House that several of the projects when we discussed in the Parliament, they said there is shortage of funds. The other day I made a mention about the linking of rivers. The expenditure on linking of rivers, as per the report given by Shri Prabhu, was around Rs. 5.6 lakh crore. The previous Prime Minister who had constituted that Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Prabhu having come to know that it would cost Rs. 5.6 lakh crore, became cold to it. Similarly, when it was mentioned to this Government also, they are also of the opinion that as this much fund cannot be brought by this Government, they will also shelve this project.

Sir, Rs. 5.6 lakh crore is only \$ 120 billion, whereas they have \$ 2,000 billion with them. Any non-resident Indian would be pleased, motivated, encouraged and too happy to come and invest. By the investment, we are going to increase the GDP into two digits. What the Government is expecting today is to increase the GDP to 8 per cent only, by this Act, by encouraging the NRIs. I am very clear in my mind that if adequate encouragement was given with the kind of act now by bringing a legislation of amendments to the Citizens Act and also creating a faith among the non-resident Indians that they will have all the liberties not only to invest even to serve the citizens of this country, they will be too happy to come in large numbers and then make investment more than what multi-nationals do.

Sir, we are aware that many of the non-resident Indians living in USA are professionals. Most of them are very qualified and distinguished scientists, engineers, doctors, lawyers, auditors and of these categories. Their earnings are varying from around \$ 200,000 every year to more than \$ 5-10 millions. It is not only the people who are in business but also professionals. Some of the cardiologists are making \$ 5-10 millions in a year. They

[Shri K.S. Rao]

do not know where to invest. They have got money to come and invest here but there is no proper motivation from this country for them to invest. So, I am of the very clear-cut opinion that a lot of people have got a desire not only to invest but also to give charity. In Andhra Pradesh, whether today's Government or even earlier Governments, when they said that if an individual, an NRI wanted to invest some money in his own village, either for constructing a school, college or for any charitable purpose, the Government was ready to match their investment and allow the NRI to have his own name written there that there is charity by so and so, that has prompted thousands of people to invest a lot of money in their own villages and help the local villagers. But, in common, every one of us irrespective of wherever we are born, wherever we go and whatever prizes, admiration, awards we get outside the country, more than that, if our merits were recognized in our own village, in our own country, the pleasure we derive is substantial. There is no comparison to it. If I go to America and make tremendous amount of achievement or if they admire me there, that does not give me as much pleasure as I get when my own countrymen admire me.

Similarly, if my own villagers admire me, I would feel very happy. That is the love we have for our own land. That is the love we have for our own people. The reason why many of our distinguished people had gone abroad when we were calling it as brain drain was because they did not have good recognition here. They are of the clear-cut opinion that their merits were not being recognised in this country; they had to depend on other methods, the short-cuts which they could not adopt and therefore they went there. The important point is that they work very hard there. They have proved by their performance that they are far more intelligent and competent than the local citizens of the advanced nations. For whatever reasons they have gone, they have achieved success in their field of activity. They have achieved wonderful results in the knowledge sphere. They have achieved success in earning good money. They have achieved so many things. They have established good connections. Today, several of the NRIs living in America can bring in billions of dollars. They can convince the financial institutions also that their money will be substantial.

Today, if I want to start an industry in this country, I have to borrow money from the institutions at 12 to 18 per cent rate of interest. At the same time, if the

Government were to permit the NRIs to invest the same amount of money, I can get the money at 2 per cent rate of interest. So, also, they are benefited. They can bring the same amount of money at lesser rates of interest and invest the money here.

I will just give a little data here. If we were to permit them and make them invest here, the NRIs living in the USA alone—leave alone the NRIs living in other countries—can bring a substantial amount of money. Linking of rivers does not require more than \$ 125 billion. If we can link the rivers, we can bring about 35 million hectares of land into cultivation; we can produce 35,000 megawatt of power. Apart from agriculture, we can have navigation facilities. We can have greenaries around us and we can derive so many other benefits.

Today, we are generating about 100,000 megawatt of power. All of us know that the key to development of any nation is only energy. If there is ample energy in a country, then the nation is bound to prosper. Today, everywhere shortage of power is there. Some of the States like Bihar do not have power at all even for domestic purpose, leave alone the industrial purpose. Even in some other States also, there is shortage of power, there is power-cut. There is break-down of electricity. There is no uninterrupted power supply. If we ask the NRIs to invest for even generating some amount of power, it would help. The power which is being generated today is to the extent of 100,000 megawatt. It does not cost more than \$ 50 billion.

Similarly, in the area of hydrocarbons, the other day, I saw our hon. Minister Shri Mani Shakar Aiyar shaking hands with Shri L.N. Mittal. It was in connection with proposal for exploring the hydrocarbons in this country. We have got enough knowledge. Suppose you have to bring one technology to a country where it is not available, I can understand it. The main reason that is mentioned is investment. Shri L.N. Mittal can make more investment. He is a Non-Resident Indian. It does not matter. Similarly, several NRIs can be brought in instead of leaving it to a multinational. The multinationals will take away the money from our country. How does the country benefit by that? If Shri L.N. Mittal were to be brought in—he is a Non-Residential Indian—he may bring in some more attractive investment and then spread it to bio-technology area as also various other areas.

The ONGC, which is in the hydrocarbons sector since the beginning, is not able to get the same investment which Shri L.N. Mittal or the Reliance Industry can get

today. They say that gas and oil worth lakhs of crores of rupees are found in the Krishna-Godavari basin. It is a pity that the ONGC could not do it all these years. All right, let us now do it by inviting the NRIs. The sad thing is that people living in India are not motivated.

Similarly, it is said that biotechnology has got a bright future. Research and Development is unimaginable! Drugs and pharmaceuticals, commodities and manufactured goods are brought into this country from outside and sold at a price which is ten times more than the cost price. It is only because of the research and development that they have made. Mostly, all the research and development was done by the NRIs. The entire brain, the creative mind is ours. Simply because they are motivated and engaged there, since those countries have invested, these achievements are possible.

Basically, it is the human resource which is most important. We have got tremendous amount of human resource here. We do not make a mention about that. We do not understand the importance of human resource in this country. We simply call it 'education' which is useless. It does not serve any purpose; it does not develop a creative mind; it is merely done by cramming and putting it into the exam.

So, Sir, I am of the very clear opinion that by this Amendment if we are really to motivate and create confidence among the NRIs by liberalising, by simplifying the procedure or by reducing all these impossible and difficult concessions made earlier, I will certainly be the happiest person, and the country will also be the happiest one. Though this has been done at the instance of the NRIs alone, as promised by our hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh during the Pravasi Bhartiya Divas, I wish something more has to be done to attract to all these people to feel at home. They have apprehensions that there will be red-tapism in this country and things will not be decided. The Government will take months and years together to come to a decision. We may compare ourselves with China. I have been to China five or six years back. I found our Communist friends speaking so many things here. In China, 'hire and fire' is there for more than 15 years. Though they call it a 'socialist economy'—they have a socialist market economy—yet they fire the people like anything and decide the matter across the table there. If a American delegation comes for investment there, say a \$ 10 billion, they do not allow them to go back without taking any decision. They

have to take a decision or sign an agreement—MoU or anything like that—then only they send them back.

Unfortunately, we, in this country, for the last so many years, propose to speak about globalisation, privatisation, liberalisation and so many other things. Recently, I read out in a newspaper that some of the proposals that are put forward by the multi-nationals, NRIs in this country are not cleared for years. It is very unfortunate. The biggest or major hurdle in this country is red-tapism or indecision. So, I would humbly request the hon. Minister or the hon. Prime Minister, while introducing this Bill with required Amendments, to remove such ailments which are in this country and to bring this nation at par with America. In the next one or two decades, we can definitely make India a number one country. I visualise that it will not take more than 20 to 25 years.

With these words, I support this Bill.

*[Translation]*

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI (Rewa): Sir, I would like to express my gratitude for according me this opportunity to speak on the Citizenship Amendment Bill, 2005. When the NDA Government was in power and Hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji attended the first Non-Resident Indians Conference, he had announced that the People of Indian Origin residing abroad would be granted dual citizenship. But the aim of that announcement was clear that the people of Indian origin settled abroad would develop emotional attachment with the country and they would be able to have an active participation in setting up industries and other developmental activities of the country and make investment therein. This was the objective. The Bill presented at that time had enough provisions to safeguard the internal security of the country. Keeping that thing in mind only 16 countries were initially included in it and the provision was extended to the people of Indian origin living in countries like America, England, Australia and Canada.

15.00 hrs.

The Government was treading the past very carefully. However, the new Amendment Bill that has been presented before the House has no provision to safeguard the country against those Non-Resident Indians who are indulging in anti-national activities from abroad.



[Shri Chandra Mani Tripathi]

I am in concurrence with the basic spirit of this Amendment Bill but I would like to point out to the Government that it has been simplified to the point of becoming dangerous for the country. The safety of the country should not be endangered just in order to gain cheap popularity. All of us are aware that many anti-national elements have settled abroad and are heading terrorist outfits. If such people also get the benefit of dual citizenship then they would be able to enter the country and stay here at their will. This would not be conducive to the national interest. Hence, I would like to request the Government that while passing the Bill it should take care that the internal security of the country is not put at risk. Many such incidents are taking place in foreign countries. Our people go abroad and participate in functions organized by terrorist organizations and present them 'Siropa' etc. If such people get this kind of benefit then the situation would become dangerous. Hence, with this cautionary note, I support this Bill and conclude.

[English]

SHRI SUDHANGSHU SEAL (Calcutta-North West): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I fully support the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2005. This Bill has been brought before this House to fulfil the commitment made by the hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh at the *Pravasi Bharatiya Divas* held in January, 2005. This is a long-standing demand of overseas Indians and I support their demand and thus rise here to support the Bill which has been moved here by the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs.

Sir, this Bill fulfils the wishes and aspirations of all those people of Indian origin who are living in various parts of the world. There are about 30 million people of Indian origin living in about 110 countries and they will be given dual citizenship after the passage of this Bill. Now, the question is this. Why are Indians going abroad? They are going abroad because they do not get jobs here and it is our fault. But the country is being benefited by them in terms of foreign exchange which we badly need. I strongly feel that overseas Indians as well as non-resident Indians can play a very vital role in the economic development and social progress of our country. Their love and affection is towards our nation. So, we will have to facilitate them to help our country.

Sir, I got the opportunity to visit China several times. I have gathered information from China that Chinese

people who are living away from China are contributing much for the development of their country and China is getting foreign exchange from the Non-Resident Chinese. I believe this is one of the reasons for the rapid development of China. I know and it is known to the Government also that a number of talented people of Indian origin are settled in various countries and they are doing very well in their respective fields.

We feel proud of them. But what is our planning to make use of their services for the development of our country, especially for our future generation, the hon. Minister may reply?

Prof. Amartya Sen, Nobel Laureate, is our asset. He was born and brought up in India, did his studies in "Santiniketan", West Bengal, and also at Delhi and abroad. By his "Pratichi Trust", he is fighting against poverty. Fighting for education for all and trying to motivate those parents who themselves are not educated but should send their children for education. He is fighting for removal of illiteracy which will help to remove the poverty. Our nation requires this type of personalities in our country and dual citizenship should be offered by the Government for his acceptance. Moreover, I would urge upon the Government to offer him "Bharat Ratna" Award for his noble contribution to India, which is more than foreign exchange and can be considered as OIS support one elementary education and social sector. I would like the hon. Minister to reply as to how we are sharing his views and directions for the improvement of downtrodden people of our country and also on the proposal of offering him "Bharat Ratna" Award.

As regards the procedure, it looks quite simple in the present Bill and it has got transparency. It would enable the persons staying abroad to apply in their respective country where they are staying. Moreover, with the proposal "U" visa, which is multi-purpose and multiple entry life long visa with the exemption of police reporting for any length of stay in the country, the Bill allows overseas citizens of India to not only get an opportunity to come to their motherland and time for any purpose but it will also encourage them to contribute towards the growth of Indian economy.

As far as internal security is concerned, I would urge upon the Government to introduce such a mechanism so that the persons having criminal record or who have deserted our country and settled in other countries after doing some mischief should be restricted to get entry in our country in the interest of the nation.

Sir, the hon. Prime Minister has strengthened our relations with the US during his recent visit. In the US, we are having a small problem. In the name of social security fund, the US Government is keeping the fund deposited by thousands of workers who are working there for less than ten years. What we need is to have the "Totalisation Pact" and for that we need to be a party to the Treaty which the US is having with 20 other countries and with this Treaty, millions of workers who are overseas Indians or NRIs working the US will be benefited and this huge amount will be sent back to the country.

With these words, I conclude.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2005. Our Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singhji has stated that dual citizenship would be granted to Non-Resident Indians. It would be a commendable step. At the same time, the concern expressed by some hon. Members about the possible misuse of this provision should also be looked into.

We celebrate Non-Resident Indian Day on 09 January. The day of 09 January has its own significance. Gandhiji had returned to India from South Africa on 09 January 1915.

We have been celebrating this day as Non Resident Indian Day for the past three years and it has been proposed to grant dual citizenship to the people who have settled in other countries after 26 January, 1950. We would also have to consider that Non-Resident Indians had left the country and settled abroad in order to improve their financial status. They had talent and knowledge and they earned a name for themselves. On the other hand, there are other countries like Kuwait or other gulf countries from where Indians have been sent to Iraqs. They were kidnapped there and made hostage by the terrorists. The government should have to pay attention towards such problems. We would also have to give consideration to the fact that our neighbouring countries Pakistan and Bangladesh have been left out of the ambit of this Bill. Our Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh ji had said in the Rajya Sabha in 2003 that we would have to think about the people who have migrated from Bangladesh to our country to escape persecution. Many of our brethren migrated to the other side at the time of partition but

they are not given equal treatment there. Special consideration would have to be given to them also. I would only like to say that we have to consider that the steps taken in this direction do not prove to be harmful for us. I believe that India would definitely be benefited because we have not so far utilized the four people potential who have settled abroad. They would make investment here and the country would be benefited.

Many of our brethren have gone to the Gulf countries for employment and if they bring in foreign exchange then it is bound to bring about improvement in their financial condition and the financial condition of the country. I support the Citizenship Amendment Bill presented by the Hon. Minister and conclude my speech.

*[English]*

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I stand here to discuss about the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill of 2005 which provides for the acquisition of citizenship. As the Citizenship Act of 1955 says, it provides for the acquisition of citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution by birth, by descent, by registration, by naturalisation, and by incorporation of territory. It also provides for the termination of, and deprivation of citizenship. We are talking about the Citizenship Act, and the High-Powered Committee on Indian Diaspora had recommended in 2001 for the amendment of the said Act to provide for grant of dual citizenship to persons of Indian origin belonging to certain specified countries. The Central Government accordingly notified the Citizenship (Amendment) Act in 2003 making provision for acquisition of Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) by the Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) of 16 specified countries other than Pakistan and Bangladesh. The Government has also promulgated an Ordinance in June 28 this year amending the Citizenship Act of 1955 by deleting the Schedule 4 of the Act whereby persons of Indian origin will become eligible to be registered as Overseas Citizens of India.

The amendment also reduces the period of stay from two years to one year to be eligible for the grant of Indian citizenship. The Home Ministry will issue a new type of 'U' visa, which is multi-purpose, multi-entry, and life long visa. This will entitle the OCI and holder to visit the country at any time for any length of time and for any purpose. Further, such OCI registered persons have been exempted from reporting to police for any length of stay in the country. These are all the matters which need to be discussed.

