

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

**Eighth Session**  
**(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)**



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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 25 July, 2006/Śravana 3, 1928 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at four minutes past  
Eleven of the Clock

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

[Translation]

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Happy Birthday to you.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, on my own behalf and on behalf of the whole House, I wish you a very happy Birthday. Many more years be added to your illustrious career. I do hope my colleagues in this House will give you, at least, one trouble free day. ...*(Interruptions)* Thank you, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much. There is no trouble.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): I would like to associate myself with whatever the leader of the House said and would wish you a long life.

MR. SPEAKER: A very long life is not good.

[English]

Thank you very much. It is so nice of you. I am grateful to you.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAYENDRA PAL SINGH (Bhilwara): May you be in good mood today.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad, Maharashtra): You please do not get angry. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I would request the hon. Members to

go back to their seats from the Well of the House. I shall give opportunity to all.

[English]

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Sir, many many happy returns of the day. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am deeply obliged to all of you.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the farmers of the country are committing suicide continuously. The Prime Minister of the country had announced a package of Rs.3750/- crore for the farmers of Vidharbha and the time when it was announced. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as many as 34 farmers have committed suicide there during the last ten days. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramji Lal Suman, please cooperate today.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not a small issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I know that these are important issues.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please allow me to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

MR. SPEAKER: I earnestly appeal to all of you. I know that these are very important issues. Otherwise, why would you raise them? I do not dispute that. But there is a procedure. Question Hour is important. After that, you can raise all these issues. I know that these are important notices. I have never said 'no'. There is not a single issue that I have rejected so far.

...*(Interruptions)*

\* Not recorded.

[Translation]

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR (Chimur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are a Professor. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI. RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this issue be taken up after question hour. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour will be held, please keep a little patience.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I want to make one announcement and all of you will be happy.

...*(Interruptions)*

11.05 hrs.

#### REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

**Re: Felicitations to Shri Abhinav Bindra for winning gold medal in Air Rifle World Championship.**

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as you are all aware, on 24th July, 2006, Shri Abhinav Bindra has won a gold medal in the 10m Air Rifle event at the World Championship in Zagreb, Croatia. Shri Bindra has brought laurels to the Nation by winning the first ever gold medal in Air Rifle World Championships. I am sure, the House would join me in congratulating Shri Abhinav Bindra on his magnificent feat and wish him all the best in all his future endeavours.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let us also think of sports people. They are bringing fame to us.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Needless to say, may I take only one more minute? I once more seek your cooperation. I am sure to receive all help and guidance from the hon. Members in the discharge of my duties. I have only one humble submission to make. Many reports have been made both in the visual and print media involving the Speaker – what he did and he did not do yesterday. I do not wish to make any comment on the same except to make an earnest request and appeal to all the hon.

Members please do not involve the Speaker publicly into any controversy as he cannot join in the same.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we will take Question Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Sir, we fully agree with you.

[Translation]

There should be no misinformation or any wrong statement about us that we have gone back on our words. It has been said in a very bad way. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Malhotra. I certainly agree with you.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not said anything. I have only said that the Speaker cannot join. I have not made any reference to any hon. Member.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the decision taken in the leaders' meeting are violated here. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: But wrong statements are being issued. ...*(Interruptions)*

11.06 hrs.

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 21, Shri Kishanbhai Patel.

...*(Interruptions)*

#### WTO Meet

+

\*21. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

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

(a) whether the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Ministerial Meet was held recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the issues discussed and the outcome thereof;

(c) the objections raised by India and other member countries on export subsidies in the said Meet;

(d) the further steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of farmers/exporters and service sector in the country;

(e) whether any next meeting of WTO has been fixed for discussion; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the stand of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) An informal meeting of 31 Ministers, including from India, was convened by the Director General, WTO, in Geneva between 29th June and 1st July, 2006. Domestic support and market access in Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA) were discussed by the Ministers. Convergence could not be achieved. A meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee of the WTO was also held on 1st July, 2006 wherein the DG was requested to conduct intensive and wide ranging consultations with a view to facilitating the establishment of modalities in Agriculture and NAMA. These consultations were to be based on the draft texts prepared by the Chairs of the respective negotiating groups. The DG was requested to report back to the TNC as soon as possible. The DG has not yet reported back on his consultations.

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

#### **Statement**

(c) to (f) At the Hong Kong Ministerial Conference of the WTO it was already agreed to ensure the elimination of all forms of export subsidies by the end of 2013, which would be achieved in a progressive and parallel manner so that a substantial part is realized by the end of the first half of the implementation period. At the recent Ministerial Meeting as well as at the TNC, India and other developing countries stressed the need to have substantial and effective cuts in trade-distorting domestic support of the developed countries. To address India's core concerns and interests, including protecting the interests of farmers, we have formed alliances with like-minded developing

countries, which include the G-20 on Agriculture and the G-33 on Special Products and the Special Safeguard Mechanism, and the NAMA-11 on industrial tariffs. Specific and detailed proposals have been made by these Groups in the negotiations. India has also been playing a key role in further strengthening the developing country coalitions by bringing together G-20, G-33, African Group, ACP countries and the LDCs to reinforce each others' position on issues of mutual interest.

A meeting of the G-6 Ministers was held at Geneva on 23rd and 24th July, 2006 and there was no convergence on the core issues of substantial reduction of trade distorting support and other development issues. It has therefore been decided to suspend negotiations.

*[Translation]*

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I, through you, would like to thank hon. Minister for boycotting the Geneva Conference in the interest of the rights of crores of farmers of the country. And, I would like to know the reasons for which we were forced to boycott the conference and the number of countries which supported our stand.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I had assured the House that for protecting the agro sector of India there would be no compromise on agricultural sector of India. The meeting of G-6 countries was held during the last two days and I have arrived today in the morning itself. And in the meeting held before this, the developed countries did not agree to reduce the subsidy, which distorts the trade, to the extent it was required to be reduced and we demanded to reduce it, that is why the meeting failed. The meeting which was held yesterday and day before yesterday was the meeting of G-6 countries. India also participated in the meeting of G-6 countries alongwith United States, European Union, Barzil, Australia and Japan, India also participated. When the developed countries especially America (United States) did not agree to cut subsidy to the extent it was required to be done and as a result of that the meeting failed. As of now the on going negotiations have been suspended. No road map has been formulated so far.

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Mr. Speaker, I would like to tell hon. Minister that developed countries are constantly pressurizing developing countries to open their markets and reduce taxes and duties. The developed countries have captured many of our markets. Keeping this in view what steps are being taken to protect the interests of the farmers and exporters of the country?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** The demand of the developed countries, which we have already rejected, is that we should cut our duties and tariff. We have told them that there is no question of cutting duties and tariff and we shall not let them enter the Indian agricultural market till they do away with subsidy. This is the difference and the bone of contention. They want to enter Indian market, agricultural market, but do not want to reduce subsidies. We want them to cut subsidies and also do away with it. It has been decided to discontinue export subsidy in Hong Kong, but that is one subsidy. The entire world trade is affected by the other subsidies also because of which the farmers of the country are unable to participate in the world trade. It promotes unfair competition. India will not accept it so long as such structural defects and structural flaw continues.

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Sugrib Singh – Not present.

**SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:** Sir, the hon. Minister, in a recent WTO meeting, had to walk, out. But I remember, from the very beginning when the discussion on WTO was taking place, he was one of the enthusiasts in supporting WTO's stipulation out of the way. Now, the situation has come and it is not the first time that the United States is defying the world public opinion, even WTO, announcing greater subsidies to their farmers.

In this situation, would the hon. Minister tell this House taking into confidence, whether there is a serious crisis created by the developed countries in WTO, a conspiracy against the developing countries that cannot be overcome in the situation as it is today? I want to know whether the Government has any proposal before this House to overcome that situation.

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Sir, it is not a question of supporting or opposing the WTO. Let us be clear. We are members of the WTO and in an increasingly globalising world, we have to engage with the global economy. At the same time, it is important that India's interest be safeguarded. India's interest be protected and promoted to the extent that India is able to even engage more and more with the global economy. That does not mean that we would compromise with our agricultural sector. That does not mean that our infant industry will not be protected. That does not mean that India will not stand up for the rules of global trade, which are flawed.

India has not only spoken for itself. India has spoken on behalf of the least developed countries, India has

spoken on behalf of the vulnerable economies because when India is a member of the G-6, it does not speak for itself, it speaks for the LDCs in the G-6. India speaks for the vulnerable economies. We are a member of the G-20. We are a member of G-33. We provide leadership to G-20 and G-33 and it is these formations which have provided a loud and strong voice not only to India but to other developing countries. So, many issues where India is not affected, we are yet raising them so that the consolidation of friendly countries who are least developed and who are vulnerable economies, is always there.

Sir, yesterday and day before, in the G-6 meeting, there was a discussion in the United States seeking market access into India. They want us to lower our duties. I very clearly told them that there is no question of any market access in India having the subsidies by the United States with distorted trade. It is not mainly the question of distorting trade. We do not want to import subsidised agricultural products and the United States' offer for reduction was just not enough. was, in fact, no offer. I very clearly told them that this is no offer made by them.

I must say that the European Union has moved. The European Union has agreed to cut their subsidies by 75 per cent. As far as the United States is concerned, without going into the technicalities of it, the subsidies, which they offer to cut, amounted to no cuts at all. This position was completely unacceptable. So, there was no choice just to say that there is no negotiating space. I told them this on the 1st of July when we had this meeting in Geneva where I said that there is no negotiating space and there is no purpose of my sitting down there and continuing this discussion because it only leads to unpleasantness.

Yesterday, in the G-6 meeting, the same thing happened and I told them that it is not possible for India to engage in these discussions, as a result of which the Director-General announced yesterday to the Heads of Delegations that the talks have failed and all negotiations in WTO stand suspended.

All the negotiating Committees will no more continue with their discussions. So, there is no roadmap for the future. We will discuss with other developing countries within G-33. Yesterday, before I left Geneva, I had a meeting with a large number of G-33 countries. I informed them of the situation and I will be discussing with other developing countries as to what is the future course of action, and we will be discussing in India as to what we should be doing in future.

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister said in his reply that convergence could not be reached and he walked out of the meeting. I think it is ridiculous that he is being applauded for this. The reason for not evolving a consensus for decreasing subsidy is that the developing countries are unable to reach a mutual agreement under Article 27 and Annexe 7 of the agreement. Some countries want exemption under Article 27 while other countries do not want that. That is why the Hong Kong Summit of 2005 also ended without taking any decision and there is no possibility that we would be able to do so in future. My explicit question to the hon. Minister is what efforts he has made/will be making to reduce the difference of opinion on Article 27 since taking advantage of these differences, EU increased the time limit from 2010 to 2013 in Hong Kong Summit and the developed countries will take its advantage in future also. Please reply to me as to what efforts you are going to make for removing these differences.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to inform the Hon. Member that we go interacting with the developing countries of G-90, G-33 or G-20 from time to time. There are no such difference because of which the subsidy is not being reduced. If need be in future, a new policy will be framed after having discussion with the developing countries. I want to make it clear that there are no such differences because of which. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: Agreement could not be entered into due to differences and the Minister is saying that there are no differences. Then what are the reasons. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: There are no differences among the developing countries. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not answer the supplementary.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have answered the previous question.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: There is no difference among

the developing countries on subsidy as all the developing countries are affected due to subsidy.

[English]

SHRIMATI ARCHANA NAYAK: I would like to know whether the Government is aware that developed countries are giving export subsidies in their countries which are detrimental to the developing countries like India. If so, what are the steps taken and proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: As I said, the subsidies are of two types. One is export subsidies and the other is domestic support. Export subsidies are those which are directly linked with export. Domestic subsidies are those which help the domestic farmers, which obviously also affect export prices and affect global trade. In the Hong Kong Declaration, all the developed countries are required to reduce, to eliminate their export subsidies by the year 2013 commencing with a substantial part of it being eliminated by the year 2010.

As far as domestic support is concerned, that is where the real problem is. The United States gives about 19.5 billion dollars of domestic support in addition to about 50 billion dollars which they give, which is in a box called 'green box'. The EU also gives very substantial domestic support which is almost 2½ times of that domestic support. So, the issue is that with their domestic support, distortions in global trade take place. With those subsidies, they seek market access into India which market access would not be free trade. By that market access, our farmers will not be able to compete. That is why we have neither agreed to the tariff reductions nor have we agreed to the quantum of domestic support they want to reduce.

SHRI BANSAGOPAL CHOUDHURY: Sir, after the WTO Agreement, we have seen that the pauperization of our farmers has started. So, will the hon. Minister ensure that the interests of our farmers are surely protected?

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that. Mr. Minister, you can reiterate it.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I have repeatedly said that, and that will be my position in all my international meetings.

DR. P.P. KOYA: Sir, from the answer given by the Minister, it is clear that the strategy adopted by the Government so far has miserably failed. He has to walk out himself from the meeting. Yesterday's meeting had also been suspended. So, our strategy, as on today, has to be changed. I feel, it has to be changed.



During the negotiation stage, it was the Left of the Central Parties which were opposing the WTO Agreement. Now, having accepted the WTO Agreement, we have to survive within it. We are challenged by the only Super Power, that is, the United States. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question.

DR. P.P. KOYA: I think, we will not be able to withstand their pressure. So, I would like to know from the Minister whether he has a different strategy with the help of other developing and developed countries to overcome the present crisis.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Our strategy, and our position are absolutely correct. We had a discussion about this in this House. It is not that the meeting has failed because of our wrong strategy. The meeting has failed because of our right strategy. That is the point to be understood. If we need to make any change in our strategy, then we will consult other developing countries and we will also consult other countries in our grouping and then decide. But so far, our strategy has been absolutely right. Not only our strategy has been right but our policy has also been right.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome the stand taken by the Minister in the larger interest of the country. But the WTO has asked to discontinue domestic trade distorting support price, the MSP i.e. Minimum Support Price provided to the farmers in our country, whereas they do not want to decrease the subsidy they are providing; as the Minister has just said. I want to know from the Minister whether India will not become a dumping ground for foreign Agricultural produce when restriction in respect of quantity is lifted? Does the Minister want to levy some countervailing duty on foreign agricultural produce to protect the farmers of the country and to protect the agricultural produce of our country?

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Similar questions have been put. The Minister has made a very clear statement.

*[Translation]*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at present the duties imposed in our country is from about 40 to 300 percent. That is why no import can be made here. They demand that these duties be reduced. We have not been able to take a decision in this regard. At present, our

farmers are safe from import. When there is a need to make any import in the country, the Government may reduce the duty deliberately for one or two months, and may import according to its desire. At the same time the MNF tariff and MNF standard duties being imposed on our agricultural produce is very high so far. There is no need to increase it, because no import can be made in our country after such duties.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we will take up the next Question. Q. No. 22.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, please allow me to put one supplementary? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: On which Question?

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: On the first Question, that is, Q. No. 21.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed six supplementary questions. Hon. Members from all sides – three from this side and three from that side – have been allowed to put their supplementaries. Already we have taken 22 minutes.

Now, Q. No. 22 – Shri N. Janardhana Reddy.

#### Funds for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

\*22. SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY:  
SHRI RANEN BARMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently increased the amount to be spent under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the allocation made to States under this programme for the year 2006-07;

(c) the basis for determining the size of funding to the States/UTs;

(d) the details of the items and curriculum which are to be covered under the scheme;

(e) whether the instances of diversion of funds allocated under the scheme or under utilization have come to notice during the last three years;

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

(g) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (g) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

Funds under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are released each year to States/UTs on the basis of district-wise Annual Work Plans & Budgets (AWP&B) submitted by the concerned State/UT, after an appraisal by the Government of India. The BE towards the Central Government's share under SSA is Rs. 11000 crores in 2006-07 which is 53.7% higher than the previous year. The State wise allocation of Central Government's share is given the annexure enclosed.

The SSA is a comprehensive programme for development of elementary education and covers inter-alia opening of and construction of new schools and additional classrooms at primary and upper primary level, appointment of teachers, inputs for improving quality of learning, provisions for meeting the educational needs of children from disadvantaged sections of the society as well as of children with special needs.

Unspent balances at the end of financial year are adjusted against AWP&B of the next financial year. Regular annual audits are conducted under SSA and their findings addressed.

**Annexure**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Outlay of GOI share for 2006-07 (Rupees in Lakh)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	97893.41
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8946.31
3	Assam	75399.21
4	Bihar	181055.81
5	Chhattisgarh	61598.75
6	Goa	1558.39
7	Gujarat	29204.25

1	2	3
8	Haryana	27376.46
9	Himachal Pradesh	9088.34
10	Jammu and Kashmir	26590.49
11	Jharkhand	78213.76
12	Karnataka	55398.31
13	Kerala	12612.58
14	Madhya Pradesh	140240.69
15	Maharashtra	79844.66
16	Manipur	4653.83
17	Meghalaya	4686.40
18	Mizoram	3455.49
19	Nagaland	4652.91
20	Orissa	70470.98
21	Punjab	17458.61
22	Rajasthan	94002.86
23	Sikkim	847.50
24	Tamil Nadu	54238.34
25	Tripura	6813.86
26	Uttar Pradesh	275925.86
27	Uttaranchal	18615.38
28	West Bengal	45000.10
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1012.52
30	Chandigarh	871.91
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	622.85
32	Daman and Diu	195.64
33	Delhi	6333.35
34	Lakshadweep	313.53
35	Pondicherry	706.45

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, my question is clear, whether the Government has recently increased the amount to be spent under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. About the scheme, they say that after calculating the plans, district-wise they have fixed the amount. It all depends upon the States. But the increase by the Central Government has not been calculated.

The Budget Estimates towards the Government's share is Rs. 11,000 crore, which is 53.7 per cent higher than the previous year. But the scheme has got no change; it is the same scheme. I think, the Minister has been represented in every State. Every State Government is requesting to increase the size of the allocation. At present, they are taking care of class I to class VIII. Now, they are requesting for class IX and X also to be taken care of. It is because, girl students particularly, if they are helped up to 14th year, so many changes would take place in the country.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your Question.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is contemplating any increase in the UNICEF scheme by getting more money from them or by giving more money from the plan budget.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, as rightly pointed out by the hon. Member, there has been a substantial increase in the allocation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan outlays. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No interruptions, please. Let her reply first.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, if we compare it with the last year's outlays, there is an increase of around Rs. 3,200 crore, and it has been a very substantial increase.

But with regard to the extension of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to classes IX and X. I would submit that it falls under the Secondary stage. So, nothing concrete has been taken. But this is still under consideration.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, in my written question, I had also asked whether there is any diversion of money from this programme to some other programme by the State Government, but it has not been answered. It is a fact there are some big States which have diverted this money from this programme to some other programmes. This has to be checked up and stopped. Then, there must

be a plan to divert back this money towards the original programme.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, with regard to funds of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, there has been a strict monitoring arrangement made to ensure that the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is being implemented very transparently and effectively.

Coming to the monitoring arrangements, the local community based monitoring on school performance enrolment, updating of household data on out of school children is also done every year. Similarly, a computerised education MIS system, which gives annual school based data on all significant educational statistics, is also there in place.

Progress against key monthly indicators has also been undertaken, and a more detailed quarterly appraisal from the States is sent to the Government of India. Besides this, there is also a joint review meeting conducted by the Government of India twice a year and NCERT also conducts the evaluation of the achievement levels of children once every three years.

So, as of now, the monitoring arrangements are well in place to ensure and curb the diversion of funds from the scheme. As far as diversion of funds from the scheme is concerned, the funds might have been used for something else under HRD. But it is ensured that reimbursement is done. Therefore, glaring diversion of funds has not yet come to the notice of the Government of India, and in case, it does, steps have been taken to talk to the State Governments to ensure that these diversions are curbed.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ranen Barman — Not present.

*[Translation]*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are many desert districts in Rajasthan viz. Jodhpur, Barmer, Jaisalmer etc. which are educationally very backward. I want to know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether there is any scheme to provide additional funds to such districts under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan so that their educational level may be raised and the people of the entire rural area of that region may get benefit?

*[English]*

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, the Annual Work Plans and Budgets are sent by the States to the Government of India. Based on that, the allocations of funds are made.

When it comes to the backward and tribal areas, the States with the highest number of out of school children have been given prior allocation. There has been an increase in the allocation to these States, especially to the States of Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. There has been an increase in the allocation to ensure that the benefits of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan do reach these backward areas.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Ravi Prakash Verma.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. I have already got a list of 24 hon. Members. It is not possible. Please allow me to conduct the House.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important issue. Education is a basic component for development of the country. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to how much money has been deposited under education cess till now and the percentage of amount spent by him out of that in an effective manner?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Have you got the statistics?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: I will send it across to the Member.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has been launched with the goal to universalise primary education by 2010. Education is instrumental for economic well being and this is true for the individual and also for the entire nation.

My question is, as special attention is required to be given to the most deprived vulnerable and physically and mentally challenged children, who are at risk, whether such attention is also focused on socio-economically backward strata by providing full time schooling. If so, does the determination of funding commensurate with these parameters? What is the basis for determining the size of funding to the States?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: As I have mentioned earlier, the Annual Work Plans and Budgets are sent by the States to the Government of India and the Government of India places this proposal in front of the Project Approval

Board and then the funding is approved. Then, both the Government of India and the States share the funding on 75:25 basis. This is the basis on which the fund is basically given to the States. The performance of the States is also taken into consideration when the funds are being allocated to the States.

During the year 2006-07, there has been particular concentration given to certain areas like filling the infrastructure gap, providing universal access, upgradation of EGS centres, in-depth study of the specially focused districts, quality improvements and learning outcomes also. There has been special focus on the reduction of drop-out rates also.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: It is a welcome step taken by the Government that more funds are allotted for the direct intervention of the primary education of the country. But it is true on the other side that the status of education differs from State to State. The norms prescribed for the utilisation of the fund are the same to all the States. The need of each State may differ. Will the Government consider bringing more flexibility for the utilisation of this fund?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: The States that are backward have been given particular attention. Under the SSA norms, the States, which have the highest number of out of school children and where there are a large number of children who belong to the hard to reach sectors, have been given special focused attention.

Sir, based on the State-specific data, 48 districts in ten States having more than 50,000 children out of school has been a special focus. Out of these 48 districts, 19 districts are in Bihar, 15 are in UP, five in West Bengal, two each in Assam and Chhattisgarh, one each in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Tripura. There has also been focused attention given to the five States with the highest out-of-school children. These States receive about 50 per cent of the SSA outlays for 2006-2007, specially States like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

These 48 districts have received 17 per cent of the total Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan outlay for 2006-2007 including 19 per cent of EGS and 18 per cent of AIE interventions for flexible school funding.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to express my gratitude towards the hon.

Prime Minister and the Education Minister in the UPA Government who have resolved to focus on increasing the literacy rate in Bihar and all other backward States. The allocation under this head has been increased by nearly 53.7 percent. The hon. Minister has said in her reply that special attention has been paid towards Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. I would like to know as to what steps are being taken to open new schools, appoint teachers and construct school buildings in Bihar during the current financial year? She has stated that, the Union Government and the State Government fund such works in a 75:25 ratio but in the case of Bihar it seems that all work are being undertaken by the Bihar Government. The Ministry has neither a monitoring nor any advertising mechanism in place. This is discouraging for us. The Union Government is making such a large allocation under this head but there is no mechanism to monitor it. The public representatives are not involved in the selection process for identifying the site for construction or opening of a new school, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, if she proposes to give advertisements or establish a monitoring mechanism. Does she propose to bestow any right of making such selections on the hon. M.Ps.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : Do you have the details now or will you send them later?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, with regard to the Five States which are lagging behind in implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, there has been a special attention given, as I have said earlier. With particular reference to Bihar, coming to the opening up of new schools. 15,000 schools are to be opened up in Bihar. Coming to upper primary schools there are about 822 in the pipeline and coming to the teachers there are 80,512 teachers. With regard to the EGS coverage the number of children covered under the EGS and AIE scheme are 25.64 lakh. Turning to civil works, the number of school buildings are 15,000 as I have said earlier. The number of clusters in Bihar are 3,689.

Regarding the question that the hon. Member has raised, whether we would involve the Members of Parliament in the implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, I would like to emphasise here that it is the rightful duty of every citizen to ensure that Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is being implemented efficiently because it is a very large, very ambitious programme. I am sure, as a representative of the public, the hon. Member would take a very good interest and in case there are any lapses he may bring them to our notice so that we would take suitable action.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you.

Shrimati Paramjit Kaur Gulshan to ask the next supplementary.