[Shri B. Mahtab]

Though such persons have also been granted all rights in economic, financial and educational fields on parity with NRI, they will have no right with respect to acquisition of agricultural or plantation properties. All these are good, no doubt. But why did the Government take the Ordinance way? What was the urgency to promulgate this Ordinance on 28th June, 2005? They could have waited till the Monsoon Session and they could have brought the Bill as they have brought it now. What was the urgency?

Dual citizenship has now been open to all overseas Indians. There is an old rider, which still applies. I would like to draw the attention of this House, through you Sir, to the fact that it is only applicable if the host country allows dual citizenship under their law. Of course, the Government has created an opportunity at home for the people of Indian origin to enable them to relate to their own motherland. They need not invest only in business but they can also invest in the social developmental activities and also in the infrastructure development. In higher education, NRIs can also meaningfully participate but the contributions need not only go to the Government. The provision here says that the contributions can also go to the registered societies and to NGOs too. I do not know whether the Government is aware of its implication.

The Government is only thinking of Pakistan and Bangladesh but there are countries in this world which have also given shelter to persons who are also inimical to India. The pertinent question today is, who will benefit from this expansion of dual citizenship? One may feel elated when one hears that dual citizenship is extended to all overseas Indians but it does not mean very much on the ground. I do not think that it actually benefits anyone immediately. It may happen later on after some years passed by but it will not help anyone immediately or even in 2006. I will come to the reasons thereto. In 2004, the benefit of Overseas Indian Citizenship was made available to the persons of 16 countries, which you have said, which my colleagues have also mentioned, and Shri K.S. Rao has also mentioned about Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Cyprus, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States of America.

This Bill extends to all countries except Bangladesh and Pakistan. But there are still two caveats. Those two caveats are: those who have migrated after January 26,

1950 can become Indian citizen, and the second one is, which is more important, that they will be eligible only if the law of their home country, where they reside, allows them to become dual citizen of this country.

There is no indication even today neither from the hon. Minister nor from the Ministry of External Affairs that there will be a diplomatic effort to persuade other countries to grant dual citizenship. So, who are the potential beneficiaries? Sir, through you, I am putting this direct question to the Government. According to the 2001 Report of the Committee on the Indian Diaspora headed by Mr. L.M. Singhvi, there were 50 countries with more than 10,000 overseas Indians, including the NRIs who are Indian citizens. Out of those 50 countries, 12 of these 16 were covered in the last year's proposal of 2004. They were covered under that. The rest 38 are still to be covered. You have now extended it to all the countries other than our two neighbouring countries. But who is going to benefit? Only one country or so is going to benefit, one is, Spain. Only the people of Indian origin, who are living in Spain, Russia, Labalon and Nizeria today, are going to be benefitted now. Nothing much is going to happen within the near future.

My only question to the Government, through you, Sir, is this. What was the hurry? If they have not made up their mind to extend it to have any diplomatic activity to have dual citizenship in other countries, then what was the hurry to have an Ordinance? I do not find any reason behind this. The Minister will apprise us if he can give us a convincing answer. But as a policy as such, dual citizenship is beneficial. People who are living outside can invest in different sectors. But at the same time the money that will come not only through the Government but also through different registered societies to different NGOs should also be monitored.

With these few words, I support this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would like to finish this item by 4 p.m. So, I request the hon. Members to speak for two to three minutes only. Now Shri Ilyas Azmi, you can take two or three minutes. First of all, you have to go to your seat.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ILYAS AZMI (Shahabad): Sir, I want your leave to speak from here itself. I extend my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I fully support the Citizenship Bill since it is our national requirement and is

in the national interest also. Those Indians who have settled in the foreign countries and are doing their businesses have not only benefited our country but they have also done proud to our country. Therefore, it is necessary to give them deal citizenship which is in our national interest also. Just now our BJP colleague was saying that he had some reservations so far as terrorists were concerned. I want to tell the people having this mindset that the terrorists do not need any visa, passport, citizenship or any other law for that matter since no law could control them so far. When the laws like TADA and POTA could not control them, which other law could control them. Terrorism and terrorists are in no way connected to this and this law is the need of the country. But Bangladesh and Pakistan have been kept out of the purview of this Bill, which has raised certain questions of humanity. As per my knowledge there was an aged person in Pakistan, his daughter was married off to a family in the vicinity of my house. Someone told him that I was in politics, he came to me and started weeping, though he was very happy in Pakistan, a sum of five-ten lakhs was no problem for him but the family in which his daughter was married was poor.

He asked me either I should get the citizenship of India granted to him or the visa for visiting here, since he wanted to die, where he was born. I was not even an MP at that time, so I told him that I could not be of any help to him. Whenever he used to fall ill, he would get a visa and come here. His only desire was that he wanted to die here and once when he came here on a visa, he died here, thus his desire got fulfilled.

I would, therefore, like to urge the Government that in case of the people of Indian origin who are more than 65 years of age and are senior citizens and have settled in Pakistan or Bangladesh and want to die in India, if at all we do not grant them dual citizenship, we can at least grant them long term visa keeping in view their this desire, since it's a matter concerning emotional aspect of a human being.

Sir, while concluding my speech, I support this bill.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri C.K. Chandrappan.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): Sir, I support this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please go to your seat.

*[English]*

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: I am on my seat. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I was told that you were not on your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Recently, I have changed it.

Sir, this Bill actually is to fulfil the Declaration made by our Prime Minister that instead of giving citizenship to Indians living abroad in 16 countries,—he promised—Overseas Citizenship of India will be made available to people of Indian origin in all countries except Pakistan and Bangladesh. This was a very correct decision. If you look at it, there is a background. You may remember that in Indian freedom struggle, Sikhs living in Canada played a very historic role in the formation of Gadar Party; in the sending of Kamagata Maru. All these are part of our history. Not only we in India fought for our freedom but Indians who lived abroad—I am just advancing to Indians who lived in England, France, Mexico, Japan, Germany, Canada and South Africa—also fought like us for Independence. In a way, we can say that Mahatma Gandhi was a citizen of India who lived abroad for the best part of his life. I can remember people like Shri M.N. Roy, Madam Cama, and even for that matter Shri V.K. Krishana Menon; he did his fight for Independence not in Kerala or in India but in London. So, in the freedom struggle, they had contributed much.

Sir, if we recognise that, that has a great meaning. Some people mentioned China in a different context. I must say that the Chinese are treating the Overseas Chinese in a very respectful and careful manner. Everybody admits that China gets an immense financial support from overseas Chinese. We are also getting it, and we can also do that. We can make use of it in a big way. We are giving recognition to those Indians who are living abroad that we are prepared to treat them as Indian citizens. So, I support the Bill from that angle.

I think, there is need for a change in the Representation of People Act also to meet another

[Shri C.K. Chandrappan]

situation. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs might be knowing that from Kerala millions of people are living abroad, especially in the Gulf countries and their contribution is so big that it has been admitted that our foreign exchange difficulties are in a way met by these people who are working abroad through their contribution to our exchequer. So, considering that, are we giving them any benefit for them?

The Keralites who are living in the Gulf countries have a very simple demand. There was a meeting recently in Tiruvananthapuram of representatives of all people from various Gulf countries, with the support of the Government of Kerala. They wanted that they should be given opportunity to vote. They are not citizens of other countries. They are Indian citizens. They had gone in search of jobs and are living abroad. They are regularly visiting our country and contributing greatly to our economy. So, their demand is that first of all their names should be included in the voters' list. According to the Representation of People Act, there is a lacuna. Only those who ordinarily live in India could be included in the voters' list. They are not ordinarily living in India. They are ordinarily living outside India but greatly contributing to India. So, an amendment should be brought in such a way that these people who are contributing much to the economy and the society as a whole but working abroad and retaining their Indian citizenship should be provided opportunity to be in the voters' list and to vote when they are here at the time of elections. I think, it is very necessary that we should make that amendment keeping such a consideration in mind. I look at this Bill as a step forward and hope that the hon. Minister would consider this proposal regarding the amendment of the Representation of People Act.

There are people largely from Kerala working in the Gulf countries. The Indian Embassy has very little arrangement to take care of their needs. Some of our people from Saudi Arabia have written to me stating that there is going to be an Indian Festival but the Indian Embassy is not giving due consideration to the Malayali population there. There is the biggest Indian population there but they are not part of the Indian festival. It is a very strange discrimination done by the bureaucracy which goes against the interests of the country.

As you know, there are many Indians languishing in the jails of Pakistan. Recently, I got a complaint from Kerala. Kerala is quite far away from Pakistan but

fishermen who go to fish do not know the international water borders and in the course of fishing they might have violated the borders. They have been put behind the bar but there is no serious attempt made by the Embassy or Government of India to help them so that they could come back. So, I request that the Government should take serious interest in dealing with this problem at the diplomatic level. Recently, when the Communist leaders visited Pakistan and met the Pakistan President, they took up this issue and he said he would sympathetically consider this matter but he also said that this should be taken up by the Government. So, the Government of India should take up seriously this problem of Indians languishing in jails in Pakistan so that they could be brought back as soon as possible.

With these words and with the hope that the Government would respond to these points, I support this Bill.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I express my gratitude to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on such an important Bill. I appreciate and support this Bill. This was a much needed Bill. I express my gratitude to the Hon. Minister also and at the same time, I am also grateful to the Hon. Prime Minister for bringing in this Bill in the House in keeping with his announcement. All the parties have supported this Bill. In the present millennium, dual citizenship to the NRIs was much needed and this Bill will certainly benefit the people of the Indian origin. But it's a matter of concern that several countries have not been included in the list. A large number of people of the Indian origin reside in Surinam, Mauritius, Fiji and Gulf countries but I do not know the reason why these countries have not found a place in the list. Besides, there are several other countries like Malaysia, Singapore and Sri Lanka, where the people of Indian origin reside. If we talk about the Gulf countries, 90 per cent poor Indian workers are doing petty jobs there like laundering etc. and skilled and unskilled labourers work there. But it was unfortunate that they were deprived of the facilities which the NRIs should get. But they stand benefited a lot through this Bill and Indian economy will get a boost through their remittances, since they constitute a large number. They earn their livelihood daily through their hard work. If the poor people and labour class of the Indian origin wanted admission for their wards in the engineering, medical or other courses, they were deprived

of that benefit because they were treated as NRIs. On the other hand if the doctors, engineers and the persons occupying higher posts are treated as NRIs, they get their wards admitted by paying a handsome amount. But the poor, the labourers and contract labourers of the Indian origin who go abroad for two-three years and return India thereafter were not getting this benefit. I would therefore like to request the hon. Minister to formulate a separate plan or make provisions in the law for the labourers and the poor who reside in the gulf countries or in other countries so that despite being the NRIs, they get the benefit at an affordable price.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the fact that we are having competition today. We are not a developed country but a developing country. There is completion at every level, but in spite of that we are not able to reach the standard of the developed countries. But, through this Bill the people of Indian origin will invest their money in India on a large scale so that the Indian economy is strengthened. They will get dual citizenship. One thing has come to my mind about which I would like to know from the hon. Minister. There are many countries where we do not know what the provisions are regarding the facilities that will be provided to the NRI's through this Bill on dual citizenship. We do not know the provisions under the law of the countries like America, Canada and Australia and whether they will be able to provide this facility or not regarding the benefits that we will provide to the people of Indian origin. We are issuing passports. Whether they will be able to issue passports or not, is also a matter of concern. I urge upon the hon. Minister to elaborate on it while giving his reply. I am not sure whether the people of Indian origin will be able to get its benefit or no. Whether they will be able to ensure standards of dual citizenship there or not and whether these standards exist there already or not. The hon. Minister should throw light on it while giving his reply. If this provision does not exist there, then the Foreign Ministry will have to intervene and sort it out in a diplomatic manner so that the people of Indian origin get this facility in other countries also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, people are getting attracted towards or leader Dr. Lohia. He had said that there is no need of a passport. His philosophy was that the human race of the whole world is one and there should be no system of passport. I know that there are many difficulties in that. I do not want to take the matter towards his philosophy but today when the world is opening up and

there are talks of unification, then I feel how realistic was Dr. Lohia's philosophy. We should definitely think over it today and passport system should be abolished. This will result in increased, goodwill and friendly relations and all the countries will become developed and developing when people will visit other countries.

In the end, I am grateful to the hon. Minister, Prime Minister and UPA Government for bringing this Bill. It is their commitment that they do what they say. Work has been done to achieve what we had promised in the Common Minimum Programme. There is no different in our word and deed. In the end, I would like to say that his attention has not been drawn towards the people living in the Gulf. Besides, there are many small countries like Suriname, Fiji, Mauritius of Malaysia etc. where people of Indian origin live in large numbers. I urge that he should pay attention to them and especially towards the Gulf countries from where we make a lot of money.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, take your seat.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I request that the hon. Minister should pay attention to the people living in the Gulf.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have said this thing three times.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I hope that the hon. Minister will pay special attention towards them and will throw some light on it in his reply.

*[English]*

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU (Rajapur): Sir, this Bill which is introduced by the hon. Minister is a long overdue legislative backlog for which the Government has now time to clear, after a very-very long-standing demand of the overseas Indians over a period of last several decades. In fact, when we are welcoming this Bill, as I should be, we must also consider it from this point of view that when the people were demanding that there should be a dual citizenship which should be offered to the persons of Indian origin now settled elsewhere and holding other country's citizenship, whether that demand is really met by this legislation or not is a very important issue.

Sir, so many Prime Ministers at different times had announced, including our present Prime Minister, that now

[Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu]

we are going to offer dual citizenship to them. It is a sorry commentary that despite such pronouncements at the highest level of successive Prime Ministers of different political parties, we could not bring about a comprehensive legislation till today. Therefore, the demand of various people is something which is really important. We should know why they were demanding it. There are various reasons for why we should offer dual citizenship to the people of Indian origin. One is the emotional reason. If somebody feels attached to his motherland, obviously he has a right to be here and we should really recognise it. So many other countries are giving dual citizenship. Therefore, this should have been done. But from our own perspective, there is also an economic reason for it. China gets \$ 55 billion of foreign direct investment. Last year, they got more than \$ 55 billion of FDI. India has not got even 10 per cent of that as foreign direct investment. About 85 per cent of the foreign direct investment that comes to China comes from persons of Chinese origin, that is, those who are now settled in Taiwan, those who could be in Hong Kong, United States of America, Canada or other parts of the world. The shows that a person, wherever he is settled and whatever citizenship he is holding, does not forget his motherland. India is struggling to get foreign direct investment for a long time and we are not able to make progress.

In fact, we really analysed who we are not able to do that. The fundamental reason is that the emotional bondage motivates people to make investment of their life long earnings into other foreign country. They will make that only when they feel very comfortable with that country. Therefore, the persons of Indian origin would certainly be happy and looking forward to make investments.

With that background, when we are making this amendment, I am sure that the Government will take all the precautions on two counts. First of all, as I said, when we are making this law, there is a huge time gap between the announcement and the legislation brought forward now. We should try to make rules very soon. Otherwise, it will so happen that a law is passed by Parliament, but rules cannot be framed for a long time and therefore, it will not be operationalised. Secondly, rules should be made in such a way which will not subvert the very intention for which this law is passed. It should not happen that for seeking citizenship and getting registered, these people will have to go through such a rigorous process that nobody will be able to really acquire citizenship. That is also an important issue we should keep in mind.

There are some Members who have mentioned whether we should give even the right to vote to such citizens or not. It is a matter of serious consideration. We should really do that because there are many people who live in India out of which about 55 per cent people vote and 45 per cent of them never vote. So, is it not really required that if somebody is really interested in voting, we should not deprive him of voting only because he is not a resident of this country? Therefore, this also is a point we should take into consideration.

Now, I come to the general point which my friend from Orissa, Shri B. Mahtab has made. Whenever we bring about an Ordinance, we should be extremely careful because an Ordinance should be the last resort. When the Parliament Session was about to be convened, the Ordinance was issued, probably about one week before that, just to make sure that the deadline is not reached. I think, in future, we should try to make sure that a thinking cap of coming out with a legislation should be worn not during inter-Session period, but during Session period. I have been seeing that in this Session, we have not been able to bring more legislations to Parliament. Probably, we could have done that and therefore, an Ordinance should be the last resort.

With respect to rights which are now being conferred upon persons of Indians origin by way of their acquiring citizenship under the provisions of this Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2005, I would like to know whether they will enjoy all the rights at par with citizens of India who acquire citizenship naturally or there will be any difference between the two. I hope, the Minister will clarify it.

SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOME (Nominated); Sir, I rise to support the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2005 brought to replace the Citizenship (Amendment) Ordinance, 2005. This piece of legislation is extremely important and much awaited, particularly for the young people who live overseas.

I have had the privilege of interacting with several people, particularly, the younger generation, and they have mentioned several times that they had no desire not to be in India, but it so happened that they were born to parents who have acquired foreign citizenship. It is this linking to their mother-land, and this urge to relate to the aspirations of this nation, which will bear fruit consequent to the bonding that will now emerge.

This Bill also opens up opportunities that enable people to participate in the process of nation building, particularly, in the context that we have to address the global community today. Today, we are living in a world that is far more complex than that was during the time of our parents or our grandparents. It is this complexity that requires new types of legislation, and new platforms of opportunities. It would enable people across the platforms to participate in the process, which this nation rightly requires and desires. Therefore, I think that this platform of providing dual citizenship is both progressive and enabling. It is a document that will help the process of addressing the complexities of this world. As a result of the formation of this platform, the people will have greater flexibility, and they will address the diversity that the world provides with greater participative plurality. This is the crux of the opportunities, which the world requires us to address, as a nation.

I would like to mention that this Bill also, in a certain manner, blurs the divide that seemingly sometimes addresses what is *swadeshi* and what is *videshi*. I do think that with the dual mechanism we are now ready to build into the nation as a whole a concept of oneness, a concept of togetherness, a concept that we as one people—whether we live in India or we live overseas—can address the challenges, which the world has for us. This cuts across various political understandings.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with these words, I would like to endorse and commend that this Bill be adopted by the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a lot has already been said about this Bill. The contribution of NRIs is worth mentioning. They still have affection with their motherland. In this regard I would like to cite an example of village Kharudi of my Lo Sabha constituency. That village has been adopted by NRIs and they have provided sewerage and electricity there. I am very happy to inform the House that our hon'ble President has also visited that village. With this we can understand to what extent NRIs are contributing in the development of our villages and cities.

Sir, if you go to any village in Punjab you will find that a large gate has been constructed on the outskirts of the village and names of forefathers of the villagers are inscribed on that gate and that gate is a thing of

attraction of that village but there is a problem and I think the government should pay attention to that. The people who migrated to other countries way back and have grown quite old still have a lot of love for their native land but as the generation gap is widening that love and affection with the native land is also diminishing. Earlier NRI's coming to their native place from abroad used to buy some land.

15.55 hrs.

[SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE Patil *in the Chair*]

The person who was possessing one acre (Keela) of land used to add one more acre of land on his return from abroad every time but now the trend has reversed and instead of buying land here NRIs are selling away their land. The obvious reason of this is the generation gap. The love and affection towards village and the country is diminishing. I would like to say one thing more about the people who migrated to foreign countries. I would like to cite an example of Ujjwal Dosanjh who is the Health Minister of Canada. When he came on a visit to Punjab, he went to different hospitals in the state and he was pained to see the condition of hospitals here and found that there was a big difference in the facilities available in the hospitals of Punjab from where he had migrated and in the hospitals of Canada of which he is the Health minister and he contributed a lot later on. During the course of his visit he had promised that he would try to improve the condition of these hospital.

Hon'ble Home Minister, Sir, there is a problem mainly being created by NRIs from Punjab and that problem is that NRIs coming to Punjab to marry local girls happen to be already married in the country where they are residing at present. They happen to be already married twice or thrice. The people in Punjab want to send their children abroad as early as possible without any verification because they do not have the source for verification and as such they can not ascertain the marital status of their would be bride room in the country where he is residing at present. They marry here and stay for 15 to 20 days and leave for the country with lots of dowry. There are thousands of such unfortunate girls in Punjab at present. I would like to cite the example of two districts, Hoshiarpur which is my home district and Jalandhar. In these two districts there are thousands of girls whose status is neither of a married woman nor of a widow nor even of a divorce. The only reason of this situation is that the persons with whom these girls got



[Shri Avinash Rai Khanna]

married have left abroad after marriage. I want that whenever the government frames rules in this regard there must be a provision in the Bill to ascertain the marital status of the NRIs who intend to marry an Indian girl in the country of his domicile.

I want to draw your attention towards one more issue that an association of NRIs has been formed in Punjab which works for the solution of the problems of the NRIs. ...*(Interruptions)* I am concluding.

If any measure is taken all over the country for the solution of these problems, I think it will be a great assistance for them on our part. Shri Tripathiji has rightly said that national security should be taken into account while adopting his Bill.

*(English)*

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are talking about January 26, 1950, 'the crucial date before and after'. That means, people from places like Surinam, Fiji, Mauritius, South Africa and other parts of Africa, or South America will not benefit by this amendment that has been brought today. The question that arises in a sensible India's mind is, who needs, or who benefits from this amendment?

Everybody cutting across the party barriers has associated and supported this Bill. But, I have one point to mention here though I may sound out of place. My point is, who are these NRIs? When did they leave the country? They benefited from the social structure of this country. The society of India spent money for their upbringing, for their education. Then, when they came to the right age, they deserted their homeland. They ran away from this country for personal benefits.

If you ask for the citizenship of a country like the USA, they make you take a vow that you are willing to take up arms against the country of your birth. This is a mandatory law in the United States of America. Today we all forget that these are people who deserted their homeland, who deserted their motherland just because they wanted pecuniary or economic benefit for themselves or for their close, limited, families.

16.00 hrs.

Like monogamy for wife; we must have monogamy for the nation also. One cannot say that I will have multi-

country nationality or multi-country allegiance. You have to love one country and that country has to be the country of your birth. These people left the country of their birth for their own benefits. If they had emotional bondage or attachment to their motherland, would they have deserted their country the way they did. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN:

Shri Nikhil Kumar.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: We always compare NRIs of Indian origin with those of China. But the Chinese, it is common knowledge, that wherever they go, they retain their nationality; their love for their country. They retain the connections, the bond with their country. So, you cannot compare People of Indian Origin (PIO) with the Chinese, who are living abroad.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Therefore, let us accept that these People of Indian Origin want to come back to this country because now they think that India is prospering. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing more will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)\**

*(Translation)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time prescribed for this was the 4 o' clock, that time is over now.

...*(Interruptions)*

*(English)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time is over. You cannot go on like that. Kindly sit down. You have given two minutes. You have taken five to six minutes.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly cooperate. It is a very important matter. Everything is important in this House. Nothing is less important. Nothing is recorded.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the time is 4 o' clock. We have to take up the discussion on price rise. Mr. Minister, what do you want to say? There is a suggestion to

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\*Not recorded.

extend the time by 10 or 15 minutes. I do not know as to how much time the Minister is going to take. Mr. Minister, how much time do you require?

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Sir, it will take only five-ten minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, we would complete this Bill within 15 minutes. Then, we can go for the discussion on price rise under Rule 193. Already it is mentioned in the Bulletin also that 4 o' clock we take up this discussion.

Now, I would request Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan to be brief and precise. After him, Shri Nikhil Kumar. Only two minutes for each hon. Member.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time has been extended by 15 minutes.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Sir, you are so fast.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not very fast. You have been given two minutes but you have been allowed to speak for six minutes.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excuse me, every Bill has a time limit. Business Advisory Committee decides the time. As per the time allotted to a particular business, we allot the time for each party, depending upon its strength.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: I am not talking about that. *...(Interruptions)* This is a serious discussion. More time should be given. Let us not rush it. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: But the House should agree for that. Views of the House is very important than our views. Kindly cooperate.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What can I do? It is decided by the House. Please do not have this sort of dialogue with

the Chair. Individually, this is not a good communication also.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): When I starts, please do not interrupt. I have to say many things.

Sir, I support the Bill. But I disagree with the way it is implemented. Here is a case wherein citizenship of the country is being conferred by an Ordinance. It is very undemocratic and unfair. Ordinance is meant for urgent matters, not for conferring citizenship. The hon. Prime Minister made an announcement. I would simply like to ask the hon. Prime Minister this. Yesterday, he made an announcement at the Red Fort. Is he going to implement this by an Ordinance? Many announcements were made by the hon. Prime Minister. But the same will not be implemented by Ordinance. Conferring citizenship is a matter pending for long. What was the difficulty in bringing, in the normal course, a Bill before the House? Why should there be a Bill to replace the Ordinance? This is not fair. It is, if I may say so, very unfortunate in so far as our parliamentary procedure is concerned. Why should you by-pass the Legislature when there is ample time? Conferring citizenship is not a new thing, is not an urgent matter. It could have been done in the proper way, in the normal way. But, that was not done. Why? I do not understand it. It could have been done. Now, it becomes a committed legislation. I cannot suggest any amendment to it because it has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha. We will have to put our seal over it. Nothing more can be done. Why should the Members of Parliament become spectators committed in legislative process? I can understand if there is an emergency. The Farmers of the Constitution never contemplated such a procedure. You cannot impose a fine on the people if they are saying that it is a wrong on the Constitution, that too for conferring a citizenship right. It is very unfortunate. Now, the Executive can go to any extent. That is evident from this Ordinance.

I will suggest one or two instances. In my State of Kerala, there are hundreds of Indian origin people. From the erstwhile Malabar district like, Cannanore, Kozhikode and Alappuzha, hundreds of people were in Pakistan at the time of partition. They were in Pakistan for business reasons. They were stranded there. They could not return to India. Naturally, they became citizens of Pakistan. Their mothers, sons and daughters are in Kozhikode. Those

[Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan]

people will not get the Indian citizenship. I could have mentioned this, if there was no Ordinance and given an amendment. Now there is an old Muslim from Karachi who came to Calicut to meet his own wife and sons. He was arrested and taken back for the simple reason that he happened to be a citizen of Pakistan. He is an Indian origin person. It was not his fault. It was for business reasons that he got stranded there and could not return to India with all his wealth. Naturally, he became the citizen of Pakistan not of his choice but due to domicile. That poor old man who is now in India in Calicut cannot stay with his wife and children because he happens to have a Pakistani citizenship and the proviso to this dual citizenship is against him. What could be done? He is a cent per cent Indian. He is true to India. His wife is here; grand children are here. The visa would not be extended to him. This is one situation. This could have been prevented. I would suggest that Indian origin people who were bona fide citizens at the time of partition, must be allowed to register their names as NRI citizens, as per section 7A of this Bill. They also must be allowed, even though there is a total prohibition, branded prohibition as regards citizenship of Pakistani and Bangladesh. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: They are prohibited from acquiring Indian citizenship. This aspect could have been prevented.

Now, what about the poor men who are now in jails there? They are real Indians; they are as good Indians as we are. But they could not get the Indian citizenship because of this proviso.

Therefore, there must be possible. ...*(Interruptions)*  
This is not possible. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, he has another point.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Now, I am coming to another point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a senior Member. The time is very short. Please conclude now.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Mr. Chairman, please excuse me. I am concluding.

There is another discrimination. Lakhs and lakhs of Indian citizens are working in the Gulf countries. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): Sir, he is raising relevant points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Who is raising irrelevant points? Everybody is raising relevant points.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Radhakrishnan, you kindly conclude within a minute. Otherwise, I would call the hon. Minister to reply.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, lakhs and lakhs of Indian citizens are working in the Gulf countries. But they could not vote in India. The citizenship includes right to vote and get elected. But that fundamental rights is denied to lakhs of people who have gone to the Gulf countries. They have gone to the Gulf countries not to their fault but because our country cannot provide them employment. They are earning lakhs and lakhs to rupees of foreign exchange.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a very good suggestion.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: But those people are denied their right to vote in the elections, if they happen to be in India at the time of elections.

Therefore, my humble submission is that if no amendment can be made in this Bill, at least, the hon. Minister should take an initiative in getting the People's Representation Act amended. The People's Representation Act should be amended in such a way that the names of the workers, employees who have gone to the Gulf countries, are retained in the Electoral List where they had last resided. Their names should be retained.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, conclude. You have already taken more than seven minutes.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to take immediate steps to see that the Gulf Malayalees and the Gulf returnees get the right to vote in the elections in India. It is a fundamental right. If this is not done, it would be discriminatory to those Indians working in the Gulf countries.

With these few words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before calling the hon. Minister to reply, Mr. Nikhil Kumar I am giving you two minutes. So, you have to be very brief.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you had been the first speaker, you would have got more time.

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR (Aurangabad, Bihar): Sir, this Amendment to the Bill is very important because it enables the persons of Indian origin to not only establish legally an emotional link with countries of their origin but also physically contact with the countries of their origin. Therefore, I support this Bill.

I have just three points to raise because the time is very short. The first point is this. I have gone through the draft of the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill. In clause 7A, there is a reference, which I quote "register as an overseas citizen of India—" Now, this phrase "overseas citizen of India" is something that we have not come across earlier. Unless there is special legal implication of this term, why should it not have been replaced by the term "non-resident Indians", which every one of us knows? Unless there is something important, and which I suppose, the hon. Minister would like to clarify.

The second point is that in the original law, when we extended this benefit to the overseas citizens of India, only 16 countries had been included. I compliment the Government for including the scope of the countries. In fact, the Indian Diaspora is not confined to only 16 countries, viz., the United States, the United Kingdom etc. It is spread to even Malaysia and South Africa, especially South Africa. I am surprised why South Africa was not included the first time around.

It is a good thing that it is included; and I compliment the Government for that.

The third point is in Section 7(a). There is a reference to 'conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed'. As far as my first reading of this draft Bill goes, it shows that there is just one condition, that is, the person should have some kind of a link with India—either he himself or his descent. But if there are going to be certain other conditions that are to be imposed, they must be imposed with great care and after very great thought. If that is done, then I would venture to submit that we could even consider extending this facility to those who were in India

as citizen of India, before 26th January, 1950. If, in that process, we include people from Pakistan and Bangladesh, it will not be of very great difference. In fact, it will be a very good move for us, because the number of people who are in Pakistan and who wish to visit India, but are held up for want of enabling visas is very large.

I also remember that some time back, there was a reference from the Members of Kerala that there were a very large number people of Indian origin belonging to Kerala wanting to come to India, but were denied visas and that they had also applied for Indian citizenship. Had people of that category been given the benefit of dual nationality, then this type of a problem would not have arisen. So, I wish to bring this to the notice of the hon. Minister, and I hope that it will be taken care of. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a good suggestion!