As this is a matter of education. I am allowing a few more supplementaries. Already six supplementaries have been allowed.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please have patience. Let me see. I am trying to look at all sides.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, indisputably this is a very good scheme but this scheme also has many loopholes which are brought to light in the Parliament and by the Press and the T.V. from time to time. It prevents the education sector from deriving any real benefits from the scheme. I would like to ask the hon. Minister, through you, whether any steps are being taken to remove these loopholes.

I would also like to know from the hon. Minister, whether the Members of Parliament have any role in giving grants under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan since we are never invited for meetings at the district or state level and no information regarding this matter is provided to us?

Besides, I would also like to know if MLAs or some other persons have any right to grant funds under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan?

*[English]*

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, this is pertaining to the monitoring arrangements under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. As I have mentioned earlier, local community based monitoring of the school performance and the enrolment drives and updating household data of lot of school children is done every year. Computerised education and MIS system which give the annual school based data on all significant educational statistics is also in place. Progress against key monthly indicators and the more detailed quarterly progress reports are sent by the States to the Government of India.

Coming to the achievement level/evaluation, NCERT does it once every three years.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already answered that.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Yes, Sir. Forty-one National Social and Science Institutes have also been attached to all the States to conduct field surveys to ensure that the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is being implemented in a proper way. So, these are the various monitoring methods that are in place.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Anant Gangaram Geete.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am prepared to allow any discussion provided notice comes to me. On matters of education, we should give priority. That is why, Shri Geete is number seven in putting supplementaries. How many shall I allow? We are only at second Question.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is a very good scheme to boost primary and upper primary education. Demand for construction of school buildings is the highest in rural areas. Every State has a shortage of school buildings and this is an omnipresent problem. The schools being constructed under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan share a common design and all the school buildings are supposed to be built according to this design.

Sir, hilly terrains dominate the geographical layout of our country. I belong to the Konkan region which is also a hilly region. Plain land is not available in such areas. Small farmers till these land. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, if he proposes to provide for construction of school buildings in such areas to facilitate education of the children of the farmers.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Land for construction of such buildings is acquired free of cost from the farmers. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether she would be willing to give permission to design the buildings as per the traditional systems used in hilly terrains, since plain land is not available, instead of constructing the buildings as per the common design approved for construction in the entire country.

[English]

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, there is no specific design specified by the Government of India. The States are free to choose their own designs depending on the locally available resources. So, there is no specific

one design that is being emphasised by the Government of India.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yerrannaaidu. Please put specific question.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has decided to construct five lakh classrooms in this particular year under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. There is a lot of demand for construction of school buildings, but there is a stipulation that the community has to pay ten per cent contribution. In backward areas, in fishermen-inhabited areas, how is it possible for them to contribute ten per cent? That is why, there is lack of classrooms and students are suffering a lot. On the one side, the Government has decided to construct five lakh classrooms. Then, what is the need to demand contribution from the community? Will the Government consider constructing classrooms in the backward areas and fishermen-inhabited areas, without any contribution? Will the Government do like this or not?

MR. SPEAKER: You need not repeat.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, there are no stipulations on community contribution regarding construction of classrooms, but there have been instances where people have been asked to contribute. This is done, so that they will have a sense of belonging to it. This would allow the maintenance of these schools and classrooms to be done very well. But let me again emphasise that there is no stipulation as such that there should be a 10 per cent contribution paid to it.

MR. SPEAKER: Last supplementary on this Question to be asked by Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia.

[Translation]

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government had said that it would give as much priority to outcomes as to the outlays. I am happy that Rs.11 crore have been allocated as outlay for this sector under this campaign and that the outlay has been augmented by 54 percent. My question is regarding outcome and I would simply like to know if there has been any increase in the gross enrolment ratio? Has any reduction been recorded in the school dropout rate which was 40 percent during 2001-2002? How many places in rural areas do not have a school in a radius of one kilometer till date? My question only relates to the outcomes, not the outlays.

[English]

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, there has been an independent survey conducted by SRI-IMRB on behalf of the Ministry of Human Resource. It is indicated that there are about 1.34 crore children still out of schools. Today, 93 per cent of our children are in some kind of schooling facility or the other, and the dropout rate has also come down from 28.5 per cent in 2001 to 6.94 per cent in 2005. Among the social groups, there are about 9.97 per cent Muslims; 9.54 per cent STs; 8.17 per cent SCs; 6.9 per cent of the OBC children who are still out of schools. There is a drive undertaken to ensure that these children are also brought into the ambit of education.

#### Implementation of SAFTA

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\*23. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:

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

- (a) whether South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) has been implemented;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Pakistan has refused to trade with India under SAFTA as reported in the Times of India dated July 08, 2006;
- (d) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the reaction of the Government thereto and steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) has come into force from 1st January, 2006. In view of the different budget periods, the member states of SAFTA decided to implement the phased Tariff Liberalization Programme (TLP) with effect from 1st July, 2006 except Nepal which would implement it with effect from 1st August, 2006, with the condition that the TLP for the first two years would be completed by 31st December, 2007.

(b) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(b) Under the phased Tariff Liberalization Programme (TLP) of SAFTA, Non-Least Developed Contracting

States (Non-LDCs) i.e. India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka are to bring down tariffs to 20% within two years, while LDCs (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives and Nepal) will bring them down to 30%. Non-LDCs will then bring down tariffs from 20% to 0-5% in 5 years (Sri Lanka in 6 years), while LDCs would do so in 8 years. Moreover, non-LDCs will reduce their tariffs for L.D.C. products to 0-5% in 3 years.

This TLP is not applicable to the items kept in the Sensitive List by each member state. India has kept two Sensitive Lists, one for Non-LDCs with 865 items and another for LDCs with 744 items.

India and Pakistan issued customs notifications for tariff concessions with effect from 1st July, 2006. As per information from the SAARC Secretariat, Sri Lanka has not been able to implement the TLP on the agreed date as the Parliament of Sri Lanka is yet to pass the Revenue Protection Order. Information regarding issue of customs notifications by Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives and Nepal has not been received as yet from the SAARC Secretariat.

(c) and (d) Pakistan's customs notification for TLP has a rider that it would be subject to their Import Policy Order. According to this Import Policy Order, imports into Pakistan from India are restricted to the items in a Positive List issued by the Ministry of Commerce of Pakistan, which presently consists of only 773 items. All member States of SAFTA, including Pakistan, ratified SAFTA without any reservations. The notification of Government of Pakistan is therefore against the letter and spirit of SAFTA Agreement.

(e) The SAARC Secretary General has been requested, vide letter dated 7th July, 2006 to convene a SAFTA Ministerial Council (SMC) Meeting urgently for consideration of this important matter. The SMC is the highest decision making body of SAFTA and under Article 10 of SAFTA, the SMC shall be responsible for the administration and implementation of the SAFTA Agreement and all decisions and arrangements made within its legal framework.

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Sir, while India has implemented the decision of SAFTA in favour of all member countries including Pakistan, but Pakistan has not granted the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status to India. They have decided to trade in only 773 items on the basis of the Positive Lists. This attitude of Pakistan is a total violation of the Agreement.

I would like to know whether the Government has ascertained the reasons from Pakistan not giving the MFN status to India. Is there any provision of action in the

Agreement against those countries that violate the agreement? If so, whether the Government is considering bringing these issues to the Dispute Settlement Board; and if not, what other actions the Government is planning to take against them?

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, you have already asked six questions in your first supplementary on this particular Question itself.

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Is the Government thinking of taking any action against Pakistan?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the SAFTA Agreement had to come into force from 1 January 2006, but it was decided that it would come into effect from 1 July 2006 because of different budget periods of different countries. Further, every country was required to issue a customs notification bringing the tariffs down. However, the Pakistan Government had issued a customs notification with a rider, which makes imports from India subject to their Import Policy Order, and Import Policy Order was of an earlier date that has a Positive List only.

The whole SAFTA is based on a negative list but the Import Policy Order of the past has a positive list of 773 items. Pakistan had ratified SAFTA without any reservation. So, this came as a surprise. It is against the spirit and against the legalities of the SAFTA.

I have written to the Secretary General of SAARC to call for an emergency meeting of the highest decision making body, which is the SAFTA Ministerial Council to address this issue and this Notification, which is being issued by Pakistan. The Secretary General has informed us that our letter has been forwarded to all the Member-States and it is proposed to be discussed in the forthcoming 27th Session of the SAARC Council of Foreign Ministers to be held in Dhaka on August 1st and 2nd of this year.

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: After SAARC Preferential Trade Agreement, though India's total trade, that is to and fro, has registered a positive growth but the percentage of export is far less compared to Import. For example, India's export has increased by 1.37 per cent in 2004-05 as compared to 2003-04 and on the other hand import has registered 32.34 per cent increase for the same period which shows a remarkable trade deficit. Further increasing import has captured Indian market and poses a threat to domestic manufacturers. So, I would like to know what is the need for such increase of import instead of export and what steps are being taken by the Government to reduce the import and increase the export.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The percentage figure is one way of calculating it but compared to Nepal or other economies, India is a much larger economy in the SAFTA countries. So, in terms of volume of Dollars or Rupees, they will give a different picture. Five per cent of hundred is five but five per cent of one thousand is fifty. Of course, in terms of Rupee, it is not what the hon. Member is saying.

It is important for India to be engaged in trade with these countries and there is today a huge trade balance in favour of India. In fact, one of the complaints of Bangladesh always is that there is such a huge trade balance. They ask us as to why should we have trade agreement and instead we should open up. Even if we open up, the trade balance will be huge. If we see the figures of 2005-06, our exports to Bangladesh are 1632 million-dollars. 1.6 billion-dollars and our import is about 10 per cent of that, 118 million-dollars. If we look to Sri Lanka, our exports are roughly 2.1 billion dollars and our imports are 570 million dollars. There is a very invertive situation in this. It is not that we are importing more than them. In fact, we are exporting a very substantial amount, more than what we are importing from them.

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH: SAFTA has been arrived at for the mutual benefit and interest of South Asian countries. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps the Government has taken to derive benefit out of SAFTA. Recently, the Government has imposed a ban on export of sugar. In the international market, the price of sugar has increased. In this situation, our sugar producers could have derived some benefits out of that. Will this sort of a ban hit SAFTA? I would like to know how much benefit our country has derived out of SAFTA and what steps the Government has taken to derive benefit out of that.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: We have signed SAFTA, which will benefit both the countries. You cannot have an one-sided agreement. Nobody is going to sign an agreement where you will only benefit. You have to sign an agreement where both will benefit. This mutually beneficial agreement has only come into force 24 days ago. We have carefully studied it. As time goes on, both countries will benefit; our neighbours will benefit and we will also benefit.

Engagement, that means, the trade which was carried on by SAFTA countries with other countries, we are trying to bring that trade to India so that the SAFTA countries instead of importing from other countries import



them from India. So, it will be a mutually beneficial agreement.

MR. SPEAKER: Hopefully so.

SHRI VIJAYENDRA PAL SINGH: Sir, is it not a fact that we are getting into more bilateral and multilateral arrangements like the SAFTA? We are also having such an arrangement with ASEAN because, after what you have said only five minutes ago, there is a stalemate in the WTO. What is the new arrangement that we are talking about? What is our strategy for having such an arrangement of making the SAFTA and having an agreement with ASEAN? Euro has got their own arrangement. Are we getting into an era of bilateralism and multilateralism out of the WTO? If that is a fact, then with what you have talked about the stalemate in WTO, should we not really concentrate more on SAFTA along with ASEAN? Is that the strategy that you are really wanting to have?

MR. SPEAKER: You have put a very good question.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, we have engaged in the multilateral system of trade, that is, the WTO. WTO is a multilateral rule based trading system with which we are engaged. Now, with the impasse there, the Government will have to make strategy as to what is to be done. We have not very many free trade agreements. We have got the old ones with Bhutan and Nepal, and a couple of years ago we had agreements with Sri Lanka and Thailand. This is a new experience for us. Bilateral and multilateral trade agreements will continue. There are about 200 bilateral and regional trade agreements in the world. We consider this as building blocks to the multilateral system. We will of course engage more, especially in the Asian region and also where it suits our trade interests and where there are complementarities of our trade basket.

#### Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme for Powerloom Sector

\*24. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Technological Upgradation Fund Scheme will give impetus to the powerloom sector;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the funds to be allocated for this purpose;

(c) whether the scheme is also likely to solve unemployment problem in this sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) to (d) In order to provide necessary impetus to the modernization of textile and jute industry, so that its viability and competitiveness in the domestic as well as international markets may enhance, Government of India, Ministry of Textiles has launched a Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), which is in operation since 01.04.1999 to 31.03.2007. The Scheme mainly provides for reimbursement of five percent interest charged by the financial institutions/banks for loans provided by them in respect of technology upgradation projects in conformity with the Scheme. However, the following incentives are also available under this Scheme:-

- (i) coverage of exchange rate erosion not exceeding 5% points per annum in respect of foreign currency loans instead of 5% interest support;
- (ii) for small scale textile and jute industrial units, an option to avail of either 15% Credit Linked Capital Subsidy (CLCS) or the existing 5% interest reimbursement;
- (iii) For textile processing sector, a credit linked capital subsidy @10% in addition to the existing 5% interest reimbursement.

Also, for small scale powerloom units, an option of credit linked 20% capital subsidy for powerloom and weaving preparatory machinery, upto a cost of Rs. 100 lakh, with the facility to obtain credit from an enlarged credit network that includes all cooperative banks and other genuine non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) recognized by the Reserve Bank of India, have been provided.

The response of the powerloom sector towards the TUFS is encouraging. Under the 5% interest reimbursement and 15%-CLCS schemes, as on 31.05.2006, powerloom projects worth Rs. 388 crore have been sanctioned. Under the 20% capital subsidy scheme, as on 21.07.06, projects worth 283.30 crore have been sanctioned. Under the 20% capital subsidy scheme, as on 21.07.2006, towards subsidy Rs 32.95 crore has been released. Since the scheme has greatly helped in the modernisation of powerloom sector by installation of additional modern

looms, approximately 75,000 additional employments in pre-weaving, weaving and post-weaving activities are expected to have been created by it so far.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Sir, under the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme in the handloom sector, the claims have shot up to the tune of Rs. 1551 crore, whereas the allocation made is only Rs. 535 crore. There is a disturbing news in the air that instructions have been sent to officers, especially in the State of Maharashtra, that further claims should not be processed. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if the Government feels contented with this allocation made, or they would take up the matter with the Ministry of Finance for further fund allocation and extension of the scheme till the year 2010.

MR. SPEAKER: There is hardly any time for reply.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is right that there is great demand of 'TUFs' and investment in this is increasing to a great extent. When demand surpassed our subsidy scheme under it then I asked the banks to wait for some time. After discussion with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance Rs.300 crore have now been granted for it. This scheme is going to be completed in the year 2007 with the help of the Planning Commission and all others. It is attracting good investment. If fund allocation for it is increased we will extend our cooperation to you also. 'TUFs' is earning profit and it is attracting good investment besides it is providing employment and there is a boom in the industry. We are getting good co-operation in it from all.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We can have another supplementary.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Sir, my question was if the Government was planning to have an enhanced allocation for this or not. It is because this industry is capable of making a big investment plan up to Rs. 1,50,000 crore. It is only then that we can achieve the 68 billion dollar worth production so that we can meet the challenges in the export market. But the hon. Minister says that industry has picked up well. Is the Textiles Ministry planning to take up the matter with the Finance Ministry for additional allocation and extension of the scheme till 2010 so that there is fulfilment of vision of the Ministry?

MR. SPEAKER: Brevity is the virtue. Now, there is no time for reply. Brevity is a virtue.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Mr. Speaker, Sir what the hon. Member says is right. China is a member of WTO at present. We are also trying that the scheme going to be completed in the year 2007 be extended up to the year 2010. We are holding discussion with the planning commission in this regard. I think due to pressure from our side and the pace of development of this industry, perhaps this scheme will be extended. Right now I cannot say anything about this because Cabinet process has to be completed there after concurrence of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance will also have to be obtained. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded.

(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please co-operate. With great difficulty. I came to the Fourth Question.

Shri Advani. I will come to your Adjournment Motion after Papers are laid on the Table.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

### Terrorist Activities

\*25. SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:  
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of terrorist attacks which took place in various parts of the country during 2006;

(b) the details of loss of life and property damaged in each of such attacks;

(c) whether the Government had information about the terrorist attacks which took place in the recent past;

(d) If so, the number of terrorist attempts foiled by the security forces;

(e) whether the security of important places has been beefed up; and

\*Not recorded.

(f) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Details of the major terrorist incidents in 2006 up to 17th July, 2006 are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) to (f) On the basis of the inputs received from central intelligence agencies, the State Governments/UTs are sensitized from time to time about the plans and

designs of the terrorist outfits and are asked to streamline physical and protective security of vital installations, institutions, VIPs, religious places and other places of public and national importance.

The Central and State security and intelligence agencies in tandem continue to pursue their efforts to neutralize activities of these terrorist outfits and have busted a number of terrorist modules in recent years.

#### Statement

##### Major Terrorist Attacks during 2006 and the Number of Persons Killed & Injured

S.No.	Date	Incident	SF/Civilian Casualties	
			Killed	Injured
1	2	3	4	6
1.	20.1.2006 to 25.01.2006	In the run up to Republic Day 26 blasts were caused by ULFA in Assam.	3	27
2.	09.02.2006	Naxalites attacked the CISF Guarded magazine centre of National Mineral Development Corporation at Hiroli, Dantewada, Chhattisgarh.	8	9
3.	19.02.2006	A bomb exploded at Platform No. 2/3 of Ahmedabad Railway Station.	-	5
4.	28.02.2006	A police vehicle carrying 12 police personnel was blown by naxalites in a landmine in Hatidoba, West Midnapore District, West Bengal.	5	7
5.	28.02.2006	A private truck was targeted by naxalites by a landmine blast in Darbaguda PS Errabore, Dantewada District in Chhattisgarh.	28	40
6.	07.03.2006	Two separate bomb blasts occurred at Sankat Mochan Mandir and Railway Station in Varanasi, UP.	14	100
7.	24.03.2006	A private jeep was blasted by naxalites in PS Pakhanjore, District Kanker, Chhattisgarh.	14	4
8.	14.04.2006	At about 5.25 P.M. a bomb exploded within premises of Jama Masjid in Delhi immediately thereafter another bomb exploded in the vicinity.	-	15
9.	14.04.2006	Serial bomb blasts occurred in Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir.	5	44

1	2	3	4	6
10.	16.5.2006	A naxal engineered explosive blast took place at Gadchiroli, near village Peth on the road Kasansoor and Halewara in Ettapally Taluk of Gadchiroli District in Maharashtra.	12	-
11.	21.05.2006	NDFB caused a bomb blast in District Udalguri in Assam.	6	-
12.	01.06.2006	Terrorists attacked the RSS Headquarters at Nagpur.	All three terrorists were Killed	-
13.	08.06.2006 to 12.06.2006	22 blasts caused by ULFA in Assam.	10	99
14.	11.07.2006	Five grenade attacks took place in Srinagar.	9	33
15.	11.07.2006	Seven serial bombs exploded in local trains in Mumbai.	184	844
16.	17.07.2006	Naxalites and Sangham members attacked the Relief Camp, Police Station and CRPF Camp all at Errabore in Dantewada district in Chhattisgarh.	31	20

[English]

**Allocation of Funds for Colleges and Universities**

\*26. SHRI HITEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present policy of the Government to propagate vocational education in the country;

(b) the details of amount allocated/granted to various States, particularly West Bengal, to start vocational courses in the Colleges and Universities during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) details of achievements made so far in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The present policy of the

Government is to organize vocational courses at the tertiary level so as to ensure that students who graduate from vocational courses possess knowledge, skills and aptitude for gainful employment.

(b) The State-wise details of amount allocated/sanctioned to the colleges/Universities to start vocational courses under the Career Oriented Programme of the University Grants Commission during the last three years i.e. 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06, are given in the enclosed Statement I, II and III respectively.

(c) The number of students enrolled under the University Grants Commission's scheme of Career Oriented Programme during 2005-06 is approximately 33,360, and the number of courses offered is 108 in the streams of Arts/Social Sciences, 54 in Commerce and 146 in Science streams.

**Statement-I**

*Allocation of Funds for colleges and universities*

Year: 2003-04

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State	No. of Universities	Amount Allocated/ Sanctioned to Universities	No. of Colleges	Amount Allocated/ Sanctioned to Colleges	Total Amount Allocated/ Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	12	84.00	84.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Assam	Nil	Nil	28	180.00	180.00
3.	Bihar	Nil	Nil	16	91.00	91.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Delhi	1	10.00	4	22.00	32.00
6.	Goa	Nil	Nil	3	22.00	22.00
7.	Gujarat	Nil	Nil	10	65.00	65.00
8.	Haryana	Nil	Nil	17	100.00	100.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	1	7.00	7.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil	4	22.00	22.00
11.	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	3	24.00	24.00
12.	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	24	152.00	152.00
13.	Kerala	Nil	Nil	31	197.00	197.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	13	75.00	75.00
15.	Maharashtra	Nil	Nil	63	400.00	400.00
16.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	1	5.00	5.00
17.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Orissa	Nil	Nil	15	85.00	85.00
20.	Punjab	Nil	Nil	29	176.00	176.00
21.	Rajasthan	Nil	Nil	12	66.00	66.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	1	7.00	42	256.00	263.00
23.	Uttaranchal	Nil	Nil	2	12.00	12.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	20	164.00	164.00
25.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil	18	100.00	100.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>17.00</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>2303.00</b>	<b>2320.00</b>

**Statement-II***Allocation of Funds for colleges and universities***Year: 2004-05****(Rs. in lakhs)**

S.No.	State	No. of University	Amount Allocated/ Sanctioned to Universities	No. of Colleges	Amount Allocated/ Sanctioned to Colleges	Total Amount Allocated/ Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	18	182.00	182.00
2.	Assam	Nil	Nil	12	100.00	100.00
3.	Bihar	Nil	Nil	8	90.00	90.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil	1	7.00	7.00
5.	Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Gujarat	Nil	Nil	16	158.00	158.00
8.	Haryana	Nil	Nil	14	95.00	95.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	1	12.00	12.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil	11	98.00	98.00
11.	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	1	12.00	12.00
12.	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	24	185.00	185.00
13.	Kerala	Nil	Nil	8	73.00	73.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	8	51.00	51.00
15.	Maharashtra	Nil	Nil	19	234.00	234.00
16.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	1	12.00	12.00
17.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	1	17.00	17.00
18.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Orissa	Nil	Nil	2	10.00	10.00
20.	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
21.	Punjab	Nil	Nil	10	62.00	62.00
22.	Rajasthan	Nil	Nil	12	79.00	79.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	2	29.00	27	289.00	318.00
24.	Uttaranchal	Nil	Nil	1	7.00	7.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	24	157.00	157.00
26.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil	9	90.00	90.00
Total		2	29.00	228	2020.00	2049.00

**Statement-III***Allocation of Funds for colleges and universities*

Year: 2005-06

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State	No. of University	Amount Allocated/ Sanctioned to Universities	No. of Colleges	Amount Allocated/ Sanctioned to Colleges	Total Amount Allocated/ Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	5.00	5	68.00	73.00
2.	Assam	Nil	Nil	24	152.00	152.00
3.	Bihar	Nil	Nil	10	72.00	72.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil	12	81.00	81.00
5.	Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Gujarat	Nil	Nil	2	14.00	14.00
8.	Haryana	Nil	Nil	26	153.00	153.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	4	31.00	31.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil	7	53.00	53.00
11	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	4	27.00	27.00
12	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	8	76.00	76.00
13	Kerala	Nil	Nil	7	65.00	65.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	4	24.00	24.00
15	Maharashtra	Nil	Nil	72	476.00	476.00
16	Manipur	Nil	Nil	2	10.00	10.00
17	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	2	12.00	12.00
18	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	2	10.00	10.00
19	Orissa	Nil	Nil	5	27.00	27.00
20	Punjab	Nil	Nil	37	250.00	250.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21	Rajasthan	Nil	Nil	20	145.00	145.00
22	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	16	168.00	168.00
23	Uttaranchal	Nil	Nil	2	14.00	14.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	1	5.00	21	158.00	163.00
25	West Bengal	Nil	Nil	12	81.00	81.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>2167.00</b>	<b>2177.00</b>

#### **Rural-Agro Industrial Economic Policy**

\*27. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to formulate a rural-agro industrial economic policy to lessen the dependence of villages on the towns;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to process the available raw materials in villages into finished goods?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (c) In line with the policy of the Government for generation of employment in rural areas through the promotion of khadi, village and coir industries, the following programmes and schemes are implemented:

#### **(I) Khadi**

- (i) Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) Scheme.
- (ii) Rebate Scheme for providing rebate on sales of khadi.
- (iii) Product Development, Design Intervention and Packaging (PRODIP) Scheme (both for khadi and village industries).
- (iv) Rural Industries Service Centre (RISC) Scheme (both for khadi and village industries).
- (v) Assistance to khadi and village industry (KVI) units to participate in exhibitions at the national, sub-national levels, etc., for improving marketing of products (both for khadi and village industries).