Now, the hon. Minister may reply.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad to note that the entire House has supported this Bill. However, some hon'ble Members have raised some questions and apprehensions and I would like to dispel their doubts. I would begin with apprehensions expressed by Shri Radhakrishnanji. Radhakrishnanji said that some Muslim families of Kerala were unable to migrate to India at the time of partition. Now, it would be impossible for them to meet their family members. But the truth is that the people, who migrated to Pakistan and Bangladesh, had done it out of their own will. Therefore, Pakistan and Bangladesh have been kept out of the facility provided in this Bill. Incidentally, there might be instances where 100, 200, 400 or 500 families wanted to migrate to India, but due to some reasons could not do so and they are facing these kinds of troubles. I respect the view of Shri Radhakrishnan, but it is a separate issue. It can be considered separately, and we will see if a way out can be evolved. Radhakrishnan ji, is a legal leminory so far on the voting rights of Malyalli people residing in Gulf countries are concerned. He is a senior Members. I would like to tell him that the people's Representation Act falls within the domain of the Ministry of Law. It has nothing to do with this Bill. If hon'ble Radhakrishnan ji likes he can contact

[Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal]

the Ministry of Law. If a way out is evolved, it can be discussed. Hon'ble Chandramani Tripathi ji has raised the issue of internal security and other hon'ble Members too have expressed concern about internal security. I would like to make them clear that a strong arrangement has been made in this regard, that any person, who is not eligible for this facility, will not be provided this facility. I would like to assure the entire House that the persons against whom criminal cases have been filed will not be provided this facility. This facility would be extended after obtaining all information in this regard. I appreciate Shri Rao ji for expressing such useful views. Rao Saheb is more farsighted than the Government. By his suggestion our people would get more benefits in future. We will get more help in completing big projects of our country, like power projects or inter-linking of rivers project. With his far sight he has informed us about the benefits of this Bill.

Hon'ble Seel Saheb has proposed to honour those Non-Resident Indians who want to invest in the country. Though he has talked about Bharat Ratna award in this regard, but I do not think that it would be appropriate, but they should be encouraged and nobody can deny this. If a prize as a token of encouragement is introduced; there is no harm in it. It will be done as the hon'ble Members of the House decide.

Many hon'ble Members have raised the question as to why Ordinance was issued. Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is nothing new in it. It has come into force two years ago. The Government brought Ordinance only because the Government wants to enforce it in other countries also instead of only 16 countries of the world. We have not made any change or amendment in it; we are not including anything new in it but while implementing it in the entire world it has to be kept in view that it is against the dignity of our country if any such legislation enacted in our country is not acceptable to the other country. We were collating the information regarding those countries, which may accept the proposal of this kind of dual citizenship. At present, we have included only those countries in the list. It does not mean, that we do not want to include those countries, which are not in the list, but so far we have not received information about these countries, as has been said about Malaysia and Singapore, that they are having such provisions, we will include their names in this list.

Azmi ji complained why Pakistan and Bangladesh were excluded for the list. I have given the explanation. People migrated to these two countries at their own sweet will. Hence, there is no justification in including them. The people willing to spend their twilight years in this country should be given long term visas. Any one in this country would appreciate his sentiments and I also appreciate these sentiments that there are people who would want to breathe their last in this country. Basically, this has prompted him to moot the proposal but it has nothing to do with this Bill. His sentiments deserve to be appreciated but we do not agree with it in principle. I anticipate that in future a time may come when we will be able to make this kind of provision even for people of Bangladesh and Pakistan so that the interested persons may be able to acquire dual-citizenship. However, nobody knows what term the events would take and what kind of policies would be framed in future. If it happens, it will be the happiest day in our lives. Hon'ble Shailendra ji has whole heartedly supported it. I have already informed him that the Gulf countries from which information to this effect has not been received that such a provision exists there or not have not been included in this list. As soon as we receive this information we will include those Gulf countries also. Hon. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav ji raised a question in regard to the workers over there.  
...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: The people who are working in Gulf countries, are not given citizenship rights. The Indians who are away from this country, will not get citizenship rights in the countries where they work. I would like to request that they must be allowed to vote when they happen to be in India at the time of elections.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, if you address the Chair, this dialogue will automatically reduce.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): The issue is of Indian citizens and millions of them are working in Gulf countries. Those Indians citizens should be given the voting right in India. That requires an amendment to Representation of the People Act.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: The Government of India does not have any objections to it. In case any citizen of India who has gone abroad for work does not

have the right to vote over there then he can apply for exercising his franchise in the country. They should get the right to vote in the country. They can get this right; there is no problem in it.

[English]

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: They cannot be included in the voting list. If they reside in India ordinarily, they can be included in it.

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: They can get the right to vote under Representation of People Act. If their names have been deleted from the voters list then they may apply and the State Governments can take a decision at their own level. It is the duty of the State Governments to prepare the voters list. If the name has been deleted from the voters list then the Election Commission together with the State Government can incorporate names in the voters list.

[English]

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): Sir, unless the Representation of People Act is amended, it cannot be done. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Sir, I would only submit that this has nothing to do with this Act. The Representation of People Act falls under the purview of the Ministry of Law; it has nothing to do with this Act. If he has any grievance he can directly approach the Ministry of Law. I will convey his opinion to the Ministry of Law.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alright, please conclude.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Sir, this Act has nothing to do with it at all. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Sir, during my speech I had drawn the attention of the Hon'ble Minister towards three important issues.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Sir, a large number of contractual labourers are working in the Gulf countries.

There are about fifty lakh contractual labourers in those countries who are also being treated like other NRI's. Suppose they have to get some benefit like nomination of their children or any other benefit but they are not getting such benefits because they are poor labourers and they cannot afford to pay for it. If they want to get their wards admitted in a medical college, they have to dole out a huge amount on account of their being non-resident Indians. One can understand if it is a case of doctors and engineers but I want to know whether the Government is going to do anything for the benefit of the people who go to these countries as contractual labourers for two-three years? Sir, those people are feeding our country and contributing to the growth of our economy and the maximum number of such contractual labourers belong to our country. Therefore, I request the hon'ble Minister to elaborate on this in his reply as to what the Government is going to do in this regard?

SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL (Hapur): You please ask the direct question.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Have you become a Minister?

SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL: I am going to become a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: May God bless you. Sir, I have drawn the attention towards this but still reply has not come.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be replied to. The Minister should get an opportunity to reply.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Sir, I am not a senior member like you. If you will disturb like this how I can speak? Still I am learning.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not prolong your point.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Sir, my second question is that we have enacted a law pertaining to dual citizenship but there are several countries which will not comply with this law. What is our policy in this regard.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Sir, I have already said that only the countries where such provision is existing will be included in this list. How can the countries where this provision does not exist be included in this list? If such countries effect amendments to implement

[Shri Shripakash Jaiswal]

such provision in near future, we will certainly include such countries in this list. ...*(Interruptions)* About labour I have already made it clear that those who are not the citizens of such countries and are our citizens and they want to have any facility which is available to our own citizens, they can get all of them. ...*(Interruptions)* Despite all this if they do not get these facilities, its reason may be that do not have time and cannot stay and wait for long to get these facilities and neither apply nor make efforts to get these facilities. This could be the only reason. No law debars them from any right. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is half past four now. Time upto four o' clock was fixed for it.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Sir, there is no such law in our country.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may please address the Chair now.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: I have made every thing clear, be it labour class or other grade people, the person who has not taken citizenship of any other country will be entitled to all the rights available to any Indian citizen. Despite all this, if one is not getting this facility it is due to one's approach. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like make clear one thing that so far as labourers abroad or NRIs are concerned, the Ministry of Overseas India Affairs is there to look into their problems. If you have any problem, we will bring that problem to the notice of that Ministry and if that problem is worth solving, the Ministry will solve it. Therefore, I request you to kindly pass this Bill.

*[English]*

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): I have a clarification to seek from the hon. Minister, which I mentioned while participating in the discussions on this Bill. Already two years has passed. Now, we are in 2005. The question that I would like to ask is this. What diplomatic efforts are being carried out to have more number of countries which have dual citizenship, with this amendment? Other than Spain; Russia, Nigeria and Lebanon are there. These are the four countries which are coming up.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: We are collecting information from all the countries of the world. The countries, where such provision exists, will be included in this list. No country can be compelled to make such provision by effecting an amendment.

SHRI ILYAS AZMI (Shahabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as the Gulf countries are concerned, more than 50 lakh people belonging to our country reside there but the issue of granting citizenship is so ticklish that hardly 50-100 people would have got citizenship. This law is for those who have acquired the citizenship of other countries, but so far as the question of removing their names from the voter list is concerned, it is an internal issue of that country. ...*(Interruptions)* A large number of people from Kerala and Eastern Uttar Pradesh reside there. But there is no such problem in eastern Uttar Pradesh, it may be in Kerala.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: NRI status may be granted to the people who are working as labourers in Gulf countries. ...*(Interruptions)* The people who have the permit to work.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already replied to it.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: I have already touched this point.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Mover of the Statutory Resolution, Shri Santosh Gangwar, is not present here. Therefore, I put the Resolution to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House disapproves of the Citizenship (Amendment) Ordinance, 2005 (No. 2 of 2005) promulgated by the President on 28 June, 2005."

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That a Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The Motion was adopted.*

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MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 6 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: I beg to move.

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

16.34 hrs.

## DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

### Rise in prices of essential commodities including hike in Petroleum Prices

*[Translation]*

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Hoshairpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today I rise to speak on an issue which is related to everybody myself, yourself, agricultural labourers as well as labourers working on the roads. Before elaborating on my point I would like to narrate a small story before the House. The intention of the Government is to maintain its impact over people and products. Once in a certain village a child was selling orange juice in an orange orchard. He used to pluck an orange, put it in a juicer and sell the juice. Once the king was passing by who thought to taste his juice. He told the child to give him a glass of juice. The child plucked an orange, put it in the juicer and gave him a glass of juice. Thus the child sold many glasses of juice. While taking juice the king was thinking that this child is earning so much money and if taxes were imposed on

him fund can be collected for the Government coffers. The juice was very tasty. The king ordered for one more glass of juice. The child repeated the same process, plucked an orange, put it in the juicer but the glass did not get full. After that he plucked the second orange, put it in the juicer but the glass did not get full. He plucked the third orange and only after that the glass of juice was filled and then he gave that to the king. The process raised a question in the mind of the king that in the first instance the glass got filled with the juice after extracting only one orange but second time it took three oranges to fill the glass; what is the reason for it? The king asked the child to explain this. The child replied innocently, "it appears to me that the intention of the king has changed. When the intention of the king changes and he has his eyes on the pocket of the people and increases tax, the people cannot remain happy."

Sir, what is poverty? Some people are deprived of access to even drinking water in the area which I represent. I have myself witnessed the following incident. A child comes home from school and tell his mother, "Ma, my friend was eating butter with his chapatti but I did not have any butter. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Gangwar ji, please pay attention. A Member of your party is speaking. He is feeling bad, we don't have any objection.

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Now his mother became worried as she was finding it difficult to feed him chapatti's let alone butter. The whole night she devised ways to fulfil her son's wishes without spending money. Finally an idea came to her mind. She weaved cottonwool in the shape of butter and put it in her son's plate and told him that the butter the rich people eat is wet but we are poor so we eat dry butter. This is the height of poverty in our country.

Sir, these days people are not able to feed themselves. There are many people who eat a square meal a day, others eat two square meals a day and get others are not able to fetch a single meal in a day. Long time back I had visited a town where people traditionally ate on 'Pattals'. Shopkeepers also served food on 'Pattals'. There were children competing amongst themselves to get hold of used *pattals* to scavenge food. They did not ask us to buy anything for them. They just wanted the leftovers. Poverty and price rise leave their ill-effects on people across the board. In fact no aspect of their lives remains unaffected by it.



[Shri Avinash Rai Khanna]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have plenty of lectures on starvation but mere lectures do not provide solution to it. Some practical steps are needed to be taken in this regard. There is need to ensure that at least the minimum needs of each and every person in the country are fulfilled. I have seen in Adivasi belts that three women share one Saree amongst them. If any visitor comes to their house only the woman who is wearing the saree at that time comes out and the others stay inside because they have nothing to cover themselves. We should think of ways to provide food, clothing and shelter to every citizen of India. When our country attained independence the then Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said that India would be freed from poverty. Now 58 years have elapsed since independence but there has been no reduction in the state of poverty. In fact poverty has increased and the number of the poor has increased. Subsequently, Smt. Indira Gandhi had raised the slogan, 'Garibi Hatao'. The Congress came to power riding on the crest-wave of this slogan. Yet there was no decrease in poverty. Congress has given yet another slogan in the last general elections. "Congress Ka Hath, Aam Admi Ke Sath." I want to ask whether the Congress has joined hands with the common man or it is actually putting the squeeze on the common man. The increase in the rates of petrol and diesel has put an unbearable burden on the general public. I have glanced through a data which has astonished me. According to the information I got the prices used to increase after every 5 years but, now prices increase twice a day. What kind of management is this? Once the country used to be called 'Sone Ki Chiriya' (the gold mine). Foreigners looted our country for 1000 years but even then the country did not become poor. Now that it is being looted by its own people it has become a pauper.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when I was studying in B. Com, my economics teacher had shown me a cartoon depicting the condition of the country. The cartoon showed a Minister of this country earlier known as 'Sone Ki Chiriya' going abroad. He was wearing patched-up clothes and had a begging bowl in his hand. The caption below said, "an Indian Minister asks for loan to feed his country." This is the present condition of our country. I would like to request the Petroleum Minister that the government should formulate schemes to provide food, clothing and shelter to the common man.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to attract the attention of the House towards another news item. The caption of

the news item was, "Shaadi Ho Gayi Dhai Crore Yuvaon Ke Liye Haseen Khawab" This news item proclaimed that although we have managed to conquer the moon but we have also suffered great losses. This poverty has forced the mothers and the fathers to think that the birth of a daughter is a curse since they would not be able to raise enough money to educate her, bring her up properly and get her married. They think that they would not be able to pay off the loan needed to arrange her marriage. Therefore, in a country where a daughter was considered to be a form of goddess, who was worshipped and respected, the same daughter is now being killed before she is born owing to rising inflation. There could be other reasons as well for this. At the same time, it is also true that high costs are the root cause of the prevalent conditions.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to raise the issue of rising prices of petrol and diesel and other commodities as well. You would remember that a decision was taken here which was withdrawn later on. I want to thank the hon. Minister of Petroleum for that. It sought to increase the prices of LPG by Rs. 5 every month. He would not have imagined at the time of that announcement that by the time he would go to elections after five years, the rate of a gas cylinder would have increased by Rs. 300. If Rs. Five are increased every month then it amounts to Rs. 60 in 12 months and Rs. 300 in 5 years. He had to withdraw that price hike due to pressure from the public. The day prices of petrol and diesel were raised, I was really concerned that people who are buying big cars many have to revert to bullock carts and other such means of transport. I sought an appointment with the hon. Governor on behalf of my party in Chandigarh. I said that we want to submit a memorandum to the Governor against the hike in the prices of petrol and diesel and we also want to convey the anguish of the public of the Governor. I assembled my colleagues and 22 bullock carts. We were riding on them to the Governor's office when the police stopped us and told us that we can not go in that manner. I told the police, we had an appointment with the Governor at 11 a.m. and it was already 10.30. I asked the police why they objected if we were going on bullock carts. The police replied that we could not go on bullock carts because it would soil the image of the Government. I said that if the prices of petrol and diesel would continue to rise like this then people would have to fall back on bullock carts and other such means of transport as nobody would be able to buy petrol and diesel in the coming times and we only

want to make this submission to the Governor. I regret to say that we were not allowed to meet him. We were arrested and released only after a case was registered against us. People have sent me here to raise their problems and express their viewpoints and ironically a case was registered against me just because I raised the issue of price hike.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister of Petroleum had made a commitment in the House.

*[English]*

While replying to a question—with a view to containing the burden of increase in international prices on consumers of PDS kerosene, domestic LPG, diesel and petrol, it was decided that the burden should be equitably shared by the Government and the oil companies.

*[Translation]*

On the other hand, he issued statements in the newspapers that he can not allow those companies to suffer losses. I do not think we would be doing justice to the people of our country if he does not chalk out any policy for effecting stability in the prices. I would like to draw your attention towards what I said earlier. Earlier prices were raised in five years. I have that list which depicts that petrol was sold at Rs. 3 and 26 paise per litre in 1975. The price of petrol was Rs. 3.27 in Kolkata and Delhi and in Chennai it was Rs. 3.19. In 1980 it was Rs. 5.15 per litre in Mumbai. It was raised to Rs. 5.14 in Kolkata, Rs. 5.11 in Delhi and Rs. 4.90 in Chennai. Therefore, the rate of petrol was raised after five years in 1985 and it was Rs. 7.85 in Mumbai, Rs. 7.16 in Kolkata, Rs. 7 in Delhi and Rs. 7.39 in Chennai. Then the price of petrol was increased in 1990 and it was Rs. 10.76 per litre in Mumbai, Rs. 10.07 in Kolkata, Rs. 9.84 in Delhi and Rs. 9.06 in Chennai. The prices were increased on 16.6.2004 after his Government came to power and the rates were Rs. 40.94 in Mumbai, Rs. 38 in Kolkata, Rs. 35.70 in Delhi and Rs. 38.96 in Chennai. After just a month, on 28.7.2004, the rate was Rs. 38.55 in Mumbai, Rs. 39.36 in Kolkata, Rs. 36.26 in Delhi and Rs. 39.55 in Chennai and then rates were again increased on 5.11.2004. After his Government came to power, the price of petrol has been increased within days and months while earlier rates were increased in five years.

Similarly, I can produce a list of comparative rates of diesel also. In 1975, the price of diesel used to be

only Rs. 1.06 in Mumbai, Rs. 1.10 in Kolkata, Rs. 1.11 in Delhi and Rs. 1.15 in Chennai. After five years in 1980 its rate was Rs. 2.21 in Mumbai, Rs. 2.25 in Kolkata, Rs. 2.28 in Delhi and Rs. 2.24 in Chennai. After five years, the rate of diesel was increased in 1985 and it was Rs. 3.52 in Mumbai, Rs. 3.35 in Kolkata, Rs. 3.47 in Delhi, and Rs. 3.60 in Chennai.

Then rates were again increased slightly in 1990 after a period of five years. It was Rs. 4.30 in Mumbai, Rs. 4.20 in Kolkata, Rs. 4.08 in Delhi and Rs. 4.36 in Chennai. There has been an astronomical rise in the prices since this Government came to power. I would talk about 16.6.2004 when the price of diesel rose to Rs. 28.62 in Mumbai, Rs. 25.03 in Kolkata, Rs. 22.73 in Delhi and Rs. 25.35 in Chennai.

Then after a month its rate was again increased. The rates were increased in November and then again in June, next-year. Thus, the rate of diesel has touched Rs. 35 litre. Similarly, rates of LPG and Kerosene, too, have been hiked. In the House, when we listen to the view of the communists brothers, we feel that they are very sympathetic to the poor. They, too, expressed resentment over the said rate hike. They were on a token strike on 28th. I was surprised to read a news item in Economic Times dated 21.06.05. It reported, 'CPM requested Congress not to hike price during civic polls.' I would like to say that if their friends differ in their words and deeds then it means they do not guide them properly. Had the rates of petrol and diesel not been increased, the rates of essential commodities would not have risen. I would apprise the House of the views of an economist in this regard.

17.00 hrs.

[SHRI AJAY MAKEN *in the Chair*]

*[English]*

"The fuel prices had not risen this week. The WPI could have fallen toward 3.5 per cent in coming months."

*[Translation]*

Steep hike in petro-prices by the Government led to hike in prices of essential commodities. Perhaps he too had expressed concern. A mention was made of Lahri Panel. I want to know—what his view was and what was the

[Shri Avinash Rai Khanna]

view of Lahri Panel? He had suggested a uniform eight percent ad-valorum rate of all the petroleum products. He did not say

[English]

shift from ad-valorum to specific excise duty and at least for petroleum and diesel. He had advised that to equate customs duty—0.25 possible duty on kerosene and LPG believed. The hon. Minister had said that the entire burden will be borne by the marketing companies.

[Translation]

They were in favour of 10 percent import duty whereas the Government imposed 15 percent import duty. Had we not taken the views of experts into consideration, perhaps the Government may have taken wrong decision. In comparison to SAARC countries, rates of petrol and diesel are highest in India. I have complete data with me. Considering Delhi as base, petrol costs Rs. 37.84 in Delhi, whereas in Pakistan it is Rs. 27.84, Rs. 25.06 in Bangladesh, Rs. 30.35 in Srilanka, and Rs. 35.13 in Nepal. Similarly, diesel costs Rs. 26.28 in Delhi, Rs. 18.37 in Pakistan, Rs. 15.19 in Bangladesh Rs. 19.08 in Srilanka and Rs. 21.26 in Nepal. If we compare, both items rates in Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nepal are less. The reason behind such steep hike in rate in Delhi or India is levying of taxes. Rates are higher because of taxes. The Business Standard reported that.

[English]

"The prices of petrol and diesel have risen by 42 percent and 58 percent respectively, since the country moved out of Administered price mechanism."

[Translation]

All these things will have to be taken into consideration. So far as our reserves and consumption are concerned, in comparison to other countries our reserves and consumption is also less. Saudi Arab has oil reserve of 262.73 bn barrel, UAE 970.80 bn barrel, Libya 36 bn barrel, Nigeria 34.35 bn. Barrel, USA 29.35 bn barrel and India has a reserve of 5.58 bn. Barrel. Similarly, consumption is also less in India. It is 20 in USA, 5.6 in China, 5.4 in Japan, 2.6 in Russia and 2.2 percent in India.

Therefore, the Government should evolve a policy keeping three things in mind, *i.e.* consumption, production

and taxes. Basic price of petrol is Rs. 17.40 and custom duty is Rs. 1.60.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Avinash Rai Khanna ji, please sum up. You have taken enough time.

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Sir, please tell me the time so that I can conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have spoken for 25 minutes whereas time allotted to your party is 30 minutes only.

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Right Sir, I will conclude within 5-6 minutes. It comprises of excise duty of Rs. 14.47 and Sales Tax of Rs. 6.75. Basic price of diesel is Rs. 18.42. Custom duty on it is Rs. 1.94 and Sales Tax Rs. 4.93. Thus its price works out to Rs. 28.45. We will have to compare basic prices of both and the taxes on them.

Sir, since the present Government has taken over, the prices of essential commodities have also shot up. I will give the comparative rates. As on 1 April, the rate of rice was increased from Rs. 11.13 to 11.37. Dal Taur Rs. 29.73 to Rs. 31.75 per kg. Even the price of salt, a common item has increased from Rs. 6.75 to Rs. 7.12. These are the rates prevailing in metros. The rates in other major cities including North-East have also increased. Therefore, I would urge upon the hon. Minister of Finance to take care of interests of the common-man. Thus, I have already said that if the Government looks at the pockets of the people, rates would automatically shoot up and if it looks at the facilities being provided to the people rates would come down. Prices are very high and it is reflecting in education, medical facilities etc. The condition is such that construction of a house for a common-man has become a distant dream, like providing good education to the children. Both the hon. Ministers are present here. I would request both of them to formulate such policy which protects the interests of common man.

Since, the hon. Chairman is looking and signaling at me, so I would conclude my speech by making my last point. I would tell a story before I conclude. There was a gentleman who had a well to do neighbour. He used to invite a Brahmin daily and serve him *Halua* and *Poori* to eat. The gentleman also thought of inviting Brahmin but he was poor and was not able to buy anything as the prices were so high. Anyway he also invited Brahmin. Brahmin came to his house. The gentleman offered him

a seat respectfully and started blowing wind with hand-held fan. After 3-4 minutes, Brahmin asked to serve something to eat. Gentleman replied that since UPA Government has assumed power he is not in a position to offer something to eat to the Brahmin. I can offer you air or water. Therefore, my submission is that the Government should endeavour to bring the prices down so that the poor men can manage things.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri S.K. Kharventhan.

Shri Kharventhan, the Congress Party has been allotted 32 minutes, and there are two speakers. So, I would request you to confine your speech to 16 minutes.

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, firstly I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion regarding rise in prices of essential commodities including hike in petroleum prices.

As regard rise in price of essential commodities, our friend, who initiated this discussion, blamed the UPA Government. The Government is not responsible for rise in prices of essential commodities in this country. Everybody is aware of the reason. For the last three years, in the South there was total failure in the production of agricultural crops due to non-availability of water, and no rain was there in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka. The agriculturists were not able to produce rice and other food grains due to non-availability of water at the right time. The agriculturists are not able to attend to their work. Till few months back, there was not a single drop of water in Tanjore basin, where the farmers mainly produce rice. If you go to the North, most of the States are affected badly due to floods. That is the situation prevailing in the country. The farmers are not able to produce their crops. That is the main reason for rise in prices of essential commodities and this Government is not responsible for it.

Our friend, who started this discussion, even blamed the Indiraji. He also said that the prices of essential commodities were not controlled. She had announced '*Garibi Hataad*'. Our friend from the Opposition had forgotten that. He also said that in the villages, ladies are struggling to get even a single *saree*.

In 1996, BJP ruled the country for 13 days; in 1998 it ruled the country for 13 months; and again it ruled the

country for nearly five years from 1999 to 2004. During the last election campaign, the former Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had donated *sarees* and *dhotis* in his constituency, people from all corners had come to get those *sarees* and *dhotis*, and more than 20 persons died. That was the situation. Now, our friends are blaming Indiraji's rule. In this country, the Green Revolution was introduced by our former Agriculture Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam. No food grains were available in this country fifty-four years back, and rice and other food grains were imported from other countries. Now, we are able to export food grains throughout the world. It was because of the Congress Government which had introduced the Green Revolution. It was due to success of the Congress Government.

As far as agrarian sector is concerned, in the year 1950 there was no dam for irrigation in Tamil Nadu. All the dams were constructed by our late leader, Shri Kamaraj, Dr. Kalaignar and other leaders. Now, we are number one in the agricultural production and it was because of the hard work of our leaders. They are unnecessarily blaming the Congress Government. I would like to know as to what they have done to the agriculturists for the last five years. Sixty five per cent of our population are agriculturists and this country is mainly relying on agriculturists. What NDA Govt. have done for this sixty per cent of the population in this country?

In 1989, our former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi had introduced the scheme of 'free electricity to farmers' and Tamil Nadu was the first State to introduce this scheme. Now, the Opposition wants to politicise two things—rise in prices of essential commodities and hike in petroleum prices. Everybody is well aware of the reasons for rise in essential commodities and also hike to petroleum prices. At this juncture, the UPA Government has taken all necessary steps to control inflation.

I want to give an example. As per the latest information available, the annual point-to-point inflation in terms of the Wholesale Price Index was low at 3.8 per cent as on July 30, 2005. This is significantly lower than eight per cent recorded a year ago.

Moreover, I want to mention that our Government has taken a number of steps, particularly with respect to the rise in price of petroleum products. I want to bring out certain facts before this august body. We have to consider the trend in the international oil prices. India is

[Shri S.K. Kharventhan]

highly dependent on oil imports with about 76 percent of crude processed in the Indian refineries being imported. The international oil prices decisively impact on domestic crude prices and, therefore, on domestic retail products prices. Since April, 2005, the benchmark crude oil prices have touched unprecedented high levels.

I want to mention only two or three points. In the month of March, 2002, the price of crude oil in Indian basket was 23.31 dollars per barrel; the price of petrol was 26.43 dollars per barrel; the price of diesel was 23.27 dollars per barrel; and the price of kerosene was 23.65 dollars per barrel. If we compare April, 2005 with June 2005, the price of crude oil in Indian basket was 49.88 dollars per barrel; the price of petrol was 57.41 dollars per barrel; the price of diesel was 61.28 dollars per barrel; and the price of kerosene was 65.78 dollars per barrel. So, the price rise is depending on the international price rise. It is not the fault of this Government.

Even though our UPA Government has taken various steps to control the price and to help the poor people, I want to mention certain measures, particularly the various fiscal and monetary measures taken by the Government since June, 2004. I will only mention certain points. On 15th June, 2004, this Government reduced excise duties on selected petroleum products to keep their domestic retail prices in check in the face of hardening of international prices of oil. Excise duty on petrol was reduced from 30 per cent to 25 per cent; on high-speed diesel, it was reduced from 14 per cent to 11 per cent; and on Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), it was reduced from 16 per cent to eight per cent. Continuously, a number of steps were taken by our Government to control the prices. So, blaming this Government is not proper. It is only due to circumstances and rise in price in the international arena, there is a price rise in petrol, diesel and kerosene in this country. This is my submission.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the hike in the prices of consumer commodities as a result of the hike in the prices of petroleum. If we analyse the situation this year, we will find that there has been an unprecedented increase in the prices of consumer products. The commodities like wheat, rice, pulses and mustard oil have become expensive and the prices of vegetables have soared from fifty to hundred per cent during January 2004 to July

2005. Even the Governor of Reserve Bank of India has expressed concern on the question of inflation and Minister of Finance, Shri Chidmabaram, ji, has also evinced that rising prices are definitely a cause of concern. In the international market, there has been an increase in the prices of crude oil resulting in hike in prices.

The Government announced 5 per cent reduction in import duty of diesel and petrol but it remained only an assurance. During the year 2004-05, 186 M. tonnes of petrol and 366 M. tonnes of Diesel were imported. I fail to understand the practical implication of the five per cent in import duty as announced by the Government when we produce more diesel and petrol than our requirement and our oil companies also export it.

Hon. Minister of Petroleum is sitting here. He is a very sensible man, he has been in Indian Foreign Service as well. I do not wish to level any allegation, but when these BJP people were in power what did they do. Right now my colleague from the Congress Party boasted of several works, performed during their regime. I feel it is a negative effort. Therefore, it should be our concerted effort to see as to how we come out of this situation and how do we provide relief to the common man on the question of inflation so that our discussion is restricted and more focused in order to achieve better results.

Hon'ble President in his recent address to the nation on the occasion of Independence Day has spoken on the country's increasing dependence on fuel. The dependence which was merely 40 per cent in last decade and a half has now soared to 73 per cent. Most important question is that we are constrained to increase the price of oil and petroleum products as long as there is a fear of increasing prices of crude oil in the international market. The Government needs to pay attention to the actual and basic question, which is how do we become self-reliant and be least reliant on global market. Indian companies spent heavy amount for entering into joint ventures, particularly, with countries like Sudan, Russia, Iraq, Iran, Syria and Australia etc. in oil and gas projects but today the need of the hour is to maximize our indigenous production.