#### **(II) Village Industries**

(i) Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP).

(ii) Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY).

#### **(III) Coir**

(i) Development of Production Infrastructure Scheme for coir production through supply of equipment and machinery at subsidised rates.

(ii) Research and Development Schemes.

(iii) Mahila Coir Yojana.

In addition, Government has approved implementation of the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SPURTI) for development of 100 clusters of khadi, village and coir industries over five years beginning 2005-06.

The units set up under the REGP as well as those in the khadi and coir sectors are by and large located in rural areas and small towns and mostly use local raw materials for value addition through processing.

#### **Integrated Child Development Scheme**

\*28. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of under-nourished children in each State and Union Territory as per the latest count;

(b) the allocation of central funds for implementation of the Integrated Child Development Scheme during the last three years and current year, State and UT-wise; and

(c) the goals and targets fixed under the scheme for this year and the preceding three years and the extent to which the same have been achieved?



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The National Level data on undernourishment among children is compiled through the National Family Health Survey (NFHS). The latest data available from NFHS-2 (1998-99) on State-wise distribution of undernourished children upto three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The work relating to NFHS-3 is underway at present and findings are likely to be available by the end of the year.

(b) Government of India is implementing the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme to improve the nutritional status of the children (0-6 years). State-wise details of funds released under the ICDS Scheme during the last three years and in the current year so far is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Objective of the ICDS Scheme, inter-alia, is to reduce prevalence of malnutrition amongst children below six years of age. The goal set, in the Xth Plan, for reducing malnutrition amongst children, is to bring down prevalence of under-weight children under three years from the current level of 47% to 40% and to reduce prevalence of severe

under-nutrition in children in the 0-6 years age group by 50%. Targets under ICDS Scheme are fixed for improving the outreach of programme by operationalising the ICDS Projects sanctioned by the Government from time to time. State-wise details of ICDS Projects sanctioned, targeted for operationalisation and actually operationalised during the last three years, is enclosed as Statement-III. While there was, some short fall in operationalisation of sanctioned Projects earlier, there has been considerable improvement in the last year or two resulting in significant increase in the number of beneficiaries as is evident from the details given below:

(In lakhs)		
Year ending	Beneficiaries for Supplementary Nutrition	Beneficiaries for PSE
March, 2004	415.08	204.38
March 2005	484.42	218.41
December 2005	546.31	237.64

#### Statement-I

*Table- 7.17 Nutritional status of children by state  
Percentage of children under age 3 years classified as undernourished on three  
anthropometric indices of nutritional status, according to state, India, 1998-99*

State	Weight-for-age		Height-for-age		Weight-for-age	
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>India</b>	18.0	47.0	23.0	45.5	2.8	15.5
<b>North</b>						
Delhi	10.1	34.7	18.0	36.8	4.1	12.5
Haryana	10.1	34.6	24.3	50.0	0.8	5.3
Himachal Pradesh	12.1	43.6	18.1	41.3	3.3	16.9
Jammu and Kashmir	8.3	34.5	17.3	38.8	1.2	11.3
Punjab	8.8	28.7	17.2	39.2	0.3	7.1
Rajasthan	20.8	50.6	29.0	52.0	1.9	11.7
<b>Central</b>						
Madhya Pradesh	24.3	55.1	28.3	51.0	4.3	19.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh	21.9	51.7	31.0	55.5	2.1	11.1
<b>East</b>						
Bihar	25.5	54.4	33.6	53.7	5.5	21.0
Orissa	20.7	54.4	17.6	44.0	3.9	24.3
West Bengal	16.3	48.7	19.2	41.5	1.6	13.6
<b>Northeast</b>						
Arunachal Pradesh	7.8	24.3	11.9	26.5	2.0	7.9
Assam	13.3	36.0	33.7	50.2	3.3	13.3
Manipur	5.3	27.5	11.2	31.3	1.8	8.2
Meghalaya	11.3	37.9	24.5	44.9	1.0	13.3
Mizoram	5.0	27.7	13.9	34.6	2.8	10.2
Nagaland	7.4	24.1	11.7	33.0	2.4	10.4
Sikkim	4.2	20.6	9.7	31.7	0.8	4.8
<b>West</b>						
Goa	4.7	28.6	4.8	18.1	0.7	13.1
Gujarat	16.2	45.1	23.3	43.6	2.4	16.2
Maharashtra	17.6	49.6	14.1	39.9	2.5	21.2
<b>South</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	10.3	37.7	14.2	38.6	1.6	9.1
Karnataka	16.5	43.9	15.9	36.6	3.9	20.0
Kerala	4.7	26.9	7.3	21.9	0.7	11.1
Tamil Nadu	10.6	36.7	12.0	29.4	3.8	19.9

Note: Each index is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the international Reference Population.

<sup>1</sup> Includes children who are below -3 SD from the International Reference Population median

#### Statement-II

*State-wise position of funds released under ICDS Scheme (General), World Bank assisted ICDS Projects, ICDS Training Programme (Udisha) and Supplementary Nutrition (SNP) during the year 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (till 21.7.2006)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	11135.88	13271.47	26824.69	14280.32
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1552.73	1697.61	1893.69	886.75

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Assam	4489.45	15999.37	26003.23	7931.1
4	Bihar	5354.59	13611.47	18393.33	18526.06
5	Goa	420.7	294.52	492.66	270.65
6	Gujarat	9894.54	12465.58	13582.36	8821.01
7	Haryana	4446.88	4782.27	7319.71	4282.29
8	Himachal Pradesh	1603.66	2687.26	4393.80	2038.46
9	Jammu and Kashmir	2415.88	3457.78	5642.75	3418.36
10	Karnataka	11341.87	11253.5	22038.89	10142.649
11	Kerala	9585.5	8403.16	9431.93	5565.96
12	Madhya Pradesh	16002.77	13757.61	21229.49	13142.094
13	Maharashtra	19598.87	14824.19	32266.86	17344.164
14	Manipur	1453.55	2065.85	2344.45	1435.36
15	Meghalaya	881.52	1467.81	2876.12	870.16
16	Mizoram	852.63	795.68	1952.90	556.96
17	Nagaland	1509.28	1383.5	3460.71	1241 90
18	Orissa	11523.81	11682.93	18096.34	12996.829
19	Punjab	4943.21	3956.27	6868.14	3692.85
20	Rajasthan	11727.65	11863.17	13958.87	10975.659
21	Sikkim	173.69	332.88	477.23	217.47
22	Tamil Nadu	10855.27	14526.3	19266.53	10102.18
23	Tripura	1822.82	1452.32	3226.97	1274.63
24	Uttar Pradesh	19095.23	23584.37	52076.79	33873.86
25	West Bengal	15873.69	13069.59	26660.80	14658.91
26	Chhattisgarh	6581.19	6411.96	9841.75	6429.01
27	Jharkhand	3081.25	7719.66	6249.82	6487.57
28	Uttaranchal	1862.83	2458.77	4137.15	1917.32
29	Delhi	1172.42	1138.36	2086.72	1320.067
30	Pondicherry	205.54	236.89	319.40	240.25

1	2	3	4	5	6
31	Andaman and Nicobar	187.31	188.39	328.21	205.23
32	Chandigarh	141.71	155.26	235.16	192.12
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48.5	48.27	92.69	68.92
34	Daman and Diu	41.37	38.98	61.48	70.52
35	Lakshadweep	35.09	25.15	50.19	41.44
Total		191912.88	221087.95	364181.81	215518.87

**Statement-III**

*Statewise number of Sanctioned, Targeted for Operationalisation and Operational ICDS Projects in the country during the last three years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2003-04			2004-05			2005-06		
		No. of ICDS Projects			No. of ICDS Projects			No. of ICDS Projects		
		Sanctioned	Targeted for Operationalisation	Operational	Sanctioned	Targeted for Operationalisation	Operational	Sanctioned	Targeted for Operationalisation	Operational (as on 31.12.2005)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	363	363	351	363	363	351	376	363	363
2	Arunachal Pradesh	58	58	57	58	58	58	79	58	58
3	Assam	196	196	195	196	196	195	219	196	196
4	Bihar	394	394	183	394	394	249	538	394	390
5	Chhattisgarh	152	152	152	152	152	152	158	152	152
6	Goa	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
7	Gujarat	227	227	227	227	227	227	260	227	227
8	Haryana	116	116	116	116	116	116	128	116	116
9	Himachal Pradesh	72	72	72	72	72	72	76	72	72
10	Jammu and Kashmir	121	121	120	140	121	121	140	140	129
11	Jharkhand	204	204	152	204	204	152	204	204	204
12	Karnataka	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185
13	Kerala	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163
14	Madhya Pradesh	336	336	336	336	336	336	367	336	336

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15	Maharashtra	370	370	368	372	372	372	416	372	372
16	Manipur	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
17	Meghalaya	32	32	32	32	32	32	39	32	32
18	Mizoram	21	21	21	21	21	21	23	21	21
19	Nagaland	54	54	54	54	54	54	56	54	54
20	Orissa	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326
21	Punjab	142	142	142	142	142	142	148	142	142
22	Rajasthan	257	257	257	257	257	257	274	257	257
23	Sikkim	5	5	5	5	5	5	11	5	5
24	Tamil Nadu	434	434	434	434	434	434	434	434	434
25	Tripura	40	40	39	40	40	39	51	40	39
26	Uttar Pradesh	836	836	742	834	834	819	835	834	834
27	Uttaranchal	99	99	96	99	99	99	99	99	99
28	West Bengal	358	358	352	358	358	355	416	358	357
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
30	Chandigarh	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
31	Delhi	29	29	28	29	29	28	34	29	28
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
33	Daman and Diu	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
34	Lakshadweep	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35	Pondicherry	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
All India		5852	5652	5267	5671	5652	5422	6118	5671	5653

[Translation]

**Naxalite/Maoist Activities**

\*29. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any panel to study the causes of Naxalism;

(b) if so, the details of the outcome of such study;

(c) whether Naxalites/Maoists have now shifted their base to other States;

(d) if so, the details alongwith the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) the details of source of funding of Naxalites/Maoists and the steps taken to check such funding;

(f) the number of civilian, security personnel-kidnapped/killed/injured and the property damaged in various Naxalites/Maoists attacks in various parts of the country during 2006, till date;

(g) the details of the action plan finalised to check Naxalite activities in the recently held meeting of the Chief Secretaries and DGPs of Naxal affected States; and

(h) the extent to which activities of Naxalites/Maoists have been checked in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The Government has not set up any such panel. However, in May, 2006, the Planning Commission has set up an Expert Group on development issues to deal with the causes of discontent, unrest and extremism.

(c) and (d) The naxal violence was reported from 509 police stations in different States in 2005. The level of naxal violence remains high in certain parts of the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Orissa. However, there are reports that naxal groups are trying to expand their influence in new areas in some other States.

(e) Naxal groups are reported to have been raising funds mainly through extortion and levy/cess on sale/movement of forest produce and other commodities. The naxal affected States are sensitized from time to time to take preventive measures to check such naxal activities.

(f) Details of civilians and security personnel killed, and the property damaged in the naxal affected States during 2006 (till June 30) are as under:

Name of State	No. of Civilians killed	Security forces killed	Property damaged (in Rupees)
Andhra Pradesh	14	4	62,25,000
Bihar	28	2	7,75,000
Chhattisgarh	190	54	9,23,30,000
Jharkhand	35	23	80,00,000
M.P	-	-	-
Maharashtra	24	1	82,01,765
Orissa	1	3	2,50,000
Uttar Pradesh	2	-	-
West Bengal	7	4	10,00,000

(g) and (h) Till the end of June this year, while the number of naxal incidents declined by 12%, the resultant deaths increased by 16%. The 20th meeting of the Coordination Centre held on 31.3.2006 emphasized that the States would finetune action plans to strengthen the intelligence network to pre-empt likely naxalite attacks, coordinate efforts by RPF, GRP and State Police to strengthen security/safety and protection of trains/passengers/ railway properties, encourage local resistance against naxalites, formulate and implement a comprehensive Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RR) Policy for local people and tribals likely to be displaced by major industrial/irrigation projects, ensure speedy and effective implementation of land reforms, etc.

#### Disaster Management

\*30. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides for setting up of the State Disaster Management Authorities and the Districts Disaster Management Authorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the assistance provided to various States for preparation of disaster management;

(c) the States which have set up such Authorities; and

(d) the details of funds allocated and released by the Union Government for relief and rehabilitation of victims of disasters during each of the last three years, till date, State-wise/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) The Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides that every State Government shall, as soon as may be, after the coming into force of the provisions of the Act in respect of the State, establish a State Disaster Management Authority for the State. The Act further provides that the State Authority shall consist of the Chief Minister of the State as the Chairperson and other Members, not exceeding nine, as may be prescribed by the State Government.

The Act also provides that every State Government shall, as soon as may be., after notification of the State Disaster Management Authority, establish a District Disaster

Management Authority for every district in the State. The District Authority shall consist of the Collector or District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be, of the district and other members, not exceeding seven, as may be prescribed by the State Government.

The Central Government assists the States by providing logistical and financial support during disasters and in strengthening their capacities for disaster management.

(c) According to available information, after the enactment of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Mizoram and Goa have constituted the State Disaster Management Authorities under executive orders. At the district level, Punjab, Mizoram and Maharashtra have constituted District Disaster Management Authorities. The Union Territory Administration of Lakshadweep has re-constituted the Disaster Management Authority. A number of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have constituted the State Disaster Management Authorities prior to this legislation. These are Andaman & Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh.

(d) The details of allocation and release of assistance from Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and funds released from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) to various States during the last three years is enclosed as Statement.

The Government of India also approved in January, 2005 a special package named as 'Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package for Tsunami Affected Areas' to provide assistance for immediate relief and response, revival of fisheries and agricultural sector, construction of temporary shelters and repair/restoration of infrastructure etc. The States/UT Government are implementing this package which involves a financial outlay of Rs. 3644.05 crore. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 1752.45 crore (Tamil Nadu – Rs. 811.52 crore, Andhra Pradesh – Rs. 70.00 crore, Kerala – Rs. 100.00 crore, Pondicherry – Rs. 73.02 crore and A & N Islands – Rs. 697.91 crore) has been released to the States/UT upto 30.6.2006. An amount of Rs. 1607.01 crore, earlier earmarked for States/UT under the 'Rajiv Gandhi Package', has now been merged/included in the Tsunami Reconstruction Programme. After the completion of the phase of rescue and immediate relief, the Government has approved on 8th December, 2005, a long term Tsunami Reconstruction Programme (TRP) with financial outlay of Rs. 9,870.25 crore.

#### Statement

Statewise details of allocation and release of CRF/NCCR during the last three years

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Centre share of CRF allocated/released			Released form NCCF		
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	171,96	180,56	258,06	116,75	65,07	100,00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10,44	10,96	21,23	29,79	9,09	68,44
3	Assam	88,12	92,52	144,79	0,00	211,55	0,00
4	Bihar	58,14	61,05	55.85*	0,00	398,92	0,00
5	Chhattisgarh	23,85	25,03	83,81	26,83	52,74	0,00
6	Goa	1,08	1,13	0.79*	0,00	0,00	0,00
7	Gujarat	140,13	147,14	184,50	32,41	55,00	304,31
8	Haryana	70,59	74,12	93,28	2,20	0,00	0,00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Himachal Pradesh	37,75	39,64	75,52	0,30	0,00	112,97
10	Jammu and Kashmir	30,30	31,82	64,84	0,00	50,00	309,77
11	Jharkhand	49,22	51,68	94,56	0,00	0,00	0,00
12	Karnataka	64,74	67,98	86,00	316,47	63,62	358,85
13	Kerala	58,38	61,30	64,13	0,00	206,00	17,94
14	Madhya Pradesh	54,39	57,10	190,67	36,72	1,70	0,00
15	Maharashtra	136,49	143,31	167,18	77,46	173,23	657,25
16	Manipur	0.00*	0.00*	0.00*	0,00	0,00	0,00
17	Meghalaya	3,42	3,59	8,47	0,00	6,16	0,00
18	Mizoram	2,58	2,71	4,94	0,00	10,68	0,00
19	Nagaland	1,70	1,79	1.44*	0,00	1,81	0,00
20	Orissa	95,04	99,79	226,16	104,43	53,44	0,00
21	Punjab	106,55	111,87	109,52	0,00	0,00	0,00
22	Rajasthan	179,72	188,71	311,73	512,74	216,79	0,00
23	Sikkim	6,00	6,30	13,15	0,00	9,90	0,00
24	Tamil Nadu	89,11	93,57	78.41*	289,45	783,14	1131,91
25	Tripura	4,51	4,74	0.00*	0,00	0,05	0,00
26	Uttar Pradesh	127,00	133,36	221,95	41,87	192,10	0,00
27	Uttaranchal	28,10	29,50	71,02	0,00	0,00	0,00
28	West Bengal	87,78	92,17	176,05	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>1727,09</b>	<b>1813,44</b>	<b>2808,04</b>	<b>1587,42</b>	<b>2560,99</b>	<b>3061,44</b>

\* Center's share of CRF has not been released for want of information relating to Crediting of earlier released funds, utilisation certificate and annual report.

[English]

**Funds for Mid-Day Meal Scheme**

\*31. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE:  
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE  
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to increase the Central Assistance to States and Union

Territories for the centrally sponsored national programme on Mid-Day Meal Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the State Governments are complying with the norms of Mid-Day Meal Scheme;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has taken note of



the complaints received in the implementation of the scheme; and

(f) if so, the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Government, in June, 2006, has decided to enhance the cooking cost norm from existing Re. 1 per child per school day to Rs. 1.50 subject to mandatory contribution of minimum fifty paise by States & UTs to reach the overall cost norm of Rs. 2. For the States of North-Eastern Region, the Central assistance would be Rs. 1.80 per child per school day with mandatory minimum contribution of twenty paise by them.

In addition to the above, where convergence with other programmes is not feasible, assistance for construction of kitchen-cum-store and cooking/kitchen devices would be provided from the funds of the Scheme.

(c) and (d) The State Governments have been requested to immediately revise the cooking cost norm and provide necessary funds in the State Budget to meet their share.

(e) and (f) A few complaints, mostly featured in the newspapers, have come to the notice of the Government about inferior quality/unhygienic food and irregular supply of mid-day meal. As the scheme is implemented through State Governments, they have been continuously exhorted to give full attention to the issue of quality and regular supply. A new initiative has been launched w.e.f. 1.1.06 to mobilize mothers to take turns to oversee preparation of meal and feeding of children.

[Translation]

#### Peace Process In J&K

\*32. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:  
SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain political parties/organisations refused to participate in the meeting called by the Prime Minister in Srinagar during May, 2006 to establish peace in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the plea advanced by the said parties/organisations; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) The mainstream political parties, Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP) and Ladakh Union Territory Front (LUTF) did not participate in the Round Table Conference (RTC) called by the Prime Minister in Srinagar in May, 2006. All other mainstream political parties and organisations participated in the meeting. The immediate reason advanced by BJP for refusing to participate was Government's alleged failure in preventing the massacre of minorities in Doda and Udhampur, on April 20/May 1, 2006. LUTF's reason for staying away was, among other things, the feeling that the people of Ladakh were being ignored in matters concerning resolution of the problems faced by the State.

The separatist organisations such as Hurriyat Conference (Mirwaiz Group), Hurriyat Conference (Geelani), Democratic Freedom Party (Shabir Shah), Democratic Liberation Party (Hashim Qureshi), Yasin Malik (Jammu & Kashmir Liberation Front) and Sajjad Lone (People's Conference Sajjad) were invited to attend the conference but did not participate.

APHC (Mirwaiz Group) maintained that they did not want to share a platform with those mainstream political parties who did not consider the State's accession to the Union of India as disputed. The hardliner faction of Hurriyat headed by SAS Geelani stated that it was of no use to participate until Government of India accepted the disputed status of Jammu and Kashmir. Shabir Shah (Democratic Freedom Party) boycotted the meeting on the ground that the Government of India had no clear policy on the State. Hashim Qureshi and Sajjad Lone said that Government of India was not taking practical steps for normalizing the situation in the State whereas Yasin Malik said that these conferences were meaningless.

(d) The Government is committed to carry forward the dialogue process for resolving the existing problems faced by the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Prime Minister expressed the hope at the meeting that those who had stayed away from the conference would join the dialogue process at appropriate time, so that they could share their views with all of us.

[English]

#### Assistance for Natural Calamities

\*33. SHRI M. SHIVANNA:  
SHRI KAILASHNATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for flood prone States/UTs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the names of the States/UTs affected due to the recent flood, storm and hailstorm;
- (d) whether the Union Government has sent any team to the various affected States/UTs;
- (e) if so, the details of the recommendations made by such team, States/UTs-wise;
- (f) the details of loss of life and property damaged due to the recent flood, storm and hailstorm in various States/UTs; and
- (g) the details of central assistance provided to each affected States/UTs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (g) The Schemes for flood control are planned, funded and executed by the State Governments concerned. The role of the Central Government is of a technical/catalytic and promotional nature. The Central Government has initiated various measures for assisting the States in the management of floods, which include:-

- (a) the setting up of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog in 1976 to look into the flood problem and suggest remedial measures. Based on its recommendations, flood management strategy in the country was formulated and forwarded to all the concerned States;
- (b) constitution of the Ganga Flood Control Commission in 1972 for the Ganga Basin States covering all the 23 river systems of Ganga;
- (c) constitution of the Brahmaputra Board for flood management covering the rivers Brahmaputra, Barak and their major tributaries;
- (d) formulation of the National Water Policy, 2002, which has recommended for the preparation of basin-wise Master Plans for flood management and control and for providing adequate flood cushion in the reservoir projects;

- (e) constitution of a Task Force in 2004 for Flood Management and Erosion Control in Assam and its neighbouring States as well as Bihar, West Bengal and Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The report of the Task Force has been circulated to all the concerned States and Central Ministries.

Twenty States and One Union Territory viz Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and the UT of Pondicherry have been affected in varying degrees, due to the recent heavy rains, floods and hailstorms. As per the provisional estimates received from these States/UT, 1,158 persons have lost their lives, 4,816 cattle heads perished, 1,43,899 houses have been damaged and 8,98,370 hectares of cropped area affected due to these recent calamities.

Out of these 20 States and 1 UT, only two States viz Madhya Pradesh and Kerala have submitted their memorandum seeking additional Central assistance in the wake of hailstorms and floods, respectively. Inter Ministerial Central Teams visited both these States. In the case of Madhya Pradesh, after following the laid down procedure, the High Level Committee (HLC) has approved an assistance of Rs.87.56 crore from the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the CRF account of the State. In addition, a release of 0.45 lakh MTs of foodgrains (0.25 lakh MTs of wheat + 0.20 lakh MTs of rice) has also been approved for the State, under the Special Component of Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) for providing relief employment in the hailstorm affected districts.

With regard to Kerala, the Inter Ministerial Central Team has only recently visited the State and is yet to submit its report. Additional Central assistance from NCCF will be considered for the State based on the report of the Central Team and in conformity with the laid down procedure.

The first instalment of Central Share of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) for the year 2006-07 has been released to 8 out of 20 affected States viz (i) Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 135.48 crore) (ii) Gujarat (Rs. 96.865 crore), (iii) Haryana (Rs. 48.975 crore) (iv) Himachal Pradesh (Rs. 38.85 crore), (v) Karnataka (Rs. 45.140 crore), (vi) Keralli (Rs. 33.665 crore), (vii) Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 98.09 crore) and (viii) Orissa (Rs. 116.34 crore). For the remaining 12 affected

States the first instalment of Central share of CRF for the current year has not yet been released due to non submission of utilization certificates to the Ministry of Finance. CRF is not applicable to UTs which are provided assistance from the budget of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

#### District Primary Education Programme

\*34. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enrolment of students had been adversely affected in certain parts of the country due to lack of basic necessities/facilities in schools under District Primary Education Programme (DPEP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there was shortage of teachers, black boards, school buildings, and sitting capacity in classrooms and new schools were not opened as per the targets;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether a large per cent of the schools are lacking basic facilities like drinking water, toilet for girl students etc.;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the measures taken to overcome the shortcomings in fulfilling the objectives of DPEP?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (g) DPEP is presently operational only in 22 districts of the country. As per data furnished under the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2004-05, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in 17 of these districts is more than 100, in 3 districts it is more than 90 and in 2 districts it is more than 65.