Through you, I would like to submit that the major responsibility of crude oil production rests with the ONGC but it appears that this organisation is eager to diversify in other fields instead of concentrating on its basic objective. According to the report of the Standing Committee on Petroleum, right now 19 basins have been

allotted for oil exploration while work is going on in only 7 basins. The Committee has arrived at the conclusion that the state of oil exploration in the country is pitiable. The Committee has categorically stated that the exploration is pitiable in more than half of the areas and this is the reason that despite the constant capital investment and finding out new oils basins, there is no increase in production.

According to a recent report, the former Chairman of Oil India Limited, Dr. Churamani Ratnam, has said that there is the possibility of production of 140 million tonnes per annum of crude oil and coal, reserves which will last upto a century. Today our maximum requirement is 110 million tonnes. If this Government wishes to fulfil the dreams of H.E. the hon. President is true spirit, then effective measures should be taken in this direction.

Recently, the Hon. Minister while advocating for the oil companies said that last year the deficit of oil companies was Rs. 4,000 crore, which has now soared to Rs. 40,000 crore, owing to which increasing the prices of petrol, Diesel LPG and kerosene has become imperative.

As far as oil companies are concerned, last year when the prices of crude oil increased in the international market, the prices of petrol and diesel increased subsequently in this country. Thereafter, when the prices of crude oil plummeted in the international market in November, December, January and February, the demand to reduce its prices in the country was made but the time the Hon. Minister adduced the reasons that to make up the losses suffered by the oil companies owing to non increase in the consumer prices it becomes imperative that the prices of oil should not be reduced and in future Government will formulate a price fixation policy on the basis of which prices will be determined.

On the basis of present international prices, it is being said that the Government controlled Navratna companies will run in losses in the coming years. It is also being said that the companies selling their produce in retail market would be affected. BPCL will turn into a sick unit in 13 months, HPCL in 20 months and IOC in 35 months, but ONGC has been mentioned nowhere. But now, the question arise why this company has not been affected by the international market. The companies which are engaged in the oil refining have not been affected by the price rise, but only those companies who purchase ready produce and sell them to consumers have

been affected. It directly means that the Price fixation policy of the Government is definitely faulty and the companies are bearing the brunt of it.

I would like to say that the profit of oil-refining companies rises in proportion to the rise in oil-price in the international market. In the year 2002-03, the profit was 3.94 dollars per barrel, but in April, 2005 it rose to 5.77 dollars per barrel. And further in June 2005, it rose to 5.84 dollars per barrel. Similarly, oil refineries sell petrol and diesel not on the basis of production cost, but on the basis of import price, which include excise duty, freight charges, sale profit, sales tax etc. as a result of it, when the Government adds all these expenditures in the sales price, the prices increase. Besides that many taxes are levied by the Government. 57% taxes on petrol has been imposed by the State Government and 37% by the Union Government. In this very House, it was said that the production cost is only 17 rupees 50 paises. Today, the main reason behind the high prices of petrol-diesel is the taxes imposed by the State and Union Government.

I would like to make one more submission. As long as there is shortage of petrol and diesel the people's dependence on gas is increasing and at the same time the demand of gas is also continuously increasing. In the year 2002-03, the demand of gas was 145 million standard cubic metres, it rose to 176 million cubic metres in the year 2005, but it is very strange that in the year 2002-03, the production of gas was 86 million standard cubic metres, and in year 2004-05, it remained 87 million standard cubic metre. It means that the production is not increasing in proportion to the demand. Similarly, in year 2002-03, 70 million standard cubic metres of gas was sold, whereas this figure was 72 million in the year 2004-05. The Government is unable to supply available gas to the consumers.

In this regard, I would like to say that despite all promises the price of gas is fixed on the basis of Administrative Price system. This system should be scrapped and consumer sales price should be fixed on the basis of cost of production, only then the situation can improve. On the basis of Administrative Price system, the price of gas was Rs. 2850 per million standard cubic metre. Private companies and Joint companies are selling it at the rate of Rs. 5500 to Rs. 7000 per million cubic metres. Firozabad is my parliamentary constituency. People there are not getting gas and even if they are getting, it is so highly priced, that the common people are unable to afford it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Suman ji, please conclude.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: It is very essential for the developing countries to keep the cost of fuel at the lowest level but in our country nobody is considering this issue. In year 2004-05, the Government earned a revenue of Rs. 303099 crore from direct or indirect taxes. Out of it 56,395 crore rupees have been earned from excise and customs duty on petrol and diesel. Figures show that Petrol and Diesel are cash cows for the Government and as Mani Shankar Aiyarji is present here, I would like to request him to reduce tax levied on petrol and diesel; he should begin with Mumbai, because maximum tax is being levied in Maharashtra. I understand that if beginning is done from there, it would be good.

In the end, I would like to submit that for the last 15 years, our production is stable on 33 million tonne since 1990, no increase has been made in this regard though since 1990 its consumption has become double. In the last financial year, India has spent 15 billion dollars on import of oil which is 3 percent of Gross Domestic Product. I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister, that the most important and basic issue is that till we continue to depend on international market for oil and not increase our production, we will not be able to resolve this problem at any cost. Secondly, the consideration is needed in regard as to how the burden of taxes can be reduced.

The third important thing is that all the countries of the world are not depending solely on petrol and diesel; rather they are also searching for alternative fuels. For example China has stated that in two years' time they will introduce hydrogen run two wheelers and three wheelers. All the countries of the world are trying to search for alternative fuels in view of the extreme paucity of petrol and diesel. I think the government needs to make efforts in this direction.

*[English]*

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH (Tamluk): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the subject under discussion is very important. So, I think we need to have a threadbare discussion on this particular issue. The cost of all the essential commodities is skyrocketing. There are so many reasons for enhancement of prices of essential commodities. But the important issue, which leads to the enhancement of the price of essential commodities, is the rise in prices of petrol, diesel, kerosene etc. So, this aspect should be emphasised and

we should give more importance to this crucial issue. The Government is justifying the rise in the prices of petroleum products in the name of rise in international prices. I will make an argument which will prove that this is not at all justified because the cost of production of crude is cheaper in our country and also the cost of refining is also cheaper than that of other countries. So, the justification, which is given by the Government, is not acceptable to us. Why are the prices of petroleum products like petrol, diesel and kerosene, increasing? It is because of the policy of the Government in respect of taxation.

Sir, it is because of the policy in respect of opening of our oil sector to the private companies. Within a year the UPA Government has increased the prices of petroleum products four times. But during the NDA regime more than 400 per cent rise took place in the price of kerosene which is mainly used by the poorest of the poor sections of our country. This happened during the NDA regime. It was because during the NDA regime our oil sector had been opened up to the private companies. They were demanding the right to decide their prices at par with the international prices. As a result, the NDA Government started dismantling the administered pricing mechanism. Who have been benefited by this dismantling of APM? It was only the private oil companies who have been benefited. They have made huge profits out of that. The Government has not been benefited out of that; rather the people have been seriously suffering due to the dismantling of APM.

I will give you an example of how the people are laden with the burden of price hike in petroleum products. The Government of India generates its revenues from excise duty on oil companies to an extent of about Rs. 15,600 crore in a year. Not only that, but the combined taxes of the Central Government and State Governments on the oil sector amount to Rs. 1,18,000 crore in a year. About 40 per cent of the Government's revenues come from the oil sector. So, this is the only reason which is contributing to the hike in the price of petroleum products. I think the Government is making an eyewash that because of rise in international prices, the Government is compelled to hike the prices of petroleum products. This is not correct at all.

I will give you an example which will prove my argument. The cost of petrol per litre is Rs. 40. But the Government's tax component is Rs. 23 per litre. Likewise, the diesel price is Rs. 20 per litre of which the

Government's tax component is Rs. 10. So, it can easily be understood as to what is the reason of hike in the petroleum products which is causing immense suffering to the people of our country. This in turn generates the hike of each and every essential item. I think this important aspect should be dealt with seriously. Otherwise, I think the people of our country will be really suffering a lot.

Eradication of poverty and illiteracy will not be possible because the toiling masses who earn their bread by their sweat and blood will not be able to save anything and all the savings will be eroded because of the increase in the prices. If the people do not have savings, then poverty alleviation and eradication of illiteracy cannot be possible in the country.

The Government is generating revenues from the oil sector on the plea that they do not have much revenue and they do not have much funds in their Consolidated Fund of India. What is the reason? It is because there are huge arrears in taxes—more than Rs. 90,000 crore are the arrears in taxes.

The Government has totally failed to collect these arrears of taxes from big houses. There is a huge accumulation of black money, which is not being tapped, which is not being unearthed. This black money, I think, is generating because of evasion of taxes. Then, there are huge NPAs. These are important factors because of which the Government is not having sufficient resources to meet all their commitments. The commitments in the National Common Minimum Programme cannot be fulfilled unless the Government mobilise resources from collection of tax arrears, unearthing of black money, by stopping the creation of NPAs and by stopping evasion of taxes. Unless the Government does all these things, the country will not prosper. This is an important issue. This cannot be lost sight of. This should be taken into consideration.

Sir, we have the alternative proposals also. We do not only condemn and criticise the Government's policy. We lay before you, the House and the people of the country alternative proposals. The Government levies road cess and in the name of road cess, it generates about Rs. 9,000 crore from the petroleum products, but this sum of Rs. 9,000 crore is not being reflected in the expenditure incurred on the roads. I would suggest that the Government should float a Price Stabilisation Fund and this should be brought under it. The cess which is being collected in the name of road cess should be

brought under the Price Stabilisation Fund. Not only that, the excise duty, which is being imposed on the petroleum products, should be reduced and certain portion of that excise duty should be brought under the Price Stabilisation Fund.

There is a legislation called The Oil Industry Development Act, 1974. Under the Act, the Government is collecting huge revenue and it is amounting to about Rs. 51,000 crore till today, but this fund is not being utilised for the oil sector. I would suggest that this amount of Rs. 51,000 crore should be brought under Price Stabilisation Fund. By doing so, we can meet the challenge of international rise in prices of petroleum products. Moreover, a cess of Rs. 1,800 per tonne is levied on public sector companies on indigenous crude. This fund is also not utilised for the oil sector. This fund can be utilised for price stabilisation purposes. These are my suggestions.

Sir, I would like to put before the House, through you, an important point. A subsidy to the extent of about Rs. 1,200 crore being given to some exporters because some export of oil products is done. In the name of export of our products, in a year Rs. 1,200 crore are being given to private operators and private oil companies as subsidy and they are making huge profit out of that. That is why, practically, the people of our country are being decided. This subsidy should be stopped and the corresponding sum may be brought under the Price Stabilisation Fund.

I know that the hon. Minister of Petroleum will agree to my proposal, but he is helpless because the Finance Ministry will not agree, because the Finance Minister will not agree to his proposal. I know it, but without taking this step, I think, all our commitments in the National Common Minimum Programme will remain unfulfilled.

Yesterday, the hon. Prime Minister gave a promise of '*Garibi Hatao*' at the Red Fort, but, he did not mention the manner in which poverty will be eradicated. So, there is doubt in the minds of the people of our country that the promise would remain unfulfilled. The Government should mobilise the resources, and there is enough scope for mobilisation of the resources without touching the common people of our country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lakshman Seth, please conclude your speech.



SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH: Sir, our technology is quite efficient to process the crude at cheaper rates. Our technologists, engineers and even the Ministry is doing a lot for discovery of crude, but we should not solely depend on it.

Our hon. President has given a call for energy independence. We have to tap other energy sources, namely, solar energy, bio-fuel products, etc. We have got to exploit all these possibilities. This is the other area where our Ministry has been working, and our technologists and engineers are doing their best. But apart from all this, we have to ensure how we can combat this challenge of hike in prices, mainly, in the petroleum products. We have to seriously consider, and look into this matter. I think that the people of our country should not be victimised in the name of internationalising. This is my earnest and humble submission before you.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there will be intervention by the hon. Minister of Petroleum. We will take up further discussion on this item tomorrow also.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): Sir, it is my dolorous duty to inform the House that yesterday, the 15th August—on the very same day that our respected Rashtrapatiiji gave the call for energy independence for India—the Indian basket of crude oil broke all previous records and reached \$ 61 and 58 cents. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Is this the reply?

SHRI MANI SHANKER AIYAR: The reply will be given by the hon'ble Minister of Finance, but before that I would like to say a few words. I request all the hon'ble members to listen to this information carefully which I am sharing with the House. Yesterday, on 15th of August, H.E. the President of India gave a slogan to make our country independent in the field of energy. That day our Indian basket of crude oil reached 61 dollars and 58 cents. It reflects that from that day Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwarji and his senior Minister and their entire Government decided to dismantle the APM.

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): It was the decision of the 1991-1996 government.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I would like to bring that in comparison.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): They are bent upon dismantling themselves. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb the hon. Minister. Please allow him to speak.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: It shows that from that day *i.e.* April 2002 till yesterday the international price of crude oil saw an increase of 164.2 percent. This is a fact which cannot be denied. In these circumstances when the international prices of crude oil, petrol, diesel, kerosene, and LPG have increased by 164%, 177.5%, 203.6%, 318% and 108% respectively, now it is our responsibility to see what our previous government did when the international prices were increasing and after that to what extent we have been able to check the domestic prices.

*[English]*

Sir, between May, 1996 and May, 2004—that is, between the time the Congress went out of the office and the time it returned as part of the UPA Government—the price of the Indian basket rose by approximately 18 dollars. And between May, 2004 and July, 2005—I am not taking the huge increase in the last sixteen days into account—also the international price in the Indian basket had risen by approximately 18 dollars. So, there is a perfect basis for comparison—18 dollars of non-Congress times with 18 dollars of a Congress Petroleum Minister.

Between May, 1996 and May, 2004, the price of petrol was raised by approximately Rs. 16. In the same period when the prices went up by the same amount internationally, we raised the petrol prices by about Rs. 7. The previous Government in that same period raised the price of PDS kerosene by—just hold your breath—Rs. 6.5: we have raised it by four paise. Are you listening Avinashji. Diesel—they raised it by Rs. 15: we have limited the rise to Rs. 6. Domestic LPG—they raised it by Rs. 145 a cylinder: we have raised it by approximately Rs. 54 a cylinder.

Therefore, one would expect that since they had their time in power we would not hear the kind of language with which the discussion on this Motion was started by a representative of the Bharatiya Janata Party. Before he starts throwing stones at us, I think he should look at the glasshouse in which he himself lives.

In the period of the NDA Government, led by the BJP the prices of petrol were changed 33 times: we have changed it four times; the prices of diesel were changed 34 times: we have changed it six times; the prices of domestic LPG were changed nine times: we have changed it three times; and the prices of PDS kerosene were changed five times: and we have changed it once.

It is staggering that during the NDA period—that is, March, 98 to May, 2004—they raised the price of petrol by 48 per cent, and they are telling me that there is something curious about raising it by 20 per cent.

They raised the price of domestic LPG by 78 per cent. We have just raised by 22 per cent. They raised the price of diesel, disgrace on them, by 112 per cent. We raised it by 31 per cent. And the biggest disgrace of all, which shows why India shining was so far removed from the reality of India that they are sitting there and we are sitting here. They raised shockingly the price of kerosene by 258 per cent; we have raised it by 0.03 per cent. I do not think it is necessary for us to receive any lessons from those who so mismanaged the oil economy.

On the other hand, I think, we have a great deal to learn from our friends on our Left, who unfortunately, for me, are sitting on my right, the Spokesman, Shri Lakshman Seth, who has placed before the house a number of very intelligent suggestions which can only be understood in their fullness in terms of comparing what the NDA Government did with customs duty and excise duty and what my Government has done with them. I challenge the former Minister of State of Petroleum and Natural Gas, who is happily among us here, although his boss is perhaps unhappily not among us here, to explain whether it is not true that almost the first thing they did on coming into office was to raise the customs duty on petrol and on crude. They raised the customs duty on petrol from 30 per cent to 32 per cent. Then, it took them six years to bring it from 32 per cent to 20 per cent. It took us only three months to reduce it by five per cent and then a few months more, to reduce it by another five per cent.

Today, let us take customs duty on crude is at five per cent compared to 27 percent in March, 1998. We have slashed it to one-fifth or less. Customs duty on petrol is at 10 per cent which is about one-third of where they took it in March, 1998 to 32 per cent. Customs duty on diesel is today at 10 per cent compared to 32 per cent which they levied as soon as they came into office. We have reduced the customs duty on kerosene to nil, zero and the House will remember that they raised the duty on kerosene for the poor from zero, where it was in March, 1998, to 10 per cent when they left office.

On LPG, I would like to congratulate my predecessor, Shri Gangwar that he heroically reduced the customs duty on LPG from 12 per cent to 10 per cent, two percentage points over the entire course of the life of the NDA. We slashed it to nothing in the last Budget.

I turn to excise duty. The story there is even sadder. The excise duty on crude was doubled by the NDA Government from Rs. 900 per metric tonne when they came in to Rs. 1,800 per metric tonne when they left. I do not think it lies in their mouth although it does lie in the mouth of Shri Lakshman Seth to tell us what to do about excise duty on crude. When it comes to petroleum, the NDA Government's record was to raise the excise duty on petroleum from 20 per cent to 30 per cent and add on to it, Rs. 7.50 per litre.

18.00 hrs.

We have slashed the *ad valorem* duty to eight per cent. Yes, there is an increase in the fixed component, the specific duty. We can look at it in the light of the comments made by the hon. Shri Lakshman Seth.

About diesel, I have to congratulate my friends opposite on their remarkable performance with respect to excise duty on diesel. They had the courage to reduce it by one per cent. They brought down the *ad valorem* duty from 15 per cent to 14 per cent and then horrified us at what they had done, they added a specific duty of Rs. 1.50 per litre. This is the performance of the party to which Shri Avinash Khanna belongs. Our performance, the party to which we have the honour of his not belonging, has brought down the *ad valorem* rate to eight per cent. There is an increase in the specific duty. We will consider it in the light of what Shri Lakshman Seth has said.

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

On PDS SKO, the record of the Government, the NDA Government was this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please sit down and listen. Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: On PDS, SKO, the remarkable record of this Government was to increase the excise duty from 10 per cent to 16 per cent. The record of my Government is to reduce it from 16 per cent to nil, cipher.

On packed domestic LPG, they raised the excise duty from 10 per cent to 16 per cent. We first slashed it to eight per cent and we have now reduced it to nil. ...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: You have said so many things here. The only achievement of our Government during the 6 years was to curb price rise. What are the achievements of your Government; kindly throw some light on it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Kindly also tell us what would have been the price today if the same policy had continued. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mani Shankar Aiyar ji, please continue. Gangwar ji spoke because I allowed him.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going to happen, I am not allowing.

...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): You are a very intelligent person. ...*(Interruptions)*

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\*Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I had allowed Mr. Gangwar to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This discussion will continue tomorrow. You may speak tomorrow.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Gangwarji could not finish as it was so abrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Pawan Kumar Bansal ji please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. This is not proper.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI (Garhwal): Sir, I am sorry to say that when he is yielding, the hon. Member should be given a chance. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing. I am on the Chair. Mr. Minister, you carry on.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I am guided by the Chair. The Chair has requested me not to yield to Shri Kharabela Swain. I refuse to yield. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: You were yielding yourself. ...*(Interruptions)* This is not fair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: It may not be fair. These are the orders of the Chair and you and I as

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\*Not recorded.

disciplined Members of the House, have to obey the Chair.

I will give you plenty of opportunity to intervene yourself a little later and then we can hear what answers you can give to pure facts that I have placed before the House.

I have not made an argument. I have just allowed the figures to speak for themselves, and having disposed of this entire range of arguments from that section of the House, which is immediately opposite to me, let me turn my attention to my friends from the Left, in particular, the exposition of the hon. Shri Lakshman Seth. Sir, there is simply no doubt that the cost of production of crude in India is probably substantially less than in some other countries. I still say, 'probably' because that has not been fully established as yet. But given that last year we imported 76 per cent of our crude oil requirement, you cannot expect our refineries to function on the basis of a mix of prices, that the crude price will be one for 76 per cent of their import and will be another for the mere 24 per cent of their input. Therefore, either we do not go on the basis of international prices; in which case, I do not know what is proposed by the Left with regard to 76 per cent import, not. And, I think, we can rest on the point that, at least, as far as crude prices are concerned, they shall have to be at import parity, and this does mean that upstream companies like ONGC and OIL are going to earn very substantially more than they would have done otherwise.

What do they do with that profit is the key question. I would like to answer it in half a minute. The reason why our refineries also make larger margins than refineries outside India is a consequence of the structure of our taxes. Usually, the tax on an input is higher than the tax on the output. In this country, it is the other way round, and that is why the refining margins in our country are fairly high. I admit that they are fairly high. And what do they do with those higher margins is the question that I would now like to come to.

The higher margins of the refining companies are being passed on to the consumers in the shape of the massive subsidy, which our oil sector is giving to the Indian consumers. Indeed, because that leads to staggeringly high under-recoveries, we have been asking the upstream oil companies, ordering them, to make their contribution to the subsidy burden so that the Indian consumer can be insulated to the maximum extent

possible from the impact of international prices on domestic retail prices.

I would come to the onestand-alone refinery in the private sector in a minute. But every other refinery in India and those who are producing the crude—at least, at the moment, almost all those are producing crude—are the public sector companies. Their profits get reflected in dividends paid to the Government, and it is out of the buoyancy of our oil sector that the Finance Minister virtually survives.

Attention has been drawn, I think, by the hon. Shri Lakshman Seth to the fact that the oil sector contributes approximately Rs. 1,20,000 crore to the exchequers of both the Central and the State Governments. This, of course, includes sales tax. This vast amount of money flowing into the Budget of the Governments of the Centre and the States is the reservoir from which expenditure is made in our time for the implementation of the National Common Minimum Programme.

So, in principle, one should not wish to see this *kamadheru* becoming sick. We must have a healthy oil sector. At the same time, the oil sector recognises that it is serving a public purpose and so it contributes, in a massive way, to the subsidies being given to our consumers as also to the revenues of the Government.

Now, is there some scope for adjustment? I am sure there is. How can we effect that adjustment without damaging the resources available to the country for the implementation of the NCMP is the challenge before Shri P. Chidambaram. He is more than capable of answering on the finer details of fiscal policy. But, basically, while I would like him to reduce the burden on my oil sector companies as the Minister of Petroleum, as a member of a Cabinet functioning on the principle of collective responsibility, I believe it is even more important that the Government of India functions effectively than that the oil sector companies functioning effectively. So, a balance has to be struck.

You have suggested that perhaps the road cess should start contributing to the oil sector, through the Price Stabilisation Fund. That can only be done at the expense of our programme for roads. I do not think that is the desire of anyone that our very important infrastructure programme for roads be in any way curtailed. There is also the oil industry development cess. The oil industry development cess requires the hon.

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

comrade Shri Lakshman Seth and his other comrades to kindly read carefully the language of the OID Act which defines the fertiliser industry as an oil industry. And the argument put forward by the hon. Minister of Finance, which neither I have been able to refute nor my comrades have been able to refute, is that since so much of the proceeds of the OID cess goes towards subsidising the fertiliser industry, if we decide to cut the subsidy on fertiliser, it is our farmers who will be the first affected and if, in consequence, agricultural production in India falls, then I do not think in anybody's matrix the petroleum sector can be given a higher rating than the agricultural sector.

So, we have a legal question of whether or not fertiliser falls within the development of the oil industry which is a matter of looking at the language—and clearly looking at the language of the Act, it does—and then, there is a much larger national question of whether we can afford to let down our *kisans* and *khet mazdoors*.

So, I am afraid, while it is a very attractive idea, it is not one whose practicality is immediately apparent, but I would be more than happy to discuss this with our comrades on the Left. Indeed, I feel so much a part of them that I would love to be able to do so, as to how we can bring into practical realisation the suggestion that has been made.

I now come to the 'one stand alone refinery', Reliance. I do not think that oil policy should be aimed at undercutting that 'one stand-alone refinery'. Therefore, let me please clarify that the duty drawback is available not just to this private sector refiner, but to any refinery that exports its output.

Last year, Mr. Chairman, the burden of imports of this country was almost exactly equal to the contribution which the oil sector made to the Exchequer. We spent Rs. 1,17,000 crore on importing crude and a few products. But because we were exporting petroleum products, not only from the private sector—although I must pay my compliments to the private sector that they are in the lead in this regard—we earned more than Rs. 28,000 crore; and one-fourth of our bill on imports was paid for by our exports.

Is this a golden goose that anyone would wish to kill? On the contrary, it seems to me that precisely because we have got higher refining margins and we are building refining capacity in India, when many developed

countries are not building this, it is entirely possible and I place this as a national objective before this distinguished House, to make India the export hub for petroleum products to South East Asia, East Asia, Africa and possibly, even to the developed countries of the European Union and North America.

If that is the kind of objective we have in mind, I do not think we should cut down duty drawback merely in order to reduce our burden on either the oil companies or the consumers. It is a decision that will have to be taken with the utmost care.

We are asking the private sector refiners as well to contribute their 'mite'—by 'mite' I do not mean 'might' but 'mite'—that is, a little bit, to contribute their mite to the health of our oil sector and the health of our economy by negotiating trade discounts with them and by asking them to impose self-restraint on themselves when it comes to trying to get an export market for jet kerosene, which is easily substitutable with domestic PDS kerosene, instead to make it available to the domestic market. So, I do not think we should allow for confrontation between the public sector and private sector or the domestic sector and the international sector in this, the most globalised sector of our economy, where all the globalisation is entirely to our benefit. It is not to our detriment.

In these circumstances, I would plead that while we are faced with one of the worst crises in international prices in crude, it is a matter of self-congratulation that we have been able to devise a panoply of measures to greatly restrict—not entirely to stop but to greatly restrict—the impact of these rising spiralling international prices on our domestic consumer. We will continue to do so. I want to complete the quotation that Shri Avinash Khanna started reading from a statement of mine, what we are trying to do is implement the principle of equitable burden sharing where a little bit of the burden is borne by the consumer, a little bit more or substantially more is borne by the Government and where the larger share comes on the strong shoulders of the oil sector. But, in putting that burden on the shoulders of Hercules, please do not ruin the most shining example of the public sector enterprise that this country knows. The oil sector is the jewel in the crown. It is the 'Taj' on our head. Please let us not throw it away. As Shakespeare once said, "the base Indian threw away the pearl". Let us preserve our oil sector and the same time do all we can to protect our consumer as well as the health of our Budget. All this is a delicate balancing act and I do not think such

a balancing act can be conducted in an atmosphere of polemics. What we need is, for the country to arrive at a consensus among themselves on how best we can manage our oil economy without damaging either the oil sector or the poor consumer.

SHRI ANIL BASU: What is our expectation from the new exploration which is going on? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has just intervened. You can take up this issue tomorrow again. The Finance Minister will give the final reply.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: May, I have your permission to try and answer him in just one line?

Our exploration policy is meeting with enormous success, so much so that the gas finds that have recently taken place in the Bay of Bengal, and what I hope to announce as we go through this year, make the Bay of Bengal appear to be the North Sea of South Asia. In Rajasthan, the oil find has been so successful that the fastest rising stock on the London Stock Exchange in the year 2004 was that of Cairn Energy, who made this discovery. So, our domestic future is bright but given that, we have a long way to go to fully exploit the 30 billion tonnes of prognosticated reserves that we have in our country.

We need an appropriate balance between the domestic effort, the efforts we are making to acquire Indian oil and Indian gas overseas and the import arrangements that we must take for our own energy requirements.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: You are a very intelligent person. I know that. I just want to make a comment. You have said that during the NDA regime, the petrol prices were changed 34 times. Did you include in this, the four times when we reduced the petrol and diesel prices?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I confess having included the four times when they reduced it in order to arrive at the figure of 29 times they are having increased it.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: It was not done in one year. It was done in six years.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: That is right. But during the period when the international prices went up

by 18 dollars. Mr. Kharabela Swain and his colleagues increased the prices of petrol 29 times and he is taking refuge behind the fact that four times they brought it down. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not fair. Already it is twenty minutes past six of the clock.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up Special Mentions. Shri Chandrappan to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record except the speech of Shri Chandrappan.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record except the speech of Shri Chandrappan.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken for 15 minutes. The Minister has already replied.

*[English]*

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): Sir, I want to make an important submission. Recently, the Supreme Court has pronounced a judgement which says neither the policy of reservation can be enforced by the State nor any quota or percentage of admission can be carved out or appropriated by the State in a minority or non-minority unaided educational institutions.

With this judgement, the Supreme Court has reserved its own position in relation to professional colleges and the admission policy thereon. What is happening is that the State has a different approach. Our Constitution provides a certain right to our citizens. If this judgement of the Supreme Court goes unchallenged then the

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\*Not recorded.

[Shri C.K. Chandrappan]

education, especially the professional education, in this country would become a luxury of the rich. This is social injustice. The Supreme Court should not have done that. Now how will we overcome this judgement? That is a big problem before us.

A few months ago, the Union Minister for Human Resource Development had promised that he would bring a new legislation by which equitable distribution of seats—taking care of social interest—would be assured. Now it is high time that such a legislation is brought forward by the Central Government so that we can assure that education is not a luxury of the rich but it is available to the common man in this country. I want this House to extend support to this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav, Shri P. Mohan, Shri A. Krishnaswamy, Shri Ramdas Athawale and Shri S.K. Kharventhan are allowed to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Chandrappan.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL (Latur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, wrong information is being imparted about Indian history and great Indian personalities through the text book "Madhyakalin Bharat" through which history of India is being taught to the students of class 11 of Navodaya Vidyalayas all over the country. The text book contains insulting remarks about great personalities especially in regard to the great personalities like Chatrapati Shivaji, Maharana Pratap and Prithviraj Chauhan etc. about whom the book mentions that they never confronted the enemy face to face. Whatever few states they conquered, they did it by resorting to teachery. The text book also denies the history of the existence of Lord Ram and Shri Krishna.

Sir, the kind of history that is being deliberately taught in the schools of the Union Government would not only mislead the students about the history of the country but can also pose a grave danger for the country in future. Therefore, through you, I request the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development to immediately revise the history books being taught in the schools of the Union Government.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South-Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member has raised a very important issue. Maharaja Chatrapati Shivaji.  
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mohan Rawaleji, you can associate yourself with the subject but you can not give a speech.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Sir, I associate with Mr. Mohan Rawale on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRADEEP GANDHI (Rajnandgaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with Shrimati Rupatai D. Patil.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those Members would be associated with the subject who want to. Their speech would not go on record.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with the subject but I would like to speak also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I told her. She has mentioned the whole subject. You can only associate yourself with the subject; you can not give a speech. Please follow the norms and just associate yourself.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE): Sir, I shall bring the matter to the attention of the concerned Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, I wish to raise a very important national issue for the attention of the entire nation.