In the 22 districts of DPEP, against a target of 2770 new school buildings 1976 have been completed so far, against a target of 24290 teachers the achievement is 24077, out of a target of 11227 of additional classrooms the achievement is 10366, against a target of 6620 toilets for girls, 5806 have been constructed, out of 6574 drinking water facilities, 4571 have been completed. In addition, every Government Primary School is provided a school grant of Rs.2000/- per year.

As per DISE data for 2003-04 and 2004-05 schools with drinking water rose from 78% to 80.6% and toilets in schools from 42% to 47% in the country.

The DPEP project in the 22 districts is being implemented rigorously to achieve the objectives of the scheme.

#### Indo-Pak Talks

\*35. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Home Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan were held at Islamabad recently;

(b) if so, the details of various issues discussed;

(c) whether both the countries have exchanged a list of terrorists to be handed over to each other country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of Pakistan thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The Third Round of the Home Secretary level talks, as a part of the composite dialogue process was held at Islamabad on 30-31 May, 2006. The issues discussed in these talks related to terrorism, drug trafficking and release of civil prisoners and fishermen.

(c) to (e) During the talks, the Indian side handed over a list mainly comprising terrorists of Pak based terrorist outfits, terrorists involved in the 1993 Mumbai blasts, Pro-Khalistani terrorists and those behind the hijacking of IC-814 in December 1999, with evidence of their residing in Pakistan. The response of the Pakistani side was that either they are not in Pakistan or they have not committed any crimes in their country. The Pakistani side also gave names of their fugitives being harbored in India, with no specific details mainly to cover their involvement in terrorist activities in Jammu & Kashmir and certain other parts of India.

#### Textile Parks

\*36. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:  
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile parks located in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to

set up more integrated textile parks in various parts of the country;

(c) if so, the locations identified and the amount earmarked for the same;

(d) the time by which the new textile parks are likely to be set up;

(e) whether the Government has constituted a project-implementation committee for textile parks as reported in the Financial Express dated July 5, 2006;

(f) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein; and

(g) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA): (a) Under the Apparel Park for Exports Scheme (APES), 12 projects were sanctioned in the States of Andhra Pradesh (1), Gujarat (1), Karnataka (1), Kerala (1), Madhya Pradesh (1), Maharashtra (1), Punjab (1), Rajasthan (1), Tamil Nadu (2) and Uttar Pradesh (2). Out of these 12 projects, only one (1) project in Tamil Nadu is complete and execution of work in the remaining projects are undergoing.

(b) Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks was launched in the year 2005-06 by merging the erstwhile Apparel Park for Exports Scheme (APES) and Textile Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS). During the year 2005-06, 9 projects were approved under the SITP. Another 17 projects have been approved by the Project Approval Committee (PAC) in its 4th meeting held on 01.07.2006.

(c) State-wise location of the 26 projects approved under the SITP is—Andhra Pradesh (4), Gujarat (6), Karnataka (1), Maharashtra (6), Rajasthan (2), Tamil Nadu (5), Uttar Pradesh (1) and West Bengal (1).

Estimated project cost of these 26 projects is Rs. 2428.23 Crore, out of which Government of India Grant would be Rs. 866 Crore.

(d) Work on these 26 approved projects is expected to be completed by the end of the next financial year 2007-08.

(e) to (g) Government has not constituted any Project Implementation Committee headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Textiles to monitor the progress of implementation of the SITP as reported in the Financial Express dated July 05, 2006. However, the SITP provides for a Project Approval Committee (PAC), under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Textiles, for consideration/sanction of project proposals.

As many as 2219 entrepreneurs are expected to put up their units in the 26 projects approved under the SITP. The estimated investment in these parks is Rs. 13,445 Crore and estimated annual production is about Rs 19,200 Crore. Estimated employment generation is about 5.29 lakh (1.93 lakh direct & 3.36 indirect).

[Translation]

#### Functioning of KVI

\*37. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of khadi and village industry has been dismal in the market during the last two years despite receiving grant from the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of centres of khadi and village industries in each State, particularly in Maharashtra;

(d) the details of their functioning during the last two years, State-wise; and

(e) the measures taken to improve the performance of khadi and village industries?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The growth in the production, sales and employment of the khadi and village industry (KVI) during the last two years has been as follows:

(Production and Sales: Rs. crore; Employment: lakh person)

Year	Production		Sales		Employment	
	Khadi	VI	Khadi	VI	Khadi	VI
2004-05	461.54	10458.89	617.84	12487.35	8.63	68.14
2005-06*	465.26	11949.14	656.47	14075.79	8.69	73.82

\* Provisional

(b) Does not arise.

(c) State/Union Territory (UT)-wise number of registered khadi institutions (as on 31st March 2006) and of units set up under the Rural Employment Generation Programme (up to 31st March 2005) in the country, including Maharashtra, are given in Statement-I enclosed.

(d) State/UT-wise details of production and employment of khadi and village industry units during 2003-04 and 2004-05 are given in Statement-II enclosed. Up-to-date details for 2005-06 are not yet available.

(e) steps taken by Government to improve the performance of khadi and village industries include:

- (i) Amendments to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 to make the functioning of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) more professional and generate additional employment in rural areas.
- (ii) Introduction of the 'Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)' in 75 clusters of khadi and village industries for enhancing their competitiveness alongwith employment generation.
- (iii) Introduction of the Product Development, Design Intervention and Packaging (PRO-DIP) Scheme for improved design and packaging of khadi and village industry products.
- (iv) Introduction of the Group Insurance Scheme ("Khadi Karigar Janashree Bima Yojana") for the benefit of khadi workers/artisans.
- (v) Ensuring availability of quality raw materials for khadi production through Central Sliver Plants of KVIC.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of the number of registered khadi institutions (as on 31st March 2006) and units set up under the REGP (up to 31st March 2005)*

S. No.	Name of the State	Number of khadi institutions affiliated with KVIC/ State KVIBs	Number of REGP units
1	2	3	4
1	Chandigarh	0	156
2	Delhi	06	228

1	2	3	4
3	Haryana	86	6249
4	Himachal Pradesh	11	2374
5	Jammu and Kashmir	32	7556
6	Punjab	18	10467
7	Rajasthan	135	27434
8	Andaman and Nicobar	0	422
9	Bihar	80	1100
10	Jharkhand	16	1058
11	Orissa	31	4157
12	West Bengal	201	19807
13	Arunachal Pradesh	01	422
14	Assam	18	3865
15	Manipur	12	840
16	Meghalaya	01	3293
17	Mizoram	0	1070
18	Nagaland	01	4941
19	Sikkim	0	286
20	Tripura	0	666
21	Andhra Pradesh	88	14858
22	Karnataka	166	14093
23	Kerala	40	9341
24	Lakshadweep	0	10
25	Pondicherry	0	956
26	Tamil Nadu	71	6741
27	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	15
28	Goa	0	2439
29	Gujarat	205	1474
30	Maharashtra	103	21684

1	2	3	4
31	Chhattisgarh	17	1787
32	Madhya Pradesh	24	19884
33	Uttaranchal	36	2307

1	2	3	4
34	Uttar Pradesh	492	17725
Total		1891	209705

Note: KVIC: Khadi and Village Industries Commission  
KVIB: Khadi and Village Industries Board

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of production and employment of khadi and village industry units during 2003-04 and 2004-05*

(Production: Rs. lakh; Employment: lakh person)

S. No.	Name of the State	2003-04		2004-05	
		Production	Employment	Production	Employment
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Chandigarh	1624.93	0.15	1741.20	0.15
2	Delhi	5567.55	0.31	5602.22	0.31
3	Haryana	26180.40	1.54	35142.92	1.91
4	Himachal Pradesh	26500.91	1.21	28589.82	1.33
5	Jammu and Kashmir	20686.17	1.37	24487.61	1.46
6	Punjab	43900.12	2.05	47625.97	2.37
7	Rajasthan	90578.78	5.55	102621.96	5.96
8	Andaman and Nicobar	609.76	0.15	619.27	0.15
9	Bihar	19518.18	2.63	21148.46	2.70
10	Jharkhand	3290.63	0.18	3708.59	0.24
11	Orissa	15540.23	2.21	19549.19	2.36
12	West Bengal	35685.98	5.25	42003.66	5.58
13	Arunachal Pradesh	524.67	0.01	794.55	0.03
14	Assam	8368.55	1.39	9576.05	1.65
15	Manipur	6197.16	0.62	6520.07	0.64
16	Meghalaya	3709.57	0.27	4495.16	0.31
17	Mizoram	3936.02	0.24	4648.13	0.29
18	Nagaland	4962.48	0.32	5715.15	0.36
19	Sikkim	767.26	0.08	3355.82	0.37

1	2	3	4	5	6
20	Tripura	3145.11	0.33	967.12	0.11
21	Andhra Pradesh	44486.50	4.21	59481.87	4.88
22	Karnataka	82516.59	2.76	87874.74	2.98
23	Kerala	48762.44	2.87	53646.16	3.03
24	Lakshadweep	104.85	0.01	104.85	0.01
25	Pondicherry	570.16	0.09	578.51	0.09
26	Tamil Nadu	76849.24	12.42	83002.17	12.68
27	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	92.26	0.01	92.26	0.01
28	Goa	3003.30	0.13	3297.42	0.14
29	Gujarat	47466.30	1.00	50691.98	1.14
30	Maharashtra	133197.45	5.64	140157.9	5.89
31	Chhattisgarh	9932.22	0.30	15021.17	0.48
32	Madhya Pradesh	53698.90	2.26	62610.01	2.68
33	Uttaranchal	9567.56	0.52	11774.93	0.63
34	Uttar Pradesh	136635.40	13.11	154796.67	13.86
<b>Total</b>		<b>968177.63</b>	<b>71.19</b>	<b>1092043.56</b>	<b>76.78</b>

[English]

**Census for Handloom Sector**

\*38. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister to TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details and number of looms and weavers according to last Handloom Census, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government periodically conducts Handloom Census;

(c) if so, the reasons for not conducting census since 1995-96;

(d) the estimated impact of not conducting the census on the policy-making process and the lives of the weavers and also on the development of the Handloom Sector;

(e) whether the contribution of Handloom sector is on decline; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA): (a) The State-wise details and number of looms and weavers according to last Handloom Census conducted in 1995-96, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The first census on Handloom was conducted during the year 1987-88 and second census was conducted in the year 1995-96. Thus, the handloom censuses had been conducted at an interval of about a decade. Proposal to conduct a fresh census is under consideration.

(e) and (f) The estimated cloth production in handloom sector in the year 2005-06 was 6203 million sq. mtrs. (Provisional) as compared to 5722 million sq. mtrs. in 2004-05 and 5493 million sq. mtrs in 2003-04 which shows an annual increase of 8.41% in the year 2005-06 and 4.17% in the year 2004-05.

The Government is implementing a number of schemes to enhance production, productivity and efficiency of the handloom sector and to enhance the income and socio-economic status of the weavers by upgrading their skills and providing infrastructural input and marketing support. The main developmental schemes are Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana, Integrated Handloom Training Project, Marketing Promotion Programme, Mill Gate Price Scheme, Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme, Weavers' Welfare Scheme and Handloom Export Scheme. Further more, new schemes of Integrated Handloom Cluster Development (IHCD), Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojna and Health Insurance Scheme have been launched in the year 2005-06.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of number of looms and weavers as per 1995-96 census*

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of Looms	No. of Weavers
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	202100	228007
2	Arunachal Pradesh	39592	30134
3	Assam	1322056	1259878
4	Bihar	34906	45424
5	Chhattisgarh	8111	10130
6	Delhi	7027	2977
7	Goa	43	14
8	Gujarat	20550	21350
9	Haryana	22718	5076
10	Himachal Pradesh	47631	47901
11	Jammu and Kashmir	18154	20773
12	Jharkhand	11314	26718
13	Karnataka	70835	71238
14	Kerala	49508	32093
15	Madhya Pradesh	14425	12882
16	Maharashtra	39900	38985

1	2	3	4
17	Manipur	281496	425580
18	Meghalaya #	#	#
19	Mizoram#	#	#
20	Nagaland	87878	81827
21	Orissa	92869	104676
22	Pondicherry	3106	3155
23	Punjab	6556	5956
24	Rajasthan	34343	37348
25	Sikkim**	838	**
26	Tamil Nadu	413174	319600
27	Tripura	117792	137669
28	Uttar Pradesh	182539	221127
29	Uttaranchal	7031	9077
30	West Bengal	350654	270911
Total All India		3487146	3470506

# Data not received from Meghalaya and Mizoram

\*\* No separate figures available relating to number of weavers in respect of Sikkim

[Translation]

**Mining Survey**

\*39. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Geological Survey of India has undertaken survey work pertaining to mines in the country;

(b) if so, the locations where gold, silver and copper reserves have been found;

(c) the approximate quantum of these metals and minerals reserved in these areas; and

(d) the steps taken for improving the quality of exploration and exploitation of these metals and minerals?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) Geological Survey of India (GSI) carries out survey and regional exploration for minerals.



(b) and (c) Gold ore reserves have been found mainly in the states of Karnataka (Chitradurga and Raichur district) [17.61 million tonnes] and Andhra Pradesh (Kurnool and Anantpur districts) [1.56 mt].

Silver ore reserves are mainly found in Rajasthan (Chittorgarh district) [106.31 mt] and Karnataka (Raichur district) [7.27 mt].

Copper ore reserves have been found mainly in the states of Madhya Pradesh (Malanjkhand district) [227.14 mt], Jharkhand (East Singhbhum district) [75.89 mt] and Rajasthan (Udaipur, Dausa, Sikar, Jhunjhunu and Chittorgarh districts) [52.94 mt].

(d) GSI has embarked upon a programme of modernization and acquisition of state-of-art equipment and latest technology. Exploitation of minerals is not within the purview of GSI.

*[English]*

#### **Amendments in Law**

\*40. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:  
SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to change the definition of rape in the relevant Law;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the suggestions made by the National Commission for Women and Law Panel in this regard;

(d) the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(e) the time by which the proposed changes are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) The Government is yet to take a decision regarding the change of the definition of rape in the IPC.

(c) and (d) The Law Commission of India in its 172nd Report on 'Review of Rape Laws' has recommended changes for widening scope of the offence in Section 375 of IPC to replace the word "Rape" with "Sexual Assault" and to make it gender neutral. The National Commission for Women (NCW) has separately forwarded a private bill

on the same subject to the Government, recommending that the word "Rape" be replaced with "Sexual Assault" in Section 375 of IPC and to widen the scope of the offence prescribed therein.

The Government is examining the private bill, received from the NCW, along with the Law Commission's Report.

(e) The Government is yet to take a decision regarding the recommendations of Law Commission, along with the suggestions made by the National Commission for Women and no time-frame can be fixed for finalization of the same.

*[Translation]*

#### **North Eastern Region Development Council**

102. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted the North Eastern Region Development Council/ North Eastern Council for development of North Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of meetings of the Council held during the last three years till date alongwith the suggestions/recommendations made therein; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) The North Eastern Council was set up following the enactment of the North Eastern Council Act, 1971. The Act was amended in 2002. In terms of the Act, as amended, the Council shall function as a Regional Planning Body for the development of the North Eastern States.

(c) and (d) The Council has held five meetings during the last three years. A statement indicating the suggestions/recommendations made and the steps taken by the North Eastern Council Secretariat to implement the same is enclosed.

**Statement**

S. No.	Suggestion/Recommendations	Steps Taken to Implement
1	2	3

**Suggestions/Recommendations at the 48th Council Meeting – 11th September' 03**

- |    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | The NEC Secretariat should take follow up action for implementation of broad framework given in the Road Map.  | After detailed exercise an Action Plan has been prepared for various sectors. A separate Task Force has been constituted for Bamboo Mission and Eco-tourism.   |
| 2. | The proposed 'North East Express Highway' was supported. It was suggested that detailed mechanism for obtaining fund and strategy for implementation should be considered. | Thrust areas for development of road network have been identified as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of North East Express Highway</li> <li>• Construction of essential link roads to North East Highways and other National Highways.</li> <li>• Construction of State Highway within Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya.</li> </ul> <p>NEC has signed an MOU with Infrastructure Development Finance Company Limited for carrying out the survey of the proposed highways.</p> |
| 3. | The proposed Bamboo Mission project was supported and appreciated. Detailed strategy for implementation should be prepared statewise.                                      | A decision on the National Bamboo Mission, which will also cover the North East Region, is awaited. In the meantime NEC has on 2nd May, 2005 announced a Master Plan with 15 year perspective under the NER Bamboo Mission.  |
| 4. | The proposal for opening up of the North Eastern States for trade with South and South-East Asian countries should be pursued.   | NEC has formulated the North Eastern Regional International Trade Mission and invited comments of the constituent States.  |
| 5. | Efforts for private participation in the region may also be further strengthened by involving various regional and national level organisations.                           | NEC has encouraged PPP Mode for implementation of various projects.  |
| 6. | The forum of NEC should be appropriately utilized to discuss the various policy and other related issues for a concerted/coordinated handling of law and order situation.  | NEC has set-up a Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of the Union Home Secretary for addressing security related issues. All the eight North Eastern States are represented on the Committee.  |

**Suggestions/Recommendations at the 49th Council Meeting – 20th February' 04**

- |    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 7. | Ministry of Finance to be requested to restore the NEC budget to earlier approved outlay of Rs. 500 crore. | Ministry of Finance has restored the NEC budget to the original approved outlay of Rs. 500 crore.                  |
| 8. | Enhance budget allocation of 2004-05 from Rs. 500 crore to Rs. 1200 crore.                                 | NEC submitted Revised Estimate of Rs. 616.16 crore for 2004-05 which was not agreed to by the Planning Commission. |

1	2	3
9.	Funds to be made available in the remaining years of 10th Plan to ensure utilization of approved outlay of the 10th Plan.	Planning Commission had allocated Rs. 461.50 crore for 2005-2006 and Rs. 600 crore for 2006-07.
10.	Proposal of HRD Ministry for exemption from spending 10% of its budget in the NER be dropped.	The NEC has taken up the matter with Ministry of HRD.
11.	Development of NER can take place only when the security situation approves.	A Steering Committee chaired by Union Home Secretary has been set up to address this issue.
12.	Central Government to exert diplomatic pressure on Bangladesh and Myanmar Government to dismantle all training camps of India insurgency on their soil.	The issue concerns the Central Ministries of Home Affairs and External Affairs.
13.	Bhutan offensive against militants in its territory has yielded positive results and similar action has to be taken with Bangladesh and Myanmar.	The issue concerns the Central Ministries of Home Affairs and External Affairs.
14.	Declare the year 2004-05 as the Year of Special Employment Drive. Existing nomenclature of manpower development in the NEC be changed to Human Resource Development and Employment.	Action has been taken.
15.	Activity should include employment, communication skill, capacity building etc.	Action has been taken.
16.	Proposal to drop fishery schemes from NEC activities is not agreed to. NEC to facilitate States on fish farming.	Action has been taken.
17.	The Road Map for development of NER should include roads of economic importance like agriculture roads, bamboo roads, industrial and mineral roads etc. Time frame for implementation to be prepared indicating short term, medium term and long term perspective.	Chairman, NEC has appointed a Committee for drawing up the North East Region Vision: 2020.
18.	Disaster Management, the member States to examine the Draft Shillong Declaration, regional plan on Disaster Management.	Disaster Management Cell is functioning in the NEC Secretariat.
19.	More attention to be paid by both the NEC and the States for maintenance of completed NEC projects.	The NEC is provided with Plan funds and this limits the scope for maintenance. Therefore, wherever possible the projects and schemes formulated should have an inbuilt mechanism for upkeep and maintenance.
<b>Suggestions/Recommendations at the 50th Council Meeting – 12th April' 05</b>		
20.	All necessary effective steps may be taken to make North Eastern Council an effective statutory Regional Planning Body.	This is a general policy guideline which will be followed in letter and spirit.

1	2	3
21.	The Vision Document 2020 to be drafted with the involvement of different section of people and after taking the detailed, suggestions of the Member States, NER Vision 2020 should be perceived as a People's Plan.	The work on preparation of the NER Vision - 2020 is progressing and consultation with different sections of the people have been completed.
22.	Given the intrinsic link between security and development NEC has to focus on both aspects of its mandates.	A Steering Committee under the chairmanship of Union Home Secretary has been set up to address security related issues.
23.	NEC may visualize and plan Growth Centres with easy connectivity to market centres, catalyze and impart marketing skills, streamline procedures and casing of local problems that discourage raw entrepreneurs.	This point has been noted and shall be kept in view while drawing up Sectoral Plans.
24.	Air connectivity by small aircrafts utilizing existing airstrips may be explored.	Hon'ble Member Shri S.S. Sidhu, Governor of Manipur has sent detailed and comprehensive suggestions on this subject.
25.	Border trade to be developed in mission mode.	Draft NER International Trade Mission has been circulated among the Members for comments.
26.	Development missions for Tourism, Bamboo and Medicinal Plant may also be launched.	Master Plan with 15 year perspective under NER Bamboo Mission was announced by NEC on the 2nd May 2005.
27.	Communication link should be strengthened.	Action has been initiated.
28.	Development of Human Resources needs to be taken up on the highest priority.	A Paper highlighting conceptual policy issues was presented in the High level meeting taken by the Hon'ble Union Ministry of HRD at Guwahati on 29.05.2005.
29.	Members also expressed their concern about finalization of allocation without discussion and interactions.	Hon'ble Members were requested to indicate their priority list of projects for inclusion in the Annual Plan 05-06
30.	The points of equitable distribution of fund among members States were also discussed and it was decided that the Committee entrusted to oversee formulation of vision paper would consider this issue also and evolve a suitable formula for the purpose.	The suggestion is under consideration.
31.	It was agreed that NEC be strengthened and revitalized by way of outsourcing and implementing recommendations of the Committee for revitalization of the NEC.	The process of implementing the recommendations of the Committee on Revitalization of NEC as approved by the Government of India is already in process.
32.	The procedure for sanctioning of NEC projects is time consuming and long drawn.	Draft guidelines on examination and sanction of projects have been submitted to the Hon'ble Chairman for approval before being sent to the Ministry.

1	2	3
33.	Evaluation and Monitoring System to be strengthened. Detailed Database may be created.	Action is in progress.
<b>Suggestions/Recommendations at the 51st Council Meeting – 22nd June' 05</b>		
34.	The Council approved 'in principle' the proposal for setting up of dedicated Airlines for the North Eastern Region (NER).	Discussions were held between Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation and Secretary, NEC for dedicated airline for the region. FAST (Foundation for Aviation and Sustainable Tourism), New Delhi has been commissioned to make feasibility study and report on improvement of air connectivity in the North East.
35.	It was decided that the constituent States of the Council may also prepare their own Vision Documents over 15 year's perspective.	The constituent States are required to act on this.
36.	Council decided that the following measures be taken to facilitate faster socio-economic development of the region and Sikkim.	Noted for Action.
	• The hydro power potential and the available natural gas are harnessed.	NEC is assisting the State Governments to harness hydro power potential and available natural gas.
	• Bamboo Mission, Border Trade Mission and Horticulture Mission be launched/implemented in right earnest.	Bamboo Mission Document with a 15 year's perspective Plan has been finalized in consultation with State Governments and Ministry of Agriculture.
	• NER International Trade Mission.	Comments have been invited from the State Governments and Ministry of Commerce on the draft Mission Document.
	• NER Horticulture Mission.	The draft Mission Document is being prepared utilizing the services of a local competent consultant and also with the assistance of ICAR Research Complex for NER.
37.	Creation of employment opportunities by imparting training, upgrading of skills, designing vocational courses relevant to the area.	NEC is funding ITFT, Chandigarh and NIIT, Kolkata to train students from NER on employment oriented courses and sponsoring training programmes for skill upgradation at IIE, Guwahati.
38.	The Council approved the Annual Plan for 2005-06 with an outlay of Rs. 1136.80 crores.	The Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 500 crore for the NEC's Annual Plan, 2005-06.
39.	The Members were strongly of the view that the Government of India's decision for providing the loan component of assistance to the North Eastern States should be reviewed.	Hon'ble Minister TA & DONER & Chairman, NEC conveyed the views of the Members of the Council to the Finance Minister and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.
40.	The Members desired that the structural strengthening of the Secretariat on the lines approved by the Government of India may be implemented expeditiously.	Proposals for creation of 31 new posts have been submitted to Ministry of Finance as recommended by the Revitalization Committee.

1	2	3
41.	The Council decided that a holistic plan for education might be taken up for improvement of the quality and standard of education in the Region.	A North East Regional Council on Education has been constituted by the Hon'ble Chairman, NEC with the objective of improving quality and standard of education in the NER.
42.	The Council welcomed and approved the suggestion that measures be taken on high priority in close association with the State Governments, to promote games and sports in the Region.	NEC has funded coaching of sports persons in NER and construction of Sports Complex and Infrastructure Development in the NE States.
43.	Nursing institutes in all the States may be promoted on priority.	Discussions were held with Union Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and M/s IL&FS. The proposal submitted M/s IL&FS for developing nursing institutes on PPP model is under examination in the NEC.

**Suggestions/Recommendations at the 52nd Council Meeting – 17th February' 06**

44.	Members stressed the importance of improvement of road and rail connectivity in the NE Region.	
45.	Members emphasized the need for increased Plan Allocation to the NEC to ensure faster socio-economic growth of NER.	
46.	Members felt that there is an urgent need for launching of more awareness programme for prevention of HIV/AIDS in the Region.	
47.	In view of the rich potential for hydel power generation in the NER and in view of the power shortages in some of the States as a consequence of ongoing process of rapid industrialization, the NEC play a more proactive role in this Sector.	The finalized Minutes of the Council Meetings have been circulated on 22.06.2006 and the follow-up action on the suggestions/recommendations is in process.
48.	Members observed that the phenomenon of flowering of bamboo and its devastating effects on an already fragile food security system are regional problems and the NEC should take appropriate measure to address the problem.	
49.	The Council Members noted with concerns that in certain areas, the drinking water has excessive level of pollutants like Arsenic, Flourine and Iron.	
50.	The Council Members felt that employment and self-employment of the educated youth of NER need more focused attention.	
51.	The Council decided that maintenance of assets created by the NEC should be given adequate priority while allocating funds from the NEC budget.	

- | 1   | 2   | 3   |
|-----|---|---|
| 52. | Members wanted an improved and better telecommunication links between the NER and the rest of the country.  |   |
| 53. | The inherent constraints on the economic development of NE States being with agriculture, it was decided to encourage cultivation of two crops in a year by introducing HYV of Kharif paddy.  |   |
| 54. | The Council emphasized the promotion of border trade on a mission mode.   |   |
| 55. | The Council approved the proposal for setting up the NE Tourism Development Council (NETDC).  | The finalized Minutes of the Council Meetings have been circulated on 22.06.2006 and the follow-up action on the suggestions/recommendations is in process. |
| 56. | Members of the Council observed that recently the 10% loan portion of Plan fund is to be raised by the State Governments themselves and since the State Governments experienced difficulty in raising the 10% loan portion by themselves, the meeting demanded the earlier mechanism of funding pattern of 90% grant and 10% loan by the Central Government may continue. |   |
| 57. | Members of the Council, after detailed deliberation did not agree to the proposed funding policy on a 'back-to-back' basis in respect of the Externally Aided Projects of Asian Development Bank (ADB) in the North East. It was demanded that the pattern of 90:10 may be adopted by the Government of India for the NER Region.   |   |

[English]

#### Anganwadis in Maharashtra

103. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for the opening of new anganwadis from some State Governments including Maharashtra;

(b) If so, the details thereof, State-wise, and the present status of each proposal;

(c) the criteria adopted for starting a new anganwadi in a village;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to

revise the guidelines for starting anganwadis in remote hamlets and area of sparse population; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has received proposal for opening of 106969 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and 25961 Mini-Anganwadi Centres (MAWCs) from State Governments including Maharashtra.

(b) State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Process for obtaining approval at the competent level is underway.

(c) to (e) An inter-ministerial task force was set up for revision of population norms. Revised population norms recommended by the Task Force were circulated to the

States/UTs with a request to furnish their requirement of Additional Projects/ AWCs/Mini-AWCs, to cover villages/habitations which have, hitherto, not been covered by the Scheme. The details in this regard are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

**Requirement of additional Projects/AWCs/Mini-AWCs based on revised population norms**

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of AWCs required	No. of Mini-AWCs required
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1125	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7843	3409
3.	Assam	5007	Nil
4.	Chhattisgarh	5542	1483
5.	Lakshadweep	13	Nil
6.	Daman and Diu	10	Nil
7.	Gujarat	3000	Nil
8.	Haryana	892	270
9.	Himachal Pradesh	142	Nil
10.	Tamil Nadu	1539	3168
11.	Manipur	3138	Nil
12.	Karnataka	2646	405
13.	Kerala	3464	Nil
14.	Nagaland	159	Nil
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9914	Nil
16.	Mizoram	90	Nil
17.	Chandigarh	41	Nil
18.	Maharashtra	9877	7490
19.	Orissa	4217	3111
20.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	34
21.	Rajasthan	1510	2681

1	2	3	4
22.	Goa	100	Nil
23.	Delhi	1678	Nil
24.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil
25.	Tripura	1257	Nil
26.	Jammu and Kashmir	6586	Nil
27.	Punjab	2748	Nil
28.	Uttar Pradesh	13170	Nil
29.	Uttaranchal	1872	2676
30.	West Bengal	17,512	Nil
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	51	Nil
32.	Meghalaya	19	1234
33.	Jharkhand	1243	Nil
34.	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil
35.	Bihar	560	Nil
Total		106969	25961

**Statement-II**

**Revised population norms (recommended by the Task Force)**

**Project:** Community/Rural Development Block in a State should be the unit for sanction of an ICDS Project in rural/urban areas, irrespective of number of villages or population covered by it.

**Anganwadi Centre:**

**For Rural Projects**

**Population**

500-1500 : 1 AWC

150-500 : 1 Mini-AWC

**For Tribal Project**

**Population**

300-1500 : 1 AWC

150-300 : 1 Mini-AWC

(For habitation with less than 150 population specific proposal should be submitted by the State Governments for appropriate decision by the Government of India)

**For Urban Projects**

**Population**

500-1500 : 1 AWC



### Energy Conservation Programme

104. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state the extent to which the scheme titled 'Energy Conservation Programme' of Ministry of Small Scale Industries has achieved success in the country particularly in Gujarat State during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): Under the scheme titled 'Energy Conservation Programme', programmes are conducted through the Small Industries Service Institutes, all over the country, to create awareness among small scale industries (SSIs) of the benefits/advantages of new energy-saving techniques/technologies.

During the last three years (2003-06), 75 awareness programmes were conducted, benefiting around 2900 SSI participants. Thirty such participants in Gujarat were benefited.

### Enrolment of Children of Minority Communities

105. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage and number of children minority communities studying at primary and higher secondary schools, colleges, institution of higher education in each year during the last three years; and

(b) the specific steps taken to improve their greater participation in education economic activities, employment opportunities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Educational statistics are not being collected or maintained for classification of students belonging to the minorities.

(b) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), 99 focus districts having over 20% Muslim population have been identified and 25.5 % of total SSA funds have been allocated to them. Under the scheme Madrasas and Makhtabs are also being supported under Educational Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative & Innovative Education (AIE) programme. Further 210 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas are being established in minority dominated blocks.

The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) is

extending modern general education/vocational education to children from minority community through the advocacy programme in Bihar, Rajasthan, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Jharkhand. This Ministry is also implementing, through State Governments and UT Administrations, the Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernisation Programme (AIMMP) for providing general education in modern subjects through Madarasas/Makhtabs.

### National Action Plan to Combat Militancy

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

(a) whether Government has formulated any National Action Plan to combat the anti-national forces active in the North Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Government is committed to restore peace and normalcy in the North Eastern region. The strategy adopted by the Government to improve the situation in the North East includes accelerated infrastructure development, stress on employment and good governance, building friendly relations with neighbouring countries, willingness to meet and discuss legitimate grievances of the people as also a resolve not to tolerate violence.

[Translation]

### Information on Drug in Syllabi

107. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has decided to introduce chapter on drugs in the 12th standard syllabus to make the students aware about the ill-effects of drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the books based on new syllabus are likely to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. National Council of

Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has decided to introduce a chapter on drug and alcohol abuse highlighting the ill-effects of drugs under the Unit - "Biology in Human Welfare" of Biology textbook for class XII. This textbook, based on the new syllabus under National Curriculum Framework 2005, is to be introduced from the academic session 2007-08.

[English]

#### Tea Festival in Guwahati

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to organize a Tea Festival at Guwahati;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features of the festival alongwith the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the steps taken and being taken to organize the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) It has been decided that the Tea Board & the Indian tea industry should host a regular international tea festival and conference. It is proposed that the event be held in Guwahati sometime in the second half of 2007. The theme, form content, and expenditure of the event are yet to be decided.

(c) Since it is to be an international event with an all India participation, a meeting is scheduled with the representatives of all the major tea associations to decide on the salient features.

#### Export of Flowers

109. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of flowers exported during 2005-06 and the current year alongwith the value thereof; country-wise; and

(b) the efforts being made by the Government to promote such exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND

INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The export of floriculture products in 2005-06 amounted to Rs 304.69 crores (provisional). Major destinations for these products alongwith their value of exports during the year is given below.

Country	Import from India (Rupees in crores)
Australia	4.54
Austria	3.99
Belgium	5.31
China	4.54
Poland	3.89
Spain	4.76
United Arab Emirates	6.51
United States of America	75.63
United Kingdom	30.85
Netherlands	26.69
Japan	61.32
Germany	23.96
France	6.15
Italy	8.95

(Source APEDA)

Floriculture exports in quantitative terms for 2005-06 and details of such exports in 2006-07 are not available.

(b) Steps taken by the Government to promote floriculture exports include:

(i) Financial assistance to exporters, under plan schemes of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) for Market Development, Infrastructure Development, Quality Development, Research and Transport Assistance.

(ii) Setting up a Marketing Facilitation Centre in the Netherlands, Wholesale market-cum flower auction centers in Mumbai, Bangalore and Noida and Centers for perishable cargo at international airports to facilitate export of flowers from the country.

### Gold Policy

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to announce a user-friendly gold policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the proposed policy is likely to facilitate mutual funds to invest in gold; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) A Committee to examine the regulatory structure of the gold industry to make India a gold trading hub was constituted by the Government. The major recommendations of the Committee, submitted in October 2005, inter alia, were relating to the areas of free importation of gold (bullion) by certain categories, free warehousing for gold (bullion), hallmarking, trading in bullion futures by banks and mutual funds, etc. In the budget speech for 2005-06, the Finance Minister announced the introduction of Gold Exchange Traded Funds (GETFs) with gold as the underlying asset. Pursuant to this, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) had constituted a Committee for looking into all aspects of setting up of GETFs. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, SEBI had, in January 2006, amended SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations permitting mutual funds to introduce 'Gold Exchange Traded Funds Scheme' where the underlying will be gold or gold related instruments.

### Mining Activities

111. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the mining activities have been discontinued in several area of Orissa;

- (b) if so, the reason there for;

- (c) whether illegal mining is continuing in the State; and

- (d) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) and (b) As per available information, mining activities in certain mining leases in the state of Orissa have been discontinued due to inability to obtain forest clearance at the time of renewal of mining lease, un-economical operations, labour problems and prohibitory orders issued by the Courts and other statutory authorities.

(c) and (d) 127 cases of illegal mining have been reported by State Government of Orissa. 194 transport vehicles have been seized, 02 FIRs lodged and Rs.52.90 lakhs have also been recovered as fine. Task Forces for prevention of illegal mining have been created at State/District level with a representative of Indian Bureau of Mines, a sub-ordinate office under the administrative control of Ministry of Mines.

### Vacant Posts in IIM

112. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of vacancies of faculty in the Indian Institutes of Management located at different places in the country; and

- (b) the action taken by the Government or IIMs to fill up such vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) As per the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), the present vacancy position of faculty and the action taken to fill up the vacancies is as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the Institute	Vacancy position	Action being taken to fill up vacancies
1	2	3	4
1.	IIM, Ahmedabad	03	IIM, Ahmedabad is making all efforts to recruit more faculty positions.
2.	IIM, Bangalore	16	Eight faculty members selected are expected to join the Institute in the next few months. The Institute has also initiated the process of filling up the remaining vacancies.

1	2	3	4
3.	IIM, Calcutta	26	IIM, Calcutta has intensified the process of faculty recruitment and are currently in the process of redesigning their faculty recruitment procedure to speed up the process to fill up vacant posts without compromising quality.
4.	IIM, Lucknow	8	At IIM, Lucknow, four faculty members are likely to join the Institute shortly. The Institute is taking care of vacant positions on priority basis.
5.	IIM, Indore	2	IIM, Indore has already issued offer of appointment to two faculty members who are likely to join shortly.
6.	IIM, Kozhikode	18	IIM, Kozhikode has issued offer of appointment to three faculty members, who are expected to join in another two months. Vacant Faculty positions have been advertised and interviews for further recruitment are scheduled in August, 2006.

*[Translation]***Tampering of Shivalinga in Amarnath Caves**

113. SHRI JAI PRAKASH (MOHANLAL GANJ): Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry about the alleged tampering of Shivalinga in Amarnath Cave in Jammu & Kashmir;

(b) if so, the points on which the enquiry has been conducted alongwith the agency that has been entrusted with this investigation;

(c) whether the Government has received the enquiry report;

(d) if so, the salient features of the said report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) Shri Amarnath Ji Shrine Board has been constituted by an Act passed by the Jammu and Kashmir State Legislature on 14th November 2000 for the better management of the Shri Amarnath Ji Yatra, upgradation of facilities for holy pilgrims and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. As per the information made available by the State Government, the Governor, Jammu and Kashmir, who is the ex-officio Chairman of Shri Amarnath Ji Shrine

Board, has appointed one-man Commission of Shri Justice (Retd.) K.K. Gupta of Jammu and Kashmir High Court on 29th June 2006 to enquire inter-alia into the allegations of tampering with the size and shape of the holy ice lingam at Shri Amarnathji Cave.

**Development of Cottage Industries**

114. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from Maharashtra Government for the development of cottage industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the date on which these proposals have been received;

(c) the action taken by the Government on such proposals; and

(d) the total funds allocated by the Government for the development of cottage industry during each of the last three years, State-wise?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Government provides grant assistance to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for development of khadi and village industries throughout

the country, including Maharashtra. The State-wise details of the amounts released to and utilised by the KVIC for development of khadi and village industries (KVI) during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of amounts released for the development of KVI Sector during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05*

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Amount (Rs.lakh)		
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	0.54	0.00*	0.00*
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.06	1.20	0.00*
3.	Delhi	838.40	1243.61	1314.04
4.	Haryana	1017.05	2403.22	2518.53
5.	Himachal Pradesh	622.95	1088.66	840.02
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	402.60	553.42	823.26
7.	Punjab	1468.50	1516.59	2642.23
8.	Rajasthan	2013.90	3504.45	3401.88
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.36	119.37	104.09
10.	Bihar	686.82	932.46	849.22
11.	Jharkhand	390.07	409.40	304.74
12.	Orissa	285.11	920.57	1172.22
13.	West Bengal	1452.34	1999.76	2887.48
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	95.02	148.69	94.96
15.	Assam	710.04	1254.90	1447.09
16.	Manipur	89.72	145.00	185.71
17.	Meghalaya	106.76	239.18	302.62
18.	Mizoram	176.71	227.24	456.66

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Nagaland	80.77	337.41	231.82
20.	Tripura	152.47	371.06	351.18
21.	Sikkim	22.83	132.28	197.47
22.	Andhra Pradesh	1378.43	1713.83	3181.67
23.	Karnataka	1628.68	2364.59	1996.83
24.	Kerala	1629.30	3056.08	1735.01
25.	Lakshadweep	10.21	0.00*	0.00*
26.	Pondicherry	15.76	4.00	12.28
27.	Tamilnadu	2670.74	2677.75	2275.69
28.	Goa	134.83	206.15	286.60
29.	Gujarat	1370.05	1001.82	1386.38
30.	Maharashtra	1497.75	1628.52	2542.15
31.	Chhattisgarh	294.74	1174.13	1192.47
32.	Madhya Pradesh	694.07	1792.83	1887.17
33.	Uttaranchal	691.64	1452.18	925.94
34.	Uttar Pradesh	5936.33	6428.56	7790.95
<b>Total</b>		<b>28585.55</b>	<b>41046.91</b>	<b>45338.36</b>

\*No amount released as no khadi production activity is undertaken in these Union Territories and the unutilised amounts of previous years were brought forward to meet the fund requirement for village industry units.

**Schemes for Handloom Sector**

115. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:  
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented in the country for the development of handloom industry;

(b) the amount allocated under these schemes to each State alongwith the number of beneficiaries during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether Government provides financial assistance to State Handloom Finance Corporation and Handloom Cooperative Societies;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of proposals received from various State Governments particularly from Government of Orissa for the development of handloom industry during the last three years; and

(f) the action taken thereon and the amount allocated/to be allocated under the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) The Government of India has been implementing the following schemes for the development of handloom industry and welfare of the handloom weavers:

- (i) Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana
- (ii) Integrated Handloom Training Project
- (iii) Handloom Export Scheme
- (iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme
- (v) Marketing Promotion Programme
- (vi) Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Programme
- (vii) Workshop-cum-Housing Scheme
- (viii) Health Insurance Scheme
- (ix) Mahatma Gandhi Bima Bunkar Yojana

(b) No funds are allocated, State-wise, and no targets are made to cover beneficiaries, under any of the above schemes. However, financial allocations made during the years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 were Rs. 136.97 crore, Rs.157.89 crore and Rs. 196.15 crore respectively.

(c) and (d) While all the schemes cover Handloom Cooperative Societies, no assistance is provided to State Handloom Finance Corporation.

(e) and (f) It is not feasible to quantify the number of proposals received from all over the country under all the schemes. Viable proposals are considered for financial assistance and remaining un-viable proposals are returned to the respective State Governments for necessary rectification. However, Rs.1803.86 lakh has been released to Government of Orissa under various schemes during last three years.

#### **Assistance to Computer Education**

116. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the financial assistance provided to the Government of Uttar Pradesh under centrally sponsored scheme 'Information and Communication Technology at School' during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): No financial assistance has been released to the Government of Uttar Pradesh under the Scheme 'Information and Communication Technology at Schools' during the last three years.

*[English]*

#### **Raising the Battalion in ITBP**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to raise new battalions in ITBP;

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

(c) the total number of ITBP personnel deputed in Afghanistan for maintenance of law and order situation in that country;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to modernize ITBP; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. From time to time, strength of ITBP is raised after assessing operational requirements.

(c) Some ITBP personnel have been deputed for providing security to various Indian organisations in Afghanistan.

(d) and (e) A five year perspective plan for modernisation of Weaponry, Machinery & Equipment, Transport, Communication/Surveillance Equipments and Training Equipments of ITBP has been approved.

#### **Ceasefire Agreement**

118. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any significant reduction in violence and extortion has been experienced after ceasefire agreement with militant outfits;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the name of outfits with whom ceasefire agreements were signed alongwith date of initial agreement and the number of meeting held subsequently with each one of them for political solution;

(d) the outcome of such meetings achieved so far and the major bottlenecks in arriving at a solution; and

(e) the list of outfits with whom no such agreements has been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) There has been reduction in violence after signing of ceasefire agreements with militant outfits. However, extortion activities by some of the militant outfits have not decreased.

(c) and (d) Peace dialogue is on with the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak/Muivah) [NSCN (I/M)]. Last meeting was held between 22nd-24th June, 2006. The talks are inconclusive. Four rounds of discussions with the United Peoples' Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) of Assam, three with the Dima Haram Daogah (DHD) of Assam and one round with the A'chik National Volunteers Council (ANVC) of Meghalaya have been held to discuss their charters of demands. The talks are continuing. Three rounds of talks have been held with the Peoples' Consultative Group (PCG) constituted by United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA). The last meeting was held on 22.06.2006.

(e) No Ceasefire/Suspension of Operations has so far been signed with ULFA in Assam, People's Liberation Army (PLA), United National Liberation Front (UNLF), People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK), Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF), Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP), Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup (KYKL), and People's United Liberation Front (PULF) in Manipur, Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC) in Meghalaya, All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF) and National Liberation Front of Tripura (Biswamohan) [NLFT(B)] in Tripura and Naga National Council (Adinno) (NNC-A) in Nagaland.

#### **Transport Subsidy for export of Agricultural Produce**

119. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has declared any transport subsidy for export of agricultural produce;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the agricultural produces included under the scheme;

(c) whether the Government has received request from the State Government of Kerala to include some agricultural produces under the scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Transport subsidy is available, under the scheme of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) on export of various agricultural and processed food products including fresh cut flowers, fresh fruits and vegetables, herbs, hatching eggs, poultry meat, milk powder at the rates specified below:

#### **Norms for Transport Assistance for Exports by AIR**

For Fresh Cut Flowers	Other Eligible Items (except Fresh Cut Flowers)
Least of:	Least of:
- 20% of FOB value	- 10% of FOB value
- 25% of freight	- 25% of freight
- Specific rate (Rs. Per Kg )	- Specific rate (Rs. per kg.)

#### **Norms for Transport Assistance for Exports by Sea**

For eligible products exported in non-reefer containers	For eligible products exported in reefer containers
Least of:	Least of:
- 20% of FOB value	- 10% of FOB value
- 25% of freight	- 33% of freight
- Specific rate (Rs. Per Kg )	(Inclusive of Inland freight in reefer containers)
	- Specific rate (Rs. per kg.)
	- 50% of ocean freight

The assistance is extended subject to fulfillment of certain specified conditions including destination, reefer container is factory stuffed and minimum Free-On-Board value.

- (ii) Transport subsidy has also been extended on export of pepper at the rate of Rs 5 per kg. for international freight and Rs 2 per kg. for internal transport. The subsidy has been permitted on export of a maximum of 20000 metric tons of pepper.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Gujarat Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2003**

120. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Gujarat has submitted 'Gujarat Control of Organized Crime Bill, 2003' for the assent of Government of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has approved such bills of other States;

(d) if so, details of such bills approved;

(e) whether Government intends to approve the 'Gujarat Control of Organized Crime Bill-2003';

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) if so, the time by which it is likely to be approved?

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

(b) The Govt. of Gujarat proposed to enact the Gujarat Control of Organized Crime Bill-2003 on the lines of Maharashtra Control of Organized Crime Act, 1999 to curb the activities of organized criminal gangs operating in the State.

(c) and (d) The Government has approved the following State Bills:-

#### **Name of the Bill**

- i. **The Maharashtra Control of Organized Crime Bill, 1999**

ii. **The Andhra Pradesh Control of Organized Crime Bill, 2001**

iii. **The Karnataka Control of Organized Crime Bill, 2000**

(e) to (g) The State Legislations are examined from three angles viz. (a) repugnancy with Central Laws, (b) deviation from National or Central Policy and (c) legal and constitutional validity. In the case of Gujarat Control of Organized Crime Bill 2003 there are policy issues which need to be sorted out and no time-frame can be fixed for achieving the same.

*[Translation]*

#### **Dumping of Chinese Goods**

121. SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:  
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

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

(a) whether Small Scale industries in India are being adversely affected due to the dumping of Chinese goods;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the success achieved by the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) Anti-dumping investigations are initiated by the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) on the basis of applications filed by the domestic industry whether belonging to Small Scale Industries Sector or otherwise alleging dumping, injury and causal link between dumping and injury. The DGAD has so far initiated Anti-dumping investigations in 195 cases involving various countries since 1992. Out of these China PR is involved in 93 cases. The status of these cases is as follows:

- Cases in which Final findings have been issued and duty imposed	79
- Cases in which final findings issued and duty recommended	02



- Cases in which Preliminary findings have been issued and provisional duty imposed 03
- Cases in which Preliminary findings have been issued and provisional duty recommended 02
- Cases under investigation 07

ASEAN India FTA is to be implemented from 1st January 2007.

[Translation]

**Foreign Funds to NGO**

*for Self*

123. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has permitted Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to receive/use foreign contribution and to host foreign nationals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any NGO, performing aforesaid three functions, is currently existing in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof for the last three years including the current year, State-wise;

(e) whether any instance of cancellation of registration of such organisations by the State Government and the registration of Criminal cases against the said organisations has been reported; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the current status of the cases registered against these NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, the Government permits NGOs to receive and utilize foreign contribution. There is no bar on hosting foreign nationals by such organizations. The associations can receive foreign contributions either by obtaining registration or prior permission from Ministry of Home Affairs (Foreigners Division). The application forms are available on MHA's website: [mha.nic.in/fore.htm](http://mha.nic.in/fore.htm).