A seven judges Bench of the Supreme Court has given a ruling the other day that there can be no quota or no reservation in self-financing professional colleges either run by minority community or majority community. Now this decision is to have far-reaching effect in the sense that the poor students belonging to backward communities, the SCs and the STs will not get admission in private professional colleges. This is a very serious issue. At the same time, it may be noticed that a eleven

judges Bench of the Supreme Court has given a decision which is also harming but not so much harming. Now, overruling the decision of the eleven judges Bench, the seven judges Bench of the Supreme Court has taken a new decision which is very harmful to the entire student community and at the same time, it is a blot on our educational system. The entire professional education will now be left in the hands of the private agencies. We cannot tolerate this. So, I would request the Central Government to go ahead with the new legislation because education is a concurrent subject.

The States as well as the Centre can legislate in this field. So, I would request the Central Government to bring in a legislation to tide over the situation brought about by the Supreme Court judgement. It is highly essential in the present set-up. Moreover, I would request the Central Government to make amendments to the draft Central legislation which is now before the Government. I would say that it is defective in many ways. It has to be remedied. So, a new legislation covering all these aspects should be brought to tide over the Supreme Court ruling. It is an imperative duty of the Central Government to bring in a new legislation. Otherwise, the entire educational system will be in danger. The system of higher education also will be in danger. It is against all modern tenets and principles enjoyed in the field of education. I do not know whether the Supreme Court is influenced by the globalisation culture. The Supreme Court is coming out such judgements despite such conditions available in the country.

With these words, I once again request the Central Government to bring in a new legislation.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to draw the attention of this House to the very serious plight and pathetic condition of all the riot victims of 2002 in Gujarat. It is a fact that the Government in power in Gujarat has not given a single acre of land to thousand of these families. They are languishing in pathetic conditions in the State Capital as well as in the constituency of Shri L.K. Advani. I mean in his own constituency, in Panchmal, in Godhra and in my own constituency, people have not given even a single acre of land nor are they properly rehabilitated. It is so despite the fact that the Union Government has provided Rs. 150 crore.

We do not know how the money is being spent. I would request the Minister of Parliamentary Minister as

well as the Home Minister to ask for a status report from the Government of Gujarat.

Hon. Members on the other side were making a hue and cry on the other day over the Nanawati Commission Report, which is about the 1984 riot victims of Delhi. I sympathise with them. I would also request them to please say something about the riot victims of Gujarat as well as about their relief and rehabilitation, be it Hindu or Muslim. It is a fact that they are not rehabilitated. There has been a very least effort taken by the Government of Gujarat despite the fact that the Union Government has provided Rs. 150 crore.

I would request the Home Ministry to get the status report from the Government of Gujarat as to what exactly it has done to provide relief and rehabilitation to the riot victims of the State. It should take up this matter very urgently. Not only that, many of the families have not received any relief so far.

I would request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that he should take up the matter with the Ministry of Home Affairs and this House should be apprised as to how the Government of Gujarat has spent this money of Rs. 150 crore and that how it has provided relief and rehabilitation to all the riot victims in Gujarat.

*[Translation]*

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House towards a very important issue.

The issue of new delimitation of parliamentary constituencies in the country has been under discussion for quite some time.

I would like to know as to what are the names of the states in which the delimitation exercise has been completed so far? Have the Government fixed any time limit in this regard? There are proposals of widespread changes in several Parliamentary Constituencies which is a matter of serious concern for the hon. Members. It is affecting development works also in one way or the other. I want to know whether next Lok Sabha elections are proposed to be conducted on the basis of new delimitation of the constituencies only. Does the Government propose to increase the present strength of the Lok Sabha?

I demand that the Government apprise the House of the factual position in this regard.



**SHRI KISHAN SINGH SANGWAN (Sonepat):** Sir, the entire country, almost all the hon. Members of the House and all the political parties had condemned the barbaric incident of lathicharge on the workers in Gurgaon in Haryana a few days ago. That matter was still simmering when close on its heels another such incident took place in Rohtak on 14th. The police force displayed its barbaric tendencies again 3500 employees dismissed from Industrial Security Force who had been demonstrating peacefully and sitting on a dharana for the last 6-7 days, were going to meet the Chief Minister to put their demands before him. They were stopped by the police and were meted out similar treatment as the workers in Gurgaon.

50 people got injured which included females also. When they went to the hospital, they were not admitted nor were given any first aid treatment. I myself went to the hospital and met the doctors, but they were under so much pressure from the Government that they did not admit the injured and straightaway took them to the police station and a case was framed against them. They are being threatened that if they do not withdraw their protest they will meet the same fate as faced by the protesters in Gurgaon.

Sir, this is extremely shameful that such a big incident took place in Gurgaon, but that is being presented as an example, which means that the incident has been validated, that if anybody in Haryana raised a democratic voice then they will meet the same fate as was faced in Gurgaon. The employees are not to be held responsible for the situation prevailing over there. The Union Government, Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Finance had sanctioned their recruitment in the Industrial Security Force, in December 2004. It was approved by the Haryana Assembly with the signatures of the hon'ble Governor and it was formally advertised in the newspapers and the people applied in response to that. They were recruited after a long procedure which is usually followed for recruitments. After this, they went for training. The training lasted for months together. In the meanwhile the elections approached, the Government changed and the new Government's intentions also changed. Their three months training period was further extended. Then they were sent on mass leave and the Cabinet decided to dismiss those three thousand and five hundred employees immediately on 29th June, just a day before 30th June when their one month training was scheduled to end. Now they are demanding justice. If there is any technical

fault then those who are guilty and who made the recruitments should be punished. Today three thousand and five hundred employees have been rendered jobless. They are very agitated on this issue.

Sir, through you, I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister to inform Minister of Home Affairs in this regard. A female employee set herself on fire which caused her death. 17 other people are sitting on strike right now and they have given a clear notice that if their problems are not heard and they are not given justice they will all immolate themselves. Therefore, this is a very serious matter. This will aggravate further and will turn into a bigger episode than what happened in Gurgaon. Therefore, through you, I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that the Government of Haryana must pay attention towards this and these people must be reappointed or adjusted in some other department. I would like to bring to your notice that the situation there is very serious.

**PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR (Chimur):** In the year 1991, work for the construction of the memorial of Bharat Ratna, Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar at his birth place, Mahu (Madhya Pradesh) was started. The Government of Madhya Pradesh had spent some fund on the construction of the memorial but this is still lying incomplete. Approximately Rs. Five crore are required to complete that memorial. It is very unfortunate that the attention of the Union Government has not been drawn towards this so far. A number of parties have sought votes in the name of Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar for the last 50 years and many of them have been part of the Government also but unfortunately the statue at this birth place is still lying incomplete even after 15 years. The memorials of great leaders of the country are a form of inspiration and pilgrimage for the younger generation. Therefore, the Union Government is requested to immediately grant a fund of Rs. 5 crore for completing the memorial of Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar, founder father of the Indian Constitution. There is very little land around that memorial as the plot is quite small. Attached to that land is the land of the Seventh Battalion of Punjab Regiment. Therefore, I would like to request that 50 acres of adjoining additional land from the land which is presently with the army should be given for the construction of memorial to make an ideal and grand memorial one of its kind in India. Through you, I would like to inform the Government that it should take initiative keeping in view this point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chandra Shekhar Dubey. Dubey ji, you are requested not to take the name of any person in particular in your statement.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR DUBEY (Dhanbad): I will not name any person in particular but the owner in industry. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may speak.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR DUBEY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to present some figures before the House which prove how they are playing with the legal system of the country. I am referring to the installation of 675 MW captive Power Plant in Corba, Chhattisgarh, by Sterlite industry on the leased land of BALCO.

It is amazing. Can a power plant of the capacity of 540 MW be set up within one month? It is also amazing how the Ministry of Environment and Forests had given permission to chop off 50,000 green trees as mentioned in the last para of page number 26 of the Rapid EIA Report of BALCO. How NOC was given to Sterlite industry despite having full information in this regard.

Nayab Tahsildar, Chamba and superintending land engineer, Raipur, in one of their departmental reports entitled 'Demarcation of land under the possession of BALCO Report. I have mentioned that "this apprehension can not be ruled out that BALCO Management would have cut 50,000 trees." Not only this, Tahsildar, Korba in his report has also mentioned that Sterlite Industry has not only encroached upon 1036.52 acres Government land rather it has also taken 914.31 acres of private land, of which use has not been changed so far under its possession. It not only encroached upon Government land but also destroyed the houses of poor people by bulldozer during the course of encroachment of government land while acquiring private land. Chhattisgarh Government is being duped of Rs. 5000 crore on account of this encroachment. It shows that while giving permission to setup power plant, it has not been ensured by the Ministry of Power as to what, whose and how much land is being used.

So, I demand that strict action should be taken against the Sterlite Company and the encroachment on approximately 1950 acres of land removed and the entire matter should be investigated into by the CBI.

[English]

SHRI MANI CHARENAMI (Outer Manipur): The Nation is shocked yet again by the ghastly broad daylight murder of an innocent young Naga girl from Manipur and critically injuring her friend at the Gateway of India, Mumbai on 13th August at around 6 p.m. The attack on the girls of North-East India is spreading from Delhi to other cities of the country. Our country is becoming unsafe for the North-Eastern people.

Sir, it is reported that the heinous crime was committed by a mentally deranged person who had stabbed his father 12 times in the same morning but the pertinent question being asked by the whole Nation is why was the accused was not arrested at the time when he stabbed his father? Why was he allowed to escape from the scene by the family members and the onlookers? Why the police did not carry out immediate action to hunt the accused and last but not the least, why the accused has to target the girls from the North-East?

Sir, few months back, some fundamentalist group came up with a poster campaign against the North-Eastern girls accusing them of luring seducing men of Indian mainland.

It is, therefore, difficult to believe that the accused could be free from such influences.

I, therefore, urge the Home Minister to carry out a thorough investigation to unearth if there is any organised plan to attack the girls and boys of the North-East India. 2. Punish the accused according to law 3. Compensate victim's family by paying *ex gratia*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Lakshman Seth.

You are again not in your seat.

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH (Tamluk): Sir, I am taking permission from you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should have taken prior permission. I have told you when you made the speech last time also.

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH: Sorry Sir.

Sir, yesterday the 58th Anniversary of Independence was celebrated. Yesterday, in nine States, thousands and

[Shri Lakshman Seth]

thousands of tribal people staged demonstrations demanding the introduction of the Tribal Bill (Recognition of the Right to Land).

Sir, in our country, about 70 lakh tribal people are still landless. They do not have a right to land in the forest area. Sir, there was a discussion in the last Session also that this Bill be introduced giving a right to land in the forest area to the tribal people. But, I do not know under what circumstances the Bill has not yet been introduced. The tribal people are practically aboriginals. They are staying in the forest; they are attached to the environment of the forest. So, they should not be kept out of the forest area. They will not be able to adjust in other environment. There is an apprehension that if they are given a right to land in the forest area, the forest will be demolished and the wild animals will be destroyed. But, this is not correct. If we give the management of the forest to the tribal people, adivasi people, they will protect the forest and also wild animals. There is some lobby from the upper sections of the society on the plea of poaching the tigers, preservation of the forest and the wild animals. I think they are creating the problems of respect of introduction of the particular Tribal Bill.

So, Sir, this is a very important issue. I would like to request, through you, to the Government, to our hon. Prime Minister, and he has also given a promise yesterday in his speech that the Bill will be introduced shortly. I would also like to request you to bring in this Bill in this Session so that the 70 lakh tribal people, adivasi people, can have a right to land in the forest area for maintaining their livelihood.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the farmers displaced by Coal India Ltd. The areas having coal are acquired by this Company for the mining of coal. The areas having coals in the country are acquired by the Government and coal mines are opened. Western Zone of WCL falls in our Nagpur area. The Government acquired the land of the farmers in Chandrapur, Yavatmal, Nagpur with the promise that the compensation of the land will be given to them and one member of each of the families will be given employment. The farmers with this hope had offered their land to Coal India. However, the officers of the Coal India and WCL are declining to provide jobs to them for the last five-six

years. Not only this, they are delaying the payment of the compensation. Besides, interest on the compensation is also not paid to them. The farmers have been demanding compensation for five-six years. The farmers were wholly dependent on their land for their livelihood and to feed their families but today they have lost their land. The farmers are on the brink of starvation. Time and again I also wrote several letters to them in this regard and during the last month there were several agitations. The head offices of the officers of the WCL and Coal India were also 'gheraoed.' Despite that the officers of the WCL and Coal India are not making any effort to provide employment to these farmers. Through you, I would like to submit that initiative should be taken to provide employment at the earliest to those farmers whose land has been acquired by the Coal India. Compensation should also be paid to the farmers at the earliest who have not yet received their compensation.

I would also like to submit that the areas where Coal mining activities are carried out, the villages located in and around that area are deserted and they suffer heavy loss. So, I would like to request that such villages should be rehabilitated elsewhere. There are many such villages in Chandrapur, Balharpur, Majari area and Vani Umared area where blasting is conducted for the mining of Coal and the Coal are extracted. This may lead to great disaster. So, through you, I would like to submit that necessary steps should be taken at the earliest to provide compensation and employment to those farmers whose land have been acquired by the Government and the displaced village should be rehabilitated.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government, through you, to a very urgent matter of public importance.

Sir, it is learnt that the Union Coal Ministry has sent a directive to stop providing jobs to land oustees with immediate effect. As a result of this, no jobs will lead to no land and no land will lead to no coal. Mahanadi Coal Field Limited is the major coal supplier to most of the power plants in the country. Now it finds itself in a tight spot. According to one source, right now there are 8,000 job proposals pending with MCL for final approval after being processed by MCL and the State Government authorities. The ban will affect the ongoing mining operations and thousands of land oustees of Talcher, Ib Valley and Vasundhara areas should be deprived of jobs.

This would also put the prospect of opening of three new coal mines, two in Talcher and one in Vasundhara area of Sundargarh in jeopardy. A similar decision by the Union Government in 1998 had to be rolled back following strong resistance. Recently, two upcoming coal projects, one in Kaniha and another at Bhuvaneshwari having the annual production capacity at 3.5 million and 10 million tonnes respectively are linked to the Kaniha Plant of NTPC. In fact, the NTPC went in for 2,000 MW expansion after being assured of opening of Kaniha mines. At a time when the power sector in the country is starved of coal, the decision of the Ministry to outsource mining activities has put a long shadow on the fate of these coal mines.

This is a clear violation of the State Government's rehabilitation policy. The State Government's policy stipulates that all those evicted by coal mining would be provided with jobs. This ban is unacceptable to the State

Government of Orissa. They have written directly to the Central Government. The people of coal mine area will lose their land, they will not get job, they will be at the receiving end from both sides and they will practically lose everything due to these mining operations. The State of Orissa will not tolerate this. I would request the Government to be aware of the ground realities and lift the ban immediately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. tomorrow.

18.54 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock  
on Wednesday, August 17, 2005/Sravana 26, 1927  
(Saka)*

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