(c) and (d) The State-wise and district-wise list of NGOs registered or granted prior permission under the said Act are available on MHA's website: [mha.nic.in/fore.htm](http://mha.nic.in/fore.htm).

(e) and (f) Under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, there is no provision for cancellation of registration. However, penal actions are taken against defaulting organisations under various provisions of the said Act. List of such organizations against whom action have been taken is available on MHA's website: [mha.nic.in/fore.htm](http://mha.nic.in/fore.htm).

[English]

**FTA with ASEAN Countries**

122. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:  
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

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

(a) whether Indian Association of South East Asian Nations Free Trade Agreement is in stalemate;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether more than 10 countries trading block have hardened its stance seeking more concessions from India;

(d) if so, whether this issue came up for discussion during the last round of negotiations with ASEAN;

(e) If so, the stand taken by Government in this regard;

(f) whether India is bound to cover 80% trade of all the ASEAN Members; and

(g) if so, the present position of the agreement and time by which final negotiations are likely to be made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Negotiations between ASEAN and India for a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) are currently focussed on proposed liberalisation in trade in goods.

(c) to (e) The negotiators from ASEAN and India met recently to further discuss these issues.

(f) and (g) India has offered preferential tariff arrangement for 80% of imports from ASEAN in the proposed Free Trade Agreement (FTA). The negotiations are still on and as per the present time schedule, the

**Loan to Weavers' Cooperative Societies**

124. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:  
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL.

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to waive off the outstanding loan of Weavers' Cooperative Societies/ Handloom Industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the action is likely to be taken in this regard;

(c) the other steps Government proposes to take in order to meet the financial crisis of Weavers' Cooperative Societies/Handloom Industry; and

(d) the details of Weavers' Cooperative Societies/ Handloom workers in the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh not being able to cope with the high rate of interest alongwith the loans outstanding, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) A proposal to look at the problem of debt which is afflicting the handloom cooperatives is under consideration of the Government.

(c) The Government is implementing a number of schemes for development and welfare of the Handloom Sector. The important, schemes are Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana, Integrated Handloom Training Project, Marketing Promotion Programme, Mill Gate Price Scheme, Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme, Weavers' Welfare Scheme, Handloom Export Scheme, Integrated Handloom Cluster Development (IHCD), Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojna, Health Insurance Scheme etc.

(d) As informed by the State Governments during the year 2005, the number of handloom agencies, including Weavers' Cooperative Societies affected/benefited from the loans are 8176, having 6,10,760 weavers/workers. State-wise details are given in the Statement enclosed.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of Agencies/Society	No. of Agencies affected	Total No. of weavers affected/benefited	Total loan outstanding (Rs. in lakh)	Total amount of interest outstanding (Rs. in lakh)	Total penal interest outstanding (Rs. in lakh)	Total (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Weavers Coop. Societies and Apex Level Societies.	598	73,124	3031.27	2515.24	278.35	5824.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Primary Coop. Societies	12	640	5.49	6.44	2.92	14.85
3.	Assam	Coop. Societies	24	3000	221.65	177.43	-	399.08
4.	Bihar	Coop. Societies	115	7643	73.15	97.35	9.27	179.77
5.	Chhattisgarh	Weavers Cooperative Societies	112.00	13254	873.87	566.67	0.54	1441.08
6.	Delhi	Coop. Societies	249	-	264.04	165.16	-	429.20
7.	Goa		-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Gujarat	State HL /Handicraft and Industrial Co-op. Federation Ltd., Ahmedabad	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Jharkhand	Coop. Societies	1	135	9.62	-	-	9.62
13.	Karnataka	Weavers Coop. Societies	75	11619	575.88	150.93	43.09	769.90
14.	Kerala	Coop. Societies	362	61683	8717.02	2432.11	81.85	11230.98
15.	Madhya Pradesh	H/L Coop. Societies	1642	66709	17.17	3.66	0.69	21.52
16.	Maharashtra	PWCS Apex Societies	616	41900	1680.12	854.08	-	2734.20
17.	Manipur	Weavers Coop. Fold.	-	3321	106.36	17.65	3.67	127.48
18.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Orissa	Primary Weavers Coop. Societies/ Apex Societies	810	1,10,517	6405.54	5313.04	942.55	12661.13
22.	Pondicherry	Primary Weavers Coop. Societies/ Apex Level	2	-	719.91	-	-	719.91
23.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Weavers Coop. Federations	-	-	22.20	2.09	-	24.29
24.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Tamilnadu	Weavers Coop. Societies	701	73200	29574.24	1640.61	73.15	31288.00
26.	Tripura	-	10	7755	144.96	148.29	24.81	318.06
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Weavers Coop. Societies	2279	42340	1199.86	1529.13	-	2736.87
28.	West Bengal	Primary/Apex level Weavers Coop Societies and Corporation	483	76,000	11816.3	1121.69	550.62	13488.62
29.	Uttaranchal	Coop Societies	-	400	42.22	5.03	-	47.25
<b>Total</b>			<b>8176</b>	<b>610762</b>	<b>65752.64</b>	<b>16702.52</b>	<b>2011.51</b>	<b>84446.67</b>

[English]

**Handloom/Powerloom Projects**

125. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Government have

recently forwarded projects/proposals for development of powerloom and handloom sector;

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

(c) the Central assistance proposed to be provided for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) 20 Textile Park projects have so far been approved under the Scheme "Scheme for Integrated Textiles Park (SITP)" for development of Handloom/Powerloom sectors. The State-wise break-up and quantum of Central assistance are as follows:

Sl. No.	State	No. of projects approved	Central Share (Rs. in Crores)	Handloom (HL)/ Powerloom (PL)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	87.40	HL-1 PL-2
2	Gujarat	4	160.00	PL-4
3	Maharashtra	5	158.70	PL-5
4	Tamil Nadu	4	89.82	PL-4
5	Rajasthan	2	78.72	PL-2
6	Karnataka	1	22.96	PL-1
7	Uttar Pradesh	1	30.27	PL-1
Total		20	627.87	

**Bill on Sexual Harassment of Women**

126. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:  
SHRI GANESH PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether the fresh draft Bill "the protection against sexual harassment of women" as redrafted by National Commission for Women has been received by the Government;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(c) the time which it is expected to be received by the Government for its introduction in the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir. The draft Bill titled 'the Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, 2006' has been received from the Commission.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Constitution of Committee to Draft Legislation**

127. SHRI GANESH PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply to U.S.Q. No.4043 dated December 20, 2005 regarding constitution of Committee to draft legislation and state:

(a) whether a draft Bill on the subject has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the same is likely to be introduced in the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) Government has initiated steps to implement the provisions of Article 15(5) of the Constitution.

**Law and Order in Delhi**

128. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:  
SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the law and order situation in Delhi is deteriorating in view of recent spurt in crimes;

(b) if so, the details of various crimes reported during the last one year and till date, crime-wise including cases of suicides and killing of senior citizens, district-wise;

(c) the total number of accused persons arrested and action taken against them; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to stop such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) No Sir. The law and order situation in Delhi by and large has remained well under control till date during the year 2006. A large number of law and order arrangements including demonstrations, processions, dharmas, strikes etc. were handled tactfully. Special care was taken by Delhi Police in handling lawyers' strike, anti reservation agitation and demolition operations.

As regards crime situation, there has been a mixed trend in the incidence of crimes under various crime heads. The details of various crimes reported during the year 2005 and 2006 (upto 15th July) are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) The number of persons arrested and action taken against them during the year 2005 and 2006 (upto 15th July) are given below:

(i)	Total number of persons arrested	131265
(ii)	Total number of persons convicted	16611
(iii)	Total number of persons acquitted	633
(iv)	Total number of persons against whom trial is pending	65435
(v)	Total number of persons against whom investigation is pending	43030
(vi)	Total number of persons discharged	5556

(d) The steps taken by Delhi Police to control crime and improve law and order situation in Delhi include improvement in the beat system of patrolling; identification of Police Stations with high rate of crime and provision of additional manpower and motor cycle patrols to such Police Stations; rationalizing the timing for patrolling to maximize its effectiveness; development of intelligence about movement of desperate criminal; multi-tasking of Police Control Room Vans; establishment of Crime against Women Cell; setting up of Rape Crises Intervention Centres in all the nine Police Districts; deployment of staff in plain cloth at vulnerable places; starting of dedicated 'Women Helpline' in the Police Control Room; constitution of 'Women Mobile Team' to attend to distress calls from women on round-the-clock basis; setting up of 'Senior Citizens Security Cell' at the Police Headquarters; closer interaction with the Residents Welfare Associations; and establishment of Mobile Crime Team equipped with sophisticated equipment and its round-the-clock deployment in each District.

#### Statement

Crime Head	Year	Districts											
		North	North West	Central	New Delhi	East	North East	South	South West	West	IGIA	Crime	Other Unit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Dacoity	2005	3	9	1	0	1	4	4	2	3	0	0	0
	2006 (upto 15th July)	0	3	0	0	2	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
Murder	2005	24	128	23	10	31	51	67	47	57	1	16	0
	2006 (upto 15th July)	14	71	13	5	22	34	38	29	29	1	2	0
Attempt to Murder	2005	23	121	28	11	38	63	63	51	55	0	4	10
	2006 (upto 15th July)	11	88	11	7	23	33	43	26	39	1	1	4
Robbery	2005	34	124	20	13	58	60	93	51	49	2	6	0
	2006 (upto 15th July)	11	49	12	12	32	41	63	34	23	4	1	2
Riot	2005	5	13	1	9	8	6	8	9	1	0	1	0
	2006 (upto 15th July)	1	8	3	12	7	1	8	6	3	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rape	2005	22	190	20	6	59	106	87	71	94	1	2	0
	2006 (upto 15th July)	9	101	11	3	41	54	48	48	26	0	1	0
Kid for ransom	2005	2	7	0	1	4	8	2	1	4	0	2	1
	2006 (upto 15th July)	1	4	0	1	4	7	5	1	1	0	0	0
Snatching	2005	57	226	23	44	148	116	148	104	241	1	28	0
	2006 (upto 15th July)	23	123	23	13	64	45	136	80	121	1	12	0
Hurt	2005	122	333	182	40	255	258	214	112	286	3	9	0
	2006 (upto 15th July)	66	199	80	14	101	162	108	59	167	0	4	0
Burglary	2005	87	548	57	42	187	191	287	378	326	0	2	0
	2006 (upto 15th July)	45	232	24	14	75	69	195	203	158	2	1	0
Suicides	2005	119	241	42	15	129	117	117	258	188	02	06	0
	2006 (upto 15th July)	32	131	22	0	62	67	69	140	96	1	8	0
Killing of Senior Citizens	2005	0	3	1	1	4	2	1	3	2	0	0	0
	2006 (upto 15th July)	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Total IPC	2005	3306	11019	3529	2295	5453	4849	10529	5782	7217	816	1201	89
	2006 (upto 15th July)	1484	5020	1653	1136	2823	2668	5933	3461	3707	538	604	24
Total Local and Special Law	2005	2747	4789	2978	373	2714	2428	4611	1440	4180	57	93	163
	2006 (upto 15th July)	1816	3447	2061	238	1508	1394	3403	1674	2762	26	33	87

### Report on Higher Education

129. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPAN:

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

(a) whether the National Institute of Educational

Planning and Administration (NIEPA) has submitted its report to the Government on higher education; and

(b) if so, the recommendation made by the NIEPA alongwith the Government's reaction thereto?

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

FATMI): (a) Yes, Sir, the NIEPA has forwarded a report on a Seminar organized on the 2nd May, 2005 by the Institute on the theme of "Privatization and Commercialization of Higher Education".

(b) A summary of recommendations made at the Seminar is given in the enclosed Statement. These recommendations are valuable inputs in formulating policies, as well as appropriate laws, in regard to preventing commercialization.

### **Statement**

#### **Recommendations**

The executive summary of the recommendations of the National Seminar on Privatization and Commercialization of Higher Education held on May, 2, 2006, arising out of the background paper and the deliberations during the seminar, is presented below.

1. The objectives of higher education and basic research for any society, particularly one striving to grow into a knowledge society, are not only to address the knowledge needs of the present time, but also to project the knowledge needs of the future, as far as possible. In fact, a knowledge society needs creative minds in the sciences and the humanities that are not confined within narrow boundaries set by either the current market trends in the private sector or the policy commitments in the government sector, binding though they may be in the short run. It is the responsibility of the state to try to determine the futuristic vision with the help of identified groups of knowledge workers, and influence the course of development in pursuit of that vision with appropriate funding.
2. The State is primarily responsible for ensuring quality education at all levels and in all regions. This would entail strengthening of public institutions as also their quantitative expansion. It is evidently the obligation of the state to find ways and means of raising public resources for higher education as per the recommendations of (a) the CAGE Committee Report on financing of Higher & Technical Education and (b) the Tapas Majumdar Committee Report on National Common Minimum Programme's Commitment of 6% GDP to Education.
3. The philanthropic tradition in Indian higher education has been always active and institutions sponsored by it therefore should be promoted. An incentive

system in terms of tax concessions, land grants and transparent rules should be laid down so as to attract private participation in higher education. Industry may be encouraged to provide research grants relevant to appropriate technological change. Educational funds for various specific purposes may be floated by seeking contributions from likely private sources and the management of funds should be in the hands of academic/professional bodies. Some of the private higher education institutions with a proven track record of excellence should be identified and promoted.

4. During recent years, private initiative in higher education became almost unavoidable. At the same time, there was increasing pressure in favour of expansion. Since the courts permitted the institutions to charge students in full in certain cases, a large number of new institutions came to be opened. This in turn created a fresh set of problems and all of them have not been taken care of yet. This much is clear by now that the private sector of education has come into existence alongside the governmental sector. One of the problems that need to be taken care of is how the two should co-exist. Secondly, there is the problem of commercialization.
5. Commercialization is manifesting itself in a variety of forms such as the full recovery of the cost of higher education in government and government aided institutions; high fees in self-financing private professional colleges, deemed and private universities; high fees charged in unrecognized private institutions offering foreign degrees in collaboration with foreign universities etc. Commercialization, therefore, needs to be unambiguously defined with a view to containing it.
6. Commercialization of higher education can have adverse implications, both in terms of access and equity. It may even create internal imbalances and distortions in higher education such as excessive importance to the IT-related sector at the cost of the Social Sciences and the Humanities. Commodification of education, research and knowledge will not serve the long range interests of the nation. It could lead to truncated growth and lop sided development of higher education. The applied aspects may acquire importance at the cost of other dimensions, thus neglecting vast pools of traditional knowledge acquired over the centuries. Therefore, commercialization needs to be controlled.

7. A system to regulate commercialization should be put in place by the Central and State governments in coordination with each other. If the Central government so desires, it may lay down constitutional provisions to regulate commercialization. A suitable framework in respect of specific issues can be imposed by legislation, if necessary, and its implementation may be ensured through various regulatory bodies.
8. Foreign universities are promoting the process of privatization and fuelling commercialization. Issues like regulation by the various professional bodies to control fees, fine tune quality and suitable legislation for the entry of foreign universities would have to be immediately attended to.
9. Private non-government institutions may be permitted to generate a fair surplus without indulging in unfair practices and the surplus so generated should be ploughed back for the upgradation of the institution. These institutions should be made to submit a copy of their quarterly accounts to their respective states for audit.
10. Distance education is yet another area where potential of commercialization are quite high because of diverse nature of suppliers offering variegated programmes with little control by the regulatory bodies. Today, the quality of distance education is both unsatisfactory and uneven. This is largely because it is not clear who controls what. Both the UGC and the IGNOU operate in different ways and sometimes at cross purposes with each other. The role of foreign universities also contributes to this phenomenon. It is a matter of urgency therefore that this confusion is removed and responsibilities are allocated in a rational and constructive manner.
11. There is an urgent need to evolve a proper coordination mechanism amongst the various regulatory bodies in order to determine issues such as fees, admission, procedures, the quality of education, future directions etc.
12. Periodic accreditation of all institutions of higher learning should be made mandatory for the purpose of ensuring quality. It is matter of utmost urgency that each new institution is accredited not later than one year of it being started. In case the relevant professional agencies are unable to meet this demand, these bodies may either be strengthened or some partner agencies with established credibility

may be identified and entrusted with the responsibility of carrying out accreditation.

13. Whenever an institution is found in default of the norms laid down by the relevant controlling authority, the latter shall have the right to impose a financial penalty for each default. This should apply to all institutions, including those controlled by the government. The amount chargeable should be laid down in advance at the time of laying down the norms. If an institution more than twice commits the default, the institutions should be debarred from running the courses, as the case might be.

*[Translation]*

#### **Changes in Primary Education**

130. SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:  
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:  
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

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

- (a) whether the Government has prepared any agenda for making changes in primary education in the States;
- (b) if so, whether the said scheme is for the States where the number of school going children is the lowest as reported in "Dainik Jagaran" dated July 3, 2006;
- (c) if so, whether such States have been identified;
- (d) if so, whether any assessment has been made regarding the education of children in schools in the said States;
- (e) if so, whether the Union Government has determined the number of primary and middle schools to be opened during the current year;
- (f) if so, expenditure likely to be incurred on the said scheme; and
- (g) the time by which the said work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (g) Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, 5 States



have been identified with the most number of out of school children, namely, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal.

For the year 2006-07 provision for 33,153 Primary and 10,208 Upper Primary Schools has been made for these States, with commensurate funds.

[English]

#### Import of Fish

131. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has recently decided to import fish and fish products;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of import over the fisheries sector in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to save the domestic fish industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Government has not made any change recently in the import policy of fish and fish products, except for fish lipid oil. Under the existing Foreign Trade Policy, fish covered under Chapter 3 of ITC(HS) Classifications of Export & Import Items, 2004-2009 are freely importable except live fish covered under Exim Head 0301. However, these imports are subject to the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972. Vide Notification No.07 (RE-2006)/2004-09 dated 18th May, 2006, Fish Lipid Oil (containing Eicosapentaenoic Acid (EPA) and Docosapentaenoic Acid (DHA)) can be freely imported subject to the prescribed standards.

(c) to (e) No report of any adverse impact of imports on domestic fish industry has been received.

[Translation]

#### Committee on Kashmir Issue

132. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":  
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:  
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formed various committees in May, 2006 to discuss the problems related to Jammu & Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the composition of each committee alongwith their expertise about the State;

(c) the responsibilities fixed for each of such committee; and

(d) the time by which these committees are likely to submit their reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Prime Minister during the Second Round Table Conference on Jammu and Kashmir held at Srinagar on May 24-25, 2006, suggested the creation of five Working Groups comprising members from amongst those present at the conference or those nominated by parties and groups. The composition of these Groups is to be decided by the State Government in consultation with all parties and groups concerned.

These Working Groups are expected to deliberate and make recommendations on issues, namely (i) Confidence building measures across segments of society in the State (ii) Strengthening relations across the Line of Control (iii) Economic development (iv) Ensuring good governance (v) Strengthening relations between the State and the Centre. These groups are allowed to co-opt experts, if they so desire. As reported by the State Government, the following eminent persons have accepted the invitation of Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir to head the Working Group mentioned against each:

1. Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari: Confidence building measures across segments of society in the State
2. Shri M K Rasgotra: Strengthening relations across the Line of Control
3. Dr. C Rangarajan, Economic Development
4. Shri N C Saxena: Ensuring Good Governance

The State Government has since constituted the Working Group on "Confidence building measures across segments of society in the State". All 17 members of this Group are from the State of Jammu and Kashmir and they represent various mainstream political parties, regions and ethnic groups in the State.

(d) The Working Groups are expected to submit their reports as soon as is possible.

**Counselling for Admission to  
Medical Courses**

133. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) to conduct fresh counselling for admission to the medical courses;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the persons held responsible;

(c) whether the ongoing counselling will be cancelled; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to remove such type of irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the information received from Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), due to wrong coding by the Secrecy Officers, who are from the rank of Professors/Readers, the Hon'ble Supreme Court, at the initiative of CBSE itself, ordered for fresh counselling for admission to the Medical Courses.

(c) Pursuant to the directive of Hon'ble Supreme Court, the ongoing counselling was cancelled and fresh counselling was started from 26.6.2006.

(d) The Secrecy Officers concerned have been debarred from future assignments connecting with All India Pre-Medical Test.

*[English]*

**Setting up of Institute of  
Fashion Technology**

134. SHRI PANNIAN RAVINDRAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals to set up an Institute of Fashion Technology at Balaramapuram, a famous centre of Handloom cloths in Kerala;

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

(c) the time by which the said Institute is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (c) Government has received a proposal from the State Government for setting up of a new National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) Centre in Kerala. The State Government has been asked to give a firm commitment for providing 10 acres of land (free of cost) for construction of NIFT Campus, Hostel and staff quarters, Rs.20 crores for construction, Rs.5 crores for academic and academic support infrastructure, etc. Confirmation of the commitment from the State Government is awaited.

*[Translation]*

**Assistance from Saudi Arabia**

135. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:  
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

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

(a) whether the Government is making an attempt to sought assistance from Saudi Arabia keeping in view the massive shortage of resources in the field of higher education;

(b) if so, whether an Indian delegation had recently visited Saudi Arabia and Dubai to explore possibilities of mutual transactions in the field of higher education; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) and (c) A delegation led by Shri Arjun Singh, Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development had visited Saudi Arabia & UAE from 29th May to 6th June 2006 to expand relations with Saudi Arabia and UAE in the field of Education. The visit was very fruitful. Meetings were held with King of Saudi Arabia, the Education Minister of Saudi Arabia, Education Minister of UAE and other important dignitaries. Various matters concerning collaboration in the field of Education and interaction between Institutions of India and Saudi Arabia and UAE were also discussed.

*[English]*

**Assistance to Engineering Colleges**

136. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to provide special financial assistance to seven engineering colleges across the country for their up gradation to the level of IITs;

(b) if so, the details in this regard alongwith the names of such institutions; and

(c) the extent of financial assistance Government proposes to provide to help each of such institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has allocated special financial assistance during 2006-07 to the following seven engineering colleges across the country for their upgradation:-

Sl. No.	Institutions	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1.	Bengal Engineering College, Howrah	10.00
2.	Cochin University of Science and Technology, Cochin	10.00
3.	Andhra University College of Engineering, Vishakhapatnam	8.00
4.	University College of Engineering combined with the University College of Technology, both belonging to Osmania University, Hyderabad	7.00
5.	Jadavpur University's Engineering & Technology Departments	7.00
6.	Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University	12.00
7.	Zakir Hussain College of Engineering & Technology, Aligarh Muslim University	7.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>61.00</b>

(c) Further financial assistance will be provided to the above seven institutes in the 11th Five Year Plan depending upon their requirements and availability of funds.

#### Private Participation in Education

137. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government contemplates to increase the seats in educational institutions through public-private participation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of seats in centres of higher education likely to be increased to cater to the need of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Private not-for-profit participation already exists in higher education through Charitable Societies and Trusts.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### Increasing Post of Teachers

138. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring in revolutionary changes by increasing the number of teachers alongwith seats in primary and higher education in rural and urban areas so as to provide reservation keeping in view the resentment over reservation in higher education institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to issue guidelines in this regard; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) There is a decision 'in principle' to retain seats available outside reservation at present level, while implementing reservations so that the over all availability of seats is increased in the higher education institutions. An Oversight Committee has been constituted alongwith five working groups, to make necessary assessments in this regard. The 86th Constitutional Amendment provides for free and compulsory elementary education as a Fundamental Right, for all children in the age group of 6-14 years.

*[English]***Cash Crop Growers in Kerala**

139. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN:

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:

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

(a) whether the Minister of State for Commerce recently visited Kerala and had discussions with the representatives of Cash Crops growers and especially Rubber growers recently;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held and outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government has offered liberal assistance for the replantation of the Rubber trees in Estates; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Interactions were held with stakeholders in the Cardamom, Organic Spices and Vanilla sectors. Discussions with various stakeholders of the rubber industry included the need for continuing export of natural rubber, enhancement of replanting subsidy and the need for strengthening of Rubber Producers' Societies (RPSs) among others.

(c) and (d) Due to the prevailing high prices of NR, the small growers are reluctant to replant. Hence, the possibility of increasing the subsidy for replanting came up for discussion to encourage growers to replant old plantations.

**List of Sensitive Items**

140. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

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

(a) whether a meeting of Trade Negotiations Committee for finalising the India and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Free Trade Agreement was recently held;

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

(c) whether India and ASEANs have finalised a sensitive or negative list of items to protect sensitive products particularly in agriculture sector for the Free Trade Agreement;

(d) whether the provision of longer time frames would give comfort to Indian Industry;

(e) whether the UNCTAD has prepared a sensitive list of items;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government has decided to prepare a comprehensive list based on the UNCTAD study; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Trade Negotiating Committee met recently to discuss various issues pertaining to the proposed India-ASEAN Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA).

(c) and (d) India has prepared a tentative negative list as well as sensitive list to protect the most sensitive products. In addition, longer time-frame is being negotiated for some less sensitive products.

(e) and (f) UNCTAD has prepared a list of sensitive products with reference to the proposed India-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (FTA) in goods.

(g) and (h) The tentative negative list has been prepared by the Government after wide consultations with administrative Ministries and domestic industry. Some inputs have also been taken from the UNCTAD study in deciding this tentative negative list.

**Handloom Clusters**

141. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHRI K.C. PALANISAMY:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of handloom clusters in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to establish

more handloom clusters across the country as reported in *The Hindu* dated June 18, 2006;

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

(d) the allocation of funds made proposed to be made for the purpose; and

(e) the quantum of employment likely to be generated and the achievements made therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) Number of handloom clusters in the country, State wise are as under:

S. No.	Name of the State	Number of Cluster(s)
1	2	3
1.	Assam	23
2.	Andhra Pradesh	23
3.	Bihar	54
4.	Delhi	1
5.	Gujarat	19
6.	Haryana	16
7.	Himachal Pradesh	12
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	14
9.	Karnataka	20
10.	Kerala	14
11.	Madhya Pradesh	45
12.	Manipur	8
13.	Maharashtra	28
14.	Nagaland	7
15.	Orissa	30
16.	Punjab	12
17.	Pondicherry	1
18.	Rajasthan	31
19.	Tripura	4

1	2	3
20.	Tamil Nadu	22
21.	Uttar Pradesh	68
22.	West Bengal	18
Total		470

(b) No, Sir, the Government of India does not propose to establish any cluster. Rather the Government of India proposes to develop 100 more existing handloom clusters across the country under the Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme.

(c) The State wise and location wise handloom clusters to be taken up for development is under process of finalization in consultation with the State Governments.

(d) It is proposed to make a budget allocation of Rs.50.00 crore for the development of 100 clusters.

(e) The Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme is all attempt to facilitate the sustainable development of handloom weavers located in the identified clusters into a cohesive self managing and competitive socio economic unit. The accrual of benefits from the scheme would be cumulative in nature and hence, generation of employment separately under the scheme would be difficult to assess and quantify.

#### Deployment of PMF in State

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

(a) whether the Government has received any request from the Bihar Government to deploy adequate number of Paramilitary Forces in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### Teaching of Urdu

143. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) has issued a notice to Government of Delhi and Secretary Education for providing adequate infrastructure in Urdu Schools, Urdu books to children and filling up of vacant posts of teachers as reported in Dainik Jagaran dated June 03, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the response thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. According to information available, the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) had treated the said press report as a petition under Section 11(b) of the NCMEI Act, and has given notice to the various parties concerned. The NCMEI, being a statutory authority with the powers of a Civil Court, devises its own procedures for discharging its functions and the central government have no say in the matter.

[English]

#### Raising of Funds by BALCO

144. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR DUBEY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Strategic Partner of BALCO for raising loan from the Government/Private Financial Institution;

(b) if so, the purpose and the name of Financial Institution from where the loan is proposed to be taken;

(c) whether BALCO was a profit making PSU and the Company was having huge Cash Reserve Surplus in their kitty at the time of its strategic sale;

(d) if so, the present status of Cash Reserve surplus available with the Company; and

(e) the reasons for raising such loan by BALCO?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) BALCO made a profit after tax of Rs. 55.89 crores for the year ended 31st March, 2000 i.e. in the

financial year prior to the year of disinvestment. As on 31.3.2001 i.e. the year of disinvestment, BALCO had a term deposits of Rs. 243 crores.

(d) The term deposits have been utilised for the expansion project forming part of the internal accruals of Rs. 860 crores of means of financing of the expansion project.

(e) BALCO has raised loans for meeting the means of financing of the expansion project.

[Translation]

#### Working of MCD and NDMC

145. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:  
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps for reviewing the working of MCD and NDMC;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government for eradicating corruption prevailing in the MCD and NDMC alongwith results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) The Government has not reviewed the working of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the New Delhi Municipal Council. However, the Government has set up two Committees — one to study the restructuring of MCD and the other to study the multiplicity of institutions dealing with urban development issues in Delhi.

(c) Action taken by New Delhi Municipal Council to eradicate corruption along with result thereof is indicated below:

(i) Transfer of employees on routine basis after every three years;

(ii) Surprise checking;

(iii) Scrutinizing files to check delay or harassment;

(iv) Regular checking of construction sites and stores;

(v) Setting up a Cell under the supervision of an officer of the level of Director to check unauthorized construction;

(vi) Monitoring of misuse of premises;

- (vii) Attending complaints promptly;
- (viii) Regular interaction of the officers with public, Residents' Welfare Associations, Unions and Workers to find out guilty persons; and
- (ix) Establishment of two control rooms equipped with recording devices to record complaints rounds the clock.
- (x) Suspension of 35 employees of the New Delhi Municipal Council during the period from January, 2005 to 20th July, 2006.
- (xi) Initiation of regular departmental action for imposition of major penalties against 64 employees and minor penalties against 14 employees.
- (xii) Imposition of major penalties in 22 cases and minor penalties in 21 cases during the aforesaid period including cases initiated earlier.

Action taken by Municipal Corporation of Delhi to eradicate corruption along with result thereof is indicated below:

- (i) Taking disciplinary action against officials founds to be involved in corruption or dereliction of duties etc.
- (ii) Interaction by the Vigilance Department of MCD with various investigating agencies and sharing of information regarding involvement of officials in corruption cases. As a result, the Anti-Corruption Branch of CBI registered 37 cases under Prevention of Corruption Act.
- (iii) Conducting investigation by the Vigilance Department in cases of unauthorized construction, commercialization of private properties, encroachment etc.
- (iv) Advising the concerned departments to take remedial action in cases where major system lapses were found during investigation.
- (v) Suspension of 145 officials founds to be responsible for gross dereliction of duty during the period from 2001 to 2005;
- (vi) Initiation of Regular Departmental Action for imposition of major/minor penalties in 1321 cases involving 2717 officials during the period from 2001 to 2005.
- (vii) Initiation of Regular Departmental Action for imposition of major/minor penalties in 305 cases

involving 412 officials including 92 junior Engineers, 57 Assistant Engineers, 29 Executive Engineers and 17 Superintending Engineers during the period from 1.1.2006 to 30.6.2006 in compliance of the orders passed by the High Court of Delhi's order in CWP No. 4382/2003 titled Kalyan Sanstha Social Welfare Organization Versus Union of India and Other for abetting, conniving and/or not taking sufficient action for preventing/coming up of unauthorized construction in Delhi. Out of these, 17 Executive Engineers of Building Department were summarily dismissed from service by invoking the provisions of Section 95(2)(b) of MCD Act.

#### **CBI Cases Against IPS Officers**

146. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:  
SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian Police Service Officers against whom FIR/chargesheet have been filed by various investigating agencies including Central Bureau of Investigation for their involvement in malpractices/crimes etc., during each of the last three years, State-wise, crime-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken/being taken any action against them; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to stop such cases in future?

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

*[English]*

#### **Entry of Cigarette Companies in SEZs**

147. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed the entry of cigarette companies into Special Economic Zones as reported in the Times of India dated July 11, 2006;

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

(c) whether tariff and tax concessions are also provided to these companies;

- (d) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether this goes contrary to the Government move to eradicate smoking habit; and
- (f) if so, the measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Seven units for export of cigarettes have been allowed to be set up in the Special Economic Zones at Cochin, Falta, Surat and Indore for 100% exports. They are not allowed any clearance to Domestic Tariff Area.

(c) and (d) Units set up in the Special Economic Zone including those for manufacturing and exporting cigarettes are eligible for incentives and facilities including income tax exemptions only for export purpose available under the Special Economic Zone Act, 2005.

(e) and (f) These units are not allowed any local sales within the country.

#### **Series of Bomb Blasts**

148. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI B. MAHTAB:  
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:  
SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there were a series of bomb blasts recently in Mumbai and other parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details alongwith the number of persons injured/killed and property damaged in each of such blasts; State/UTs-wise;
- (c) the details of various arms and ammunitions seized and persons involved in such incidents arrested so far;
- (d) the compensation paid/likely to be paid to the relatives of those killed/injured;
- (e) whether the central intelligence agencies have provided earlier information about the terrorist activities likely to take place in some parts of the country;

(f) if so, the reasons for failure of the security agencies/Government to keep vigil on these activities and take suitable measures;

(g) whether the Government has conducted the inquiry of these incidents;

(h) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(i) the further steps taken to check such incidents in future and to streamline the functioning of security agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) On the 11th July 2006, there were seven serial bomb blast in local trains in Mumbai in which 184 persons have died and 844 persons sustained injuries. On the same day, five grenade attacks took place in Srinagar in which 9 persons were killed and 33 persons were injured.

(c) As per information available, four persons have been arrested in connection with the Mumbai bomb blasts for Mumbai blasts and one person for the grenade attacks in Srinagar.

(d) The State Government of Maharashtra announced an ex-gratia payment of Rs. one lakh for those killed and Rs. 50,000/- to those grievously injured and Rs. 5000/- to those with minor injuries. As per the latest report, the State Government has disbursed more than Rs. 3.52 Crore as ex gratia payment. The Union Minister Railways has also announced Rs. five lakhs each and employment for one person for the next of kin of the deceased, Rs. 50,000 each to those grievously injured and Rs. 10,000 each to those with minor injuries, besides meeting the fully expenditure for treatment of the injured. As regards victims of grenade attacks in Srinagar, the Government of J&K has a notified policy of compensating victims of terrorist violence.

(e) On the basis of the inputs received from central intelligence agencies, the state Governments/UTs are sensitized from time to time about the plans and designs of the terrorists outfits and are asked to streamline physical and protective security of vital installations, institutions, VIPs, religious places and other places of public and national importance.

(f) to (h) The Central and State security and intelligence agencies in tandem continue to pursue their efforts to neutralize activities of these terrorist outfits and have busted a good number of terrorist modules and foiled some of the terrorist attacks in different parts of the country.



(i) The Government pursues a multidimensional approach to deal with terrorists activities and extends supports to the States in neutralizing such terrorist activities. The Government has taken measures which include strengthening of border management to check infiltration, galvanizing the intelligence machinery, ensuring improved technology, weaponry and equipment, of security forces both at the Centre and the States, by well coordinated intelligence based operations. Besides, steps have also been taken to achieve bilateral and multilateral cooperation to deal with the menace of terrorism, given its global dimensions.

**Financial Assistance to States for  
Export Infrastructure**

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

(a) the financial assistance provided to States for development of export infrastructure and allied activities during 2005-2006 and the current year, State-wise especially to West Bengal;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the budgetary allocations for development of export infrastructure; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The financial assistance of Rs. 383 crore (Rupees Three hundred eighty three crore only) being the State Component was provided to States for development of export infrastructure and allied activities during 2005-06. For the current year state-wise allocation of funds under Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) Scheme is given in the enclosed Statement. Rs. 22.10 crore has been allocated to West Bengal to the current year.

(b) Budgetary allocations are increased subject to availability of funds whenever considered expedient to provide further assistance for development of export infrastructure.

(c) The state component in total budgetary allocation for the ASIDE Scheme has been increased from Rs. 383 Crore in 2005-06 to Rs. 440 crore in 2006-07.

**Statement**

*Allocation of ASIDE funds to States/UTs for  
the year 2006-07*

		(Rs. in crore)
S.No.	States/UTs	Allocation Proposed for the year 2006-07
1	Andaman & Nicobar	2.20
2	Andhra Pradesh	17.00
3	Bihar	2.20
4	Chandigarh	3.50
5	Chhattisgarh	5.50
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.20
7	Daman and Diu	2.20
8	Delhi	2.90
9	Goa	6.70
10	Gujarat	47.70
11	Haryana	15.45
12	Himachal Pradesh	6.00
13	Jammu and Kashmir	5.80
14	Jharkhand	5.50
15	Karnataka	37.40
16	Kerala	11.75
17	Lakshadweep	2.20
18	Madhya Pradesh	15.80
19	Maharashtra	72.10
20	Orissa	7.65
21	Pondicherry	2.20
22	Punjab	13.40
23	Rajasthan	14.53
24	Tamil Nadu	43.12
25	Uttar Pradesh	23.10
26	Uttaranchal	5.80
27	West Bengal	22.10
	Total for all States minus N.E. and Sikkim	396.00
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2.78
2	Assam	13.83
3	Manipur	2.27
4	Meghalaya	9.17
5	Mizoram	3.56
6	Nagaland	2.20
7	Sikkim	2.20
8	Tripura	8.01
	Total	44.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>440.00</b>

**Border Area Development Programme**

150. SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of International Border of each of the States with the countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh, China, Bhutan, Myanmar and Nepal;

(b) whether all International Bordering States are covered under Border Area development Programme (BADP);

(c) if so, the details of various schemes under the said programme; and

(d) the details of funds allocated and projects completed during each of the last three years, State-wise?

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

Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is implemented in the identified border blocks of 17 States. The length of International border of each of the State with the neighbouring Countries is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is a part of comprehensive approach to Border Management with focus on socio-economic development of border areas and to promote sense of security amongst the people living there. The developmental activities under BADP relate to social infrastructure, link roads, employment generation, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors. The funds are provided to the States as a 100% non-lapsable Central grant for supplementing the State efforts. While Govt. of India lays down the broad guidelines, the scheme/projects are finalized and executed by the State Governments. Details of funds allocated, released and utilized by the States during the last 3 years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I*****Length of International Land Border of each of the bordering States with neighbouring countries***

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Length of border with the neighbouring Country (in Kms.)							Total
		Afghanistan	Pakistan	China	Nepal	Bhutan	Myanmar	Bangladesh	
1	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	1126.00	-	217.00	520.00	-	1863.00
2	Assam	-	-	-	-	267.00	-	263.000	530.00
3	Bihar	-	-	-	729.00	-	-	-	729.00
4	Gujarat	-	-	-	508.00	-	-	-	508.00
5	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	201.00	-	-	-	-	201.00
6	Jammu and Kashmir	106.00	1225.00	1597.00	-	-	-	-	2928.00
7	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	398.00	-	398.00
8	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	443.00	443.00
9	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	510.00	318.00	828.00
10	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	215.00	-	215.00
11	Punjab	-	553.00	-	-	-	-	-	553.00
12	Rajasthan	-	1037.00	-	-	-	-	-	1037.00
13	Sikkim	-	-	220.00	99.00	32.00	-	-	351.00
14	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	856.00	856.00
15	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	560.00	-	-	-	560.00
16	Uttaranchal	-	-	344.00	263.00	-	-	-	607.00
17	West Bengal	-	-	-	100.00	183.00	-	2216.70	2499.70
	<b>Total</b>	<b>106.00</b>	<b>3323.00</b>	<b>3488.00</b>	<b>1751.00</b>	<b>699.00</b>	<b>1643.00</b>	<b>4096.70</b>	<b>15106.70</b>

**Statement-II**

*The Allocation, Releases and Expenditure under BADP during the last four years i.e. 2003-04 to 2006-07*

(Position as on 30.06.2006)

(Rs. in lakh)

State	Original Allocation				Revised Allocation			
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Arunachal Pradesh	1351.00	1351.00	1681.00	3298.00	900.00	1351.00	1935.493	3298.00
Assam	748.00	748.00	1081.00	1352.00	748.00	998.00	1081.00	1352.00
Bihar	728.00	728.00	1693.00	2119.00	728.00	728.00	1693.00	2119.00
Gujarat	1026.00	1026.00	1106.00	1564.00	684.00	1313.06	1106.00	1564.00
Himachal Pradesh	416.00	416.00	553.00	743.00	416.00	1148.86	642.047	743.00
Jammu and Kashmir	10000.00	10000.00	10000.00	10000.00	10000.00	8695.00	9999.97	10000.00
Manipur	416.00	416.00	527.00	750.00	277.00	555.00	592.00	750.00
Meghalaya	470.00	470.00	494.00	730.00	705.00	900.00	494.00	730.00
Mizoram	832.00	832.00	902.00	1302.00	1248.00	1556.00	903.48	1302.00
Nagaland	416.00	416.00	416.00	478.00	416.00	416.00	456.00	478.00
Punjab	1008.00	1008.00	1008.00	1079.00	1008.00	992.51	1308.00	1079.00
Rajasthan	3032.00	3032.00	3687.00	5150.00	3032.00	3695.29	3835.00	5150.00
Sikkim	572.00	572.00	572.00	658.00	572.00	1256.20	622.00	658.00
Tripura	1296.00	1296.00	1296.00	1662.00	1296.00	2109.60	1296.00	1662.00
Uttar Pradesh	832.00	832.00	1284.00	1731.00	832.00	1654.70	1399.01	1731.00
Uttaranchal	416.00	416.00	955.00	1371.00	416.00	1389.94	977.00	1371.00
West Bengal	3956.00	3956.00	4550.00	5726.00	2637.00	3739.95	4160.00	5726.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>27515.00</b>	<b>27515.00</b>	<b>31805.00</b>	<b>39713.00</b>	<b>25915.00</b>	<b>32499.21</b>	<b>32500.00</b>	<b>39713.00</b>

**Statement-II**

*The Allocation, Releases and Expenditure under BADP during the last four years i.e. 2003-04 to 2006-07*

(Position as on 30.06.2006)

(Rs. in lakh)

Releases				Expenditure/UC received			
2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
900.00	1351.00	1935.493	1814.39	900.00	966.72	470.36	
748.00	998.00	1081.00	551.73	748.00	648.40	-	
728.00	728.00	1693.00	1412.67	728.00	728.00	-	
684.00	1313.06	1106.00	802.89	684.001	1073.28	362.58	
416.00	1148.96	642.047	495.33	416.00	1148.96	411.29	
10000.00	8695.00	9999.97	5539.13	9000.00	8598.66	8126.13	
277.00	555.00	592.00	500.00	277.00	555.00	168.38	
705.00	900.00	494.00	-	705.00	900.00	-	
1248.00	1556.00	903.48	-	1248.00	1556.00	886.94	
416.00	416.00	456.00	-	416.00	416.00	277.00	
1008.00	992.51	1308.00	1060.33	1008.00	992.51	200.00	
3032.00	3695.29	3835.00	3433.33	3032.00	36957.29	-	
572.00	1256.20	622.00	-	572.00	359.34	2.00	
1296.00	2109.60	1296.00	-	1291.63	2014.81	478.37	
832.00	1654.70	1399.01	890.06	832.00	1390.76	333.42	
416.00	1389.94	977.00	-	416.00	332.62	104.10	
2637.00	3739.95	4160.00	1824.38	2477.00	1907.00	-	
25915.00	3249921	32500.00	9679.49	24750.63	27281.35	11652.19	

### Use of Civil Defence

151. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to make the Civil Defence a National movement so that victim of disaster and acts of terrorism could be helped more effectively and quickly;

(b) if so, the incentives being provided to the Civil Defence volunteers and proposed to provide to strengthen them;

(c) the estimated Civil Defence volunteers providing their services at present all over the country; and

(d) the steps being taken to attract more and more people to join the Civil Defence particularly in militant affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) Civil Defence is organized as an integral part of the defence of the country which includes measures for affording protection to any person, property, place or thing against any hostile attack, whether during any war, external aggression, internal disturbance or otherwise. As a measure of continued strengthening of civil defence in the country, Government have issued instructions that the services of civil defence volunteers may also be utilized by the State Governments for mitigation/prevention and preparedness for disasters as well as for response and relief after a disaster has struck.

(b) Civil Defence is to be organized primarily on a voluntary basis, wherein persons from all walks of life are enrolled and trained as a measure of their social contribution. However, nominal allowances are paid during training, rehearsals and actual deployment.

(c) About 5 Lakh Civil Defence volunteers are enrolled in Civil Defence.

(d) Awareness campaigns have been undertaken through advertisements in print and audio-visual media at the National level to generate enthusiasm amongst the common people regarding Civil Defence.

### Women and Child Development Programmes

152. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government agencies and NGOs engaged in the implementation of Women and Child Development Programmes;

(b) the amount released to each such agency during the last three years, with details of task assigned;

(c) whether there has been reports of misuse, misappropriation of grants and non-performance by many of these agencies/NGOs;

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon;

(e) whether Government proposes to set up an agency to monitor the activities of recipient agencies; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The details of Government agencies and NGOs, Projects sanctioned/ amount sanctioned etc. under various schemes of the Ministry of Women & Child Development are available in the Annual Reports of the Ministry and are also on Ministry's website <http://www.wcd.nic.in>

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government have reports of misuse, misappropriation of grants by some NGOs/ implementing agencies. As and when specific instances of irregularities are brought to the notice of the Ministry, necessary action as warranted under rules/law is taken including recovering of funds sanctioned to the organizations besides initiating action for blacklisting such organizations. The details of blacklisted organizations are available on Ministry's website <http://www.wcd.nic.in>

(e) and (f) A system exists to monitor the performance of the concerned agencies/NGOs through periodical reports, review meetings and field visits by officers of Central/State Governments and also by the State Nodal Agencies like Women Development Corporations, State Social Welfare Boards, etc.

### Registration of Cases by NHRC

153. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases registered with National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) against the Para Military Forces (PMF), armed forces and police forces during 2005-2006 and in the first quarter of the year 2006-07 separately;

(b) whether the Government has completed proceedings in all those cases;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which such proceedings are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) During the year 2005-06, the National Human Rights Commission registered 28378 complaints alleging violation by police personnel, 100 complaints alleging violation by Armed Forces and 82 complaints in respect of violation of human rights by Para Military Forces.

In the first quarter of the year 2006-07, the total number of cases registered with the Commission is as follows:-

(i) Police Forces	-	6923
(ii) Armed Forces	-	35
(iii) Para Military Forces	-	39

(b) to (e) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subject as listed in List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. It is for the State Government to act on the recommendations of the NHRC on complaints received against State Police personnel. Investigation into cases of violation by the Armed Forces and Para Military Forces have to be done as per procedure laid down in the various Acts applicable to them. It is not possible to indicate any time frame by which the investigation can be completed. However, efforts are being made to dispose of the complaints as expeditiously as possible. Details regarding pending cases referred to Central Para Military Forces and Armed Forces for the year 2005-2006 and first quarter of 2006-2007 are being collected.

#### **Terrorist Threat to Ordnance Factory**

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

(a) whether the Government has any information of terrorist threat to Bhadrawati Ordnance Factory at Chandrapur in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government and local authorities are being informed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) In view of the general threat from terrorists to various economic centres in the country, State Governments have been advised to review and strengthen the security of all major installations.

#### **Electronic Tea Auction Centres**

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up electronic tea auction centres in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Out of six major auction centres in the country, electronic auctions have been introduced at Coimbatore, Coonoor, Cochin, Guwahati and Siliguri where e-auctioning is being conducted on a limited basis. Work is in progress in the auction centre in Kolkata.

It is expected that with further improvement in the software, e-auctions will become fully functional in the near future.

#### **International Cooperation Scheme**

156. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state the details of success achieved by the Government under the "International Cooperation Scheme" in technology upgradation, modernization of SSI Sector and promotion of exports from SSI Sector during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): To facilitate technology upgradation and modernisation of small scale industries (SSI) and promotion of their exports, assistance is provided to industry associations and other related organizations, under the International Cooperation Scheme for participation in international trade fairs/

exhibitions, exchange of business delegations and organising of seminars (with international participation). Participation in these events benefits the SSI by providing them exposure to modern technologies, managerial practices, quality standards, etc., in addition to providing them export opportunities and forum for exchange of ideas. Details of events organized under the Scheme in the last three years are as under:

Year	Participation in Exhibitions/ Fairs	Business Delegations	Seminars
2003-04	13	3	2
2004-05	10	3	5
2005-06	12	3	7

#### Potential of Handloom Sector

157. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the hindrance being faced by the handloom sector in view of globalization and modernization;

(b) the amount of loan drawn by handloom weavers/societies during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the export potential of handloom products and its utilization;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up separate fund to bring debt relief to weavers and upgrade their skilled craftsmanship to sustain gainful employment by marketing their products for exports; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILE (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) The arrival of modernization and liberalization has made serious inroads in the handloom sector. Competition from the machine (powerloom), changing consumer preferences and the pursuit of the demanding means of livelihood have threatened the vibrancy of the handloom industry. Handloom is facing stiff competition from cheap powerloom products due to 'economy of scales'. Traditional handloom products are in danger of becoming obsolete and weaving skills face decline. Today, Handloom sector has been suffering from several handicaps such as low level investment, low level of technology, low level of competitiveness, problem of working capital and so on. In

post-MFA phase of textile trade, handlooms have lost a comparative advantage which it enjoyed in the MFA period, vis-a-vis other segments of textiles in the form of quota free market access. Therefore, Indian handlooms face a tougher competition in the export market today. The competition thus evolved is on the one side from the mechanized sectors of domestic industries and on the other side, from the competing countries due to the dismantling of quotas and the end of the MFA regime.

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

(c) As per handloom export data available upto 2002-03, export earnings have increased from Rs.2064.94 crore in 2001-02 to Rs.2633.27 crore in 2002-03 registering a growth of 27.52%. Export data from 2003-04 onwards is not available in the absence of separate ITC (HS) codes for handloom products. In view of the growth trends during the above period and globalization of economy, the growth of handloom exports is expected to continue the increasing trend.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to set up separate fund to bring debt relief to weavers. However, under the Handloom Export Scheme the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms has been providing financial assistance for skill up-gradation of weavers for development exportable range of handloom products. Under the scheme, the financial assistance is also made available for marketing of the products by way of participation in International Fairs and Exhibitions.

#### Proposals Under Foreign Investment

158. SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals of foreign investments received for the setting up of the industries especially agro-based industries in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the number of proposals which have been accorded approval and implemented during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether any scheme is being formulated by Government to make investment in the economically backward districts of the country for their development; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Details of proposals for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in agro-based industries received and approved are in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Government recognises that in order to make industrialisation sustainable over time, special measures are required to make the process of industrialisation more spatially balanced. With a view to encourage investment in economically backward districts, and make industrialisation in the country more inclusive, the Government has put in place a number of specific schemes which, inter-alia, include the Growth Centre and Transport

Subsidy Schemes; special packages of incentives for special category states such as the Northeast Industrial Policy; Sikkim Industrial Policy; Jammu & Kashmir Industrial Policy; Uttaranchal & Himachal Pradesh Industrial Policy; and Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme. A new scheme for the establishment of Investment Regions to promote manufacturing and broad-based economic activity which when functional and implemented would positively impact on some of the economically backward districts of the country. Policy formulation for promoting economic activity in backward districts is an ongoing process and is under constant view so as to ensure the efficacy of policies in promoting economic development and employment generation.

#### Statement

#### State-wise/Year wise Break-up of FDI Approvals in the Agro-based Industries (Sugar, Food Processing Industries, Vegetable oils & Vanaspati, Tea/Coffee & Coir)

(Amount Rupees in crore)

S. No.	State	2003		2004		2005		2006		Cumulative Total	
		Jan-Dec		Jan-Dec		Jan-Dec		Jan-Apr		No.	Value
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	3.42	0	0.00	2	3.07	1	2.04	6	8.53
2	Assam	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.40	0	0.00	1	0.40
3	Gujarat	3	10.12	0	0.00	1	1.80	0	0.00	4	11.92
4	Haryana	2	6.58	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	6.58
5	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	1	52.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	52.50
6	Karnataka	3	7.22	6	18.14	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	25.36
7	Kerala	3	1.50	3	9.11	0	0.00	1	44.00	7	54.61
8	Maharashtra	7	28.26	5	75.37	3	1.08	0	0.00	15	104.71
9	Punjab	0	0.00	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01
10	Tamil Nadu	3	3.86	8	15.49	1	0.01	1	28.75	13	48.11
11	Uttar Pradesh	1	0.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.00
12	West Bengal	2	4.40	2	0.35	1	0.00	1	0.90	6	5.65
13	Delhi	10	6.79	7	24.52	3	76.25	1	66.00	21	173.56
14	State Not indicated	3	3.29	1	0.92	1	0.00	0	0.00	5	4.21
Grant Total		40	75.44	35	196.41	13	82.61	5	141.69	93	496.15



**Suicide by Personnel of PMF**

159. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of suicides in Para Military Forces are on increase during each of the last three years, force-wise;

(b) if so, the details along with the main reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following steps have been taken:-

- i. Transparent leave policy
- ii. Regular interaction, both formal and informal between Commanders officers and troops.
- iii. Grievances redressal machinery has been revamped.
- iv. Telephone facilities have been made available to the troops so as to facilitate their attachment with their family members and to reduce tension.
- v. Yoga classes have been introduced for better stress management.
- vi. Recreational and sports facilities have been created.
- vii. Basic amenities/facilities for troops and their families have been introduced.
- viii. Providing of better medical facilities.
- ix. Educating the troops on prophylactic measures against HIV/AIDS and STD.
- x. Detailed medical examination of the personnel annually.

**Tribal Reserved Constituency in Sikkim Legislature**

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

(a) whether the Government intends to increase the Tribal Reserved Constituency in the Sikkim Legislature on recognition of the tribals, Tamangs and Limboos as Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof alongwith the decision taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) Presently, in the 32-Member Legislative Assembly of Sikkim, 12 seats are reserved for Sikkimese of Bhutia Lepcha origin, two seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes of the State and one seat is reserved for Sanghas. Earlier only Bhutia and Lepcha communities were included in the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1978. After recognition in 2003 of Tamangs and Limboos as Scheduled Tribes, the State Government has requested the Union Government to increase the strength of the Assembly from 32 to 40 and to provide reservation of seats for Tamangs and Limboos in proportion to their population without disturbing the twelve seats reserved for Bhutias and Lepchas. The request of the State Government is under examination.

**Peripheral Development**

161. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mining industries and the mine owners in Orissa are not paying adequate attention for the peripheral development;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to direct each public and private sector mines owners to take up peripheral developmental activities expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (Dr. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) to (c) As per the information available, Government of Orissa have issued an order vide Notification No. SRO-37/2004 dated 15.1.2004 for collection of 5% of net annual profit accrued in the project (Mining Industry/Commercial projects) for the peripheral development in the field of health, education, communication, irrigation and agriculture in the scheduled area within a radius of 50 KMs. The State Government has collected Rs. 36.43 crores as on 10.1.2006 from different mine owners and mining industries as peripheral development fund, out of which Rs. 8.90 crores has been spent on various projects.

**Sale of Land by Bombay Textile Research Association**

162. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bombay Textile Research Association has recently sold its land at Mumbai to a private builder;

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

(c) whether the Government have received any representation/complaint regarding irregularity/non-transparency in the said deal;

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

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

#### Export and Import of Pepper

163. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of pepper imported from and exported to various countries during 2005-06 and the current year country-wise; and

(b) the quantity of pepper re-exported during the above period and foreign exchange earned therefrom, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The quantity along with the value of pepper imported from and exported including re-exported to various countries during 2005-2006 (April-December) latest available are as under:—

Import	Value in Rs. Lacs	Quantity in Tonne
1	2	3
Vietnam SOC REP	4323.62	7456.00
Sri Lank DSR	3628.04	5712.30
Indonesia	1247.39	2140.52
Other Countries	81.48	133.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>9280.53</b>	<b>15442.55</b>

1	2	3
Export		
USA	4588.10	8538.54
U K	1157.67	1224.06
Canada	644.96	908.01
Germany	988.26	789.02
Italy	515.13	649.88
Sweden	422.13	466.99
Japan	433.8	464.72
Belgium	381.85	401.96
Australia	365.58	396.00
Other Countries	1776.03	2122.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>11273.51</b>	<b>15962.01</b>

[Translation]

#### Export of Mangoes

164. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR.  
SHRI NAVIN JINDAL:

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

(a) the varieties of mangoes especially Hapoos exported during 2005-06 and the current year alongwith foreign exchange earned therefrom country-wise;

(b) whether a delegation from USA visited India and agreed to import mangoes from India from the next season;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the terms and conditions of exports; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide export facilities to Indian Hapoos Mango producers as well as to other Mango producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) 64222 metric tons of mango valued at Rs. 109.56 crores (provisional) was exported during April to December 2005-06. Variety-wise export figures and export figures for the current year for mango are not available. Major destinations for Indian mango along with value of exports during the period is given below.

Country	Value of mango imported from India (Rupees in Crores)
Bangladesh	27.04
Nepal	3.07
United Kingdom	3.18
Saudi Arabia	4.20
Baharain	2.32
Netherland	1.24
United Arab Emirates	61.25
Yemen Republic	1.16

(Source: APEDA) (provisional figures)

(b) and (c) A technical delegation from the United States visited India. A Framework Equivalency Work Plan outlining the procedures & protocols for bilateral trade in irradiated fruits & vegetables was signed by India and the United States. United States has agreed to allow the import of mangoes from India provided they are irradiated at 400Gys. Further action to develop protocols to enable export of mango to that country is underway.

(d) To ensure the qualitative production for increasing the export volume of Hapoos (Alphonso) mangoes, APEDA in association with the Maharashtra Government is implementing Agri Export Zone in Hapoos production areas of Konkan region i.e. Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Raigarh and Thane.

[English]

#### Import of Vanaspati through NAFED

165. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Vanaspati imported from Srilanka under Free Trade Agreement during 2005-06 and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has decided to canalise import of Vanaspati from Srilanka through NAFED as reported in the "Economic Times" dated June 6, 2006;

(c) if so, the details and reasons therefor; and

(d) the benefits likely to be accrued by the Indian Vanaspati industry as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The quantity of Vanaspati imported from Sri Lanka under India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (FTA) during 2005-06 and the current year is as follows:

	Quantity	Quantity (In MTs)
	2005	2006
January	04574.94	12427.80
February	06106.86	20697.89
March	06383.09	19010.11
April	07459.66	14096.77
May	06749.68	21414.64
June	14333.03	
July	18992.07	
August	13958.20	
September	21891.80	
October	19188.57	
November	27085.75	
December	23849.46	
Total	170573.11	87647.21

Source: High Commission of India, Colombo, Sri Lanka

(b) and (c) Yes. Government of India vide Notification No. 17(RE-2006)/2004-09 dated 2nd June, 2006, has decided that all import of Vanaspati including Bakery Shortening and Margarine under the India-Sri Lanka FTA shall be made available by National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED). The reason for canalisation was to ensure better geographical spread of Vanaspati imports from Sri Lanka which would minimise injury to Vanaspati industry in a localised area. This would result in the equitable distribution of Vanaspati throughout the country uniformly round the year and at a pre determined prices on a monthly basis.

(d) The likely benefits which could accrue to our domestic Vanaspati industry as a result of canalisation would be (i) increased capacity utilisation of domestic Vanaspati manufacturing units, (ii) stability of prices, (iii) better geographical spread of Vanaspati imported from Sri Lanka and (iv) overall arrest the adverse impact on the other sectors of industry including oil seed growers.

**Suicide By Weavers**

166. SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of weavers who committed suicide during the last three years in the country, particularly in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the Government has made any efforts to find out the causes of such suicides;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to curb such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) Details of the weavers who committed suicide during the last three years as reported by the State Governments of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are as under:-

State	Year					
	2003		2004		2005	
	Handloom weavers	Powerloom weavers	Handloom weavers	Powerloom weavers	Handloom weavers	Powerloom weavers
Karnataka	-	-	Nil	06	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	06	21	35	41	32	29

No other State has reported any suicide by the weavers.

(b) to (d) Yes Sir. Some of causes for suicides have been found to be, due to ill health, personal problems, indebtedness, failure in business, heavy expenditure on marriages, alcoholism etc.

In order to curb such incidents and to boost the weaving sector the State Government of Karnataka has informed that, in addition to the regular schemes, following benefits under Weavers' welfare Package such as subsidized power to powerloom units, waiver of interest and penal interest on loans borrowed by weavers from Urban Co-operative Banks and under various Government sponsored scheme, Loans to weavers @ 4% interest through Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks, District Central Co-operative Banks and Urban Cooperative Banks w.e.f. 1.4.2006, contribution of 50% amount of annual premium under the Health Insurance Scheme and Life Insurance Scheme, Coverage of Yeshaswini Health Scheme to Cooperative Weavers, subsidy for modernization and upgradation of Powerlooms, Housing cum-worksheds to powerloom weavers same as handloom weavers under Government of India scheme, Raw material subsidy, interest subsidy, margin money and rebate to KHDC in order to provide full time employment to the weavers under the Corporation, 20% rebate on sale of handloom products by Primary Handloom weavers Co-operative Societies, KHDC and Karnataka Co-operative Handloom Weavers Federation etc.

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that they have taken several steps to prevent suicides such as timely payment of amount due to the societies for the procurement made by the Andhra Pradesh State Handloom weavers Cooperative Society Ltd. (APCO), increasing the procurement by the APCO from the Societies, Implementation of Artisan Credit Cards for the weavers which provides working capital for the weavers, coverage of youth in the weavers family under Self Employment schemes viz. PMRY and Rajjiv Yuva Sakthi.

Further more, the Government of India is implementing a number of schemes to enhance production, productivity and efficiency of the handloom sector and to enhance the income and socio-economic status of the weavers by upgrading their skills and providing infrastructural input and marketing support. The main development schemes are Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana (DDHPY), Integrated Handloom Training Project, Marketing Promotion Programme, Mill Gate Price Scheme, Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme, Weavers' Welfare Scheme and Handloom Export Scheme. During 2005-06 three new schemes have been launched which are Integrated Handloom Cluster Development (IHCD), Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) and Health Insurance Scheme (HIS).

**Minor Mineral Proposals**

167. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal to consider chalk as a minor mineral;

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

(c) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) to (c) The Industry has requested to exempt chalk mining industry of Gujarat from the provisions of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 and Environment Act. The matter has been taken up with the State Government of Gujarat whose comments are awaited. No final decision has been taken in matter.

#### **Hoda Committee Report**

168. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:  
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:  
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:  
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:  
SHRI K.C. PALANISAMY:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee under the Chairmanship of Anwar-ul Hoda to review the National Mineral Policy has submitted its report to the Government;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government on the recommendations, so far?

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

(b) The Committee has, inter alia, recommended the following:

- (i) Reconnaissance Permit should be made non-exclusive and, in order to allow prospecting work over a large area, Large Area Prospecting Licence should be re-introduced.
- (ii) Seamless transition from Reconnaissance Permit (RP) to Prospecting Licence (PL) and further to Mining Licence (ML) by giving a right to the RP holder to get a PL and to the PL holder to get a ML provided such holders meet specified conditions.

(iii) Giving concessionaires Security of the Tenure by minimising discretionary powers of government and extending the area of PLs and MLs.

(iv) Developing a transparent system for transfer of rights for mining by a prospecting company to enable efficient utilisation of core competencies of both exploration and mining companies.

(v) Setting up of Coordination-cum-Empowered Committees in Centre as well as States to enable speedy clearance of applications for mineral concessions.

(vi) Direct action by Central Government in case of delay by the State Governments in disposing off mineral concession applications.

(vii) Creation of digitized online mineral atlas and tenement registry.

(c) The Committee submitted its report on 20.7.2006.

*[Translation]*

#### **Setting up of Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)**

169. SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:  
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:  
SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up at least one Indian Institute of Management (IIM) in each State and to increase the number of seats in the existing IIMs so as to provide more opportunity to the students of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the location of IIMs proposed to be set up in the country;

(c) whether the Government has mobilised the requisite resources in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which new IIMs are likely to be established and proposed increase in the number of seats is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) There is no such proposal to set up at least one Indian Institute of Management (IIM) in each

State. As regards adequate opportunities to students, for the present the Government has identified Shillong in Meghalaya for setting up of another IIM in the country and a budgetary provision of Rs. 5.01 crores has been made in the Budget Estimates 2006-07 for this purpose. In addition to that, it is felt that the existing IIMs have to consolidate so that students from all over the country could take advantage of the quality education provided by these IIMs. The Government have been encouraging the IIMs to create more opportunities for the students in the country by increasing intake capacity, provision of additional infrastructure and introduction of new courses. The proposed IIM at Shillong is likely to start functioning from the next academic year with a proposed intake of 60 students.

[English]

#### Development in Naxal Affected Areas

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

(a) whether the Central Para Military Forces have stressed the need for proper administration and development of the grounds recovered from the Naxal affected areas as reported in the Asian Age dated June 06, 2006;

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

(c) the details of such areas recovered from Naxal control, State-wise; and

(d) the details of plan of action prepared for proper development and administration of such areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### Ban on Naxalite Organisations

171. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States in the country have lifted the ban imposed on Naxalite organizations;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to check the activities of Naxalite organizations in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Naxal groups and their front organizations continue to be banned as terrorist organizations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 as amended in September, 2004. Besides, many of the States have banned such groups under their respective State laws. No report of lifting of this ban has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) The Central Government views the naxalite menace as a matter of serious concern. The Government has been pursuing a multi-pronged approach to address the problem on political, security and development fronts in a coordinated manner. The Central Government has taken specific measures to coordinate and supplement the efforts and resources of the naxal affected States on both security and development fronts to meet the challenge posed by the naxal problem and has assured these States all possible help in this regard in the future also.

[English]

#### Bullet Proofing of Ayodhya Temple

172. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court in an earlier direction had ordered status quo should be maintained at Ayodhya at the site of Babri Masjid till a final judgement comes out;

(b) if so, whether security agencies of UP Government and Union Government propose to do Bullet Proofing of Ayodhya as reported in the Times of India dated July 04, 2006;

(c) if so, the circumstances which necessitated the Union Government to move SC for this step;

(d) the present position of the decision taken by the Government; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to ensure that status quo is maintained at the disputed site till a final judgement is made by Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Yes Sir. The Supreme Court in Writ Petition No.162 of 2002 vide its order dated the 31.3.2003 had directed that "no part of the acquired land either disputed or undisputed can be handed over by the Government to any one, and the same shall be retained by the Government till the disposal of this Writ Petition nor shall any part of this land be permitted to be occupied or used for any religious purpose or in connection therewith".

(b) and (c) On July, 2005, five persons attacked Ram Janam Bhoomi – Babri Masjid Complex at Ayodhya which was repulsed by security forces. The security arrangements of religious complexes in U.P. were subsequently jointly reviewed by the Central and State Government agencies and it was decided to take suitable measures to strengthen the security measures including those at Ayodhya.

(d) and (e) Based on proposals received from U.P. Government, one of the works relates to the execution of temporary structure of steel (bullet proofing) including its air conditioning. This work is, however yet to start. An application was filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court praying to permit the Applicant to carry out civil works and equipments costing Rs. 7.22 crores and the orders of the Supreme Court on this application are yet to be received. No change in the status quo of the complex is intended to be done and status quo is being fully maintained. The Government will proceed with the execution of works only as per the orders of Supreme Court as and when received.

#### **Activities of SIMI**

173. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY :  
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR :  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether banned Students' Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) has been again supporting terrorist activities;

(b) if so, the facts and the details of the incidents in which SIMI was involved after ban imposed on its activities, State-wise; and

(c) the further steps taken by the Government to counter such activities of SIMI throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) has been indulging in activities which are prejudicial to the security of the country and have the potential of disturbing peace and communal harmony and disrupting the secular fabric of the country. In view of this, it has been

declared as an unlawful association under the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. Fresh ban on SIMI has been imposed with effect from 08.2.2006 for a period of two years and the matter is pending before the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunal presided over by a Judge of the High Court of Delhi for the purpose of adjudicating whether or not there is sufficient cause for declaring the SIMI as an unlawful association. The State Governments of Maharashtra, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat, West Bengal, NCT of Delhi and Madhya Pradesh have submitted their Affidavits before the Tribunal. The order of the Tribunal is awaited.

*[Translation]*

#### **Security to VIPs**

174. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed any high level expert committee to review the cases relating to security of VIPs alongwith role of the Union Government in cases where the State Governments do not provide security to the persons who are receiving threats as reported in 'Punjab Kesari' dated June 19, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received the report of the said Committee; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A High Level Expert committee has been appointed by the Central Government to review the Policy on Personal Security.

(c) and (d) The report of the Committee is presently awaited.

*[English]*

#### **ULFA-ISI Links**

175. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:  
SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:  
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any traces of ULFA having closed link with ISI and Bangladesh has come to the notice of the Government;

- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether rebels of North East, Maoist and Naxalites particularly ULFA and NSCN have their training camps in Bangladesh;
- (d) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (e) the steps being taken in this matter for tackling the terror in North East Region and other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) According to available reports and revelation of arrested United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) cadres indicates links of ULFA with Pak ISI.

(c) and (d) Reports indicate that some Indian insurgent Groups of North Eastern States are having camps and shelters in Bangladesh.

(e) Government has taken various steps to counter the threat posed by insurgent groups in North Eastern region and other parts of the country, which inter alia include, enhancing the capabilities of the State Police Forces, reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure, deployment of Army and Central Police Forces, coordinated action by the Security Forces for counter insurgency operations and development of socio-economic infrastructure. Government has also extended invitation to all militant outfits to give up the path of violence and to come forward for talks within the four corners of the Constitution.

#### Incentive to Girl Students

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has announced incentives to get more girls to attend school, including free education and scholarships;
- (b) if so, the other steps being taken in this regard;
- (c) the extent in which this would help bring the boy-girl ratio at par; and
- (d) the time by which these incentives will come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Finance Minister in his budget

speech 2006-07 has, inter alia, made the following announcement:

"I propose to provide a further incentive to the girl child who passes the VIII Standard Examination and enrolls in secondary school. A sum of Rs.3,000/- will be deposited in her name, and she would be entitled to withdraw it on reaching 18 years of age."

As per a new Scholarship scheme introduced by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) from the academic session 2006-07, a girl studying in a school affiliated to CBSE who is the only child of her parents and who secures 60% or more marks in class X examination for the year 2006 onwards would be given scholarship of Rs.500/- per month for studying in classes XI and XII in a CBSE affiliated school which charges tuition fee of not more than Rs.1000/- per month during the academic year 2005-06.

All Kendriya Vidyalays provide fee waiver to single girl children from Classes VI to XII.

(b) The following schemes are also being implemented by this Ministry to promote girls' education:-

- (i) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya.
- (ii) National Programme on Education for girls at Elementary Level.
- (iii) Mahila Samakhya Scheme.
- (iv) Strengthening of Boarding of Hostel facilities for girl student of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools.

(c) Reduction of gender disparities in enrollment depends on several social and economic factors.

(d) A concept note has already been sent to the Planning Commission to implement Finance Minister's budget announcement. Other schemes are already being implemented.

#### New Schemes for Handloom Weavers

177. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the new schemes are proposed to be introduced in the 11th Five Plan for handloom weavers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the scheme meant for 10th Five Year Plan will



also be continued in the next Five Year Plan for handloom weavers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (d) In the context of preparation of 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) a Sub Group on Handlooms under the aegis of Working Group on Village and Small Enterprises (VSE) Components of Ministry of Textiles has been constituted to critically review the efficacy of on-going schemes and examine the need for their continuation/modification as well as to work out the detailed requirement of the Handloom Sector in the 11th Plan. Besides this, a few major Handloom schemes like Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojna, Marketing Promotion Programme, Handloom Export Scheme, Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme, Weavers Welfare Scheme, are being evaluated by National Institute of Small Industry Extension (NISIET), Yousufguda, Hyderabad.

#### **Concessions Under Special Economic Zones**

178. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of concessions provided to the companies under the Special Economic Zones;

(b) whether the Government is also providing tax holidays for SEZ units till March, 2009 on their export earnings; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to stop misutilisation of the facilities by these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The major incentives offered to units in the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) 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 on export profits for the first 5 years, 50% for the next 5 years and 50% of ploughed back export profits for the next 5 years.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Following safeguards have been provided in

the SEZ Act/Rules with a view to prevent misutilisation of the facilities/incentives:-

- In order to fulfil the obligation regarding proper utilization and accountal, the unit has to execute the bond-cum-legal undertaking.
- Where the entrepreneur or developer does not utilize the goods or services on which exemptions have been availed, refund of the amount equal to the benefits availed has to be made.
- The letter of approval to the entrepreneur can be cancelled in case of contravention/non-fulfilment of terms and conditions or obligations.
- Provision for penal action has also been provided in case of non-achievement of net foreign exchange.
- There are provisions in the SEZ Rules for monitoring of utilization of goods imported or procured from the Domestic Tariff Area.

#### **Brand for Handloom Products**

179. SHRI PANNIAN RAVINDRAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to brand all handloom products in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) No, Sir. Government is not considering a proposal to brand all handloom products in the country. However, a scheme, namely, Handloom Mark Scheme has been launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 28th June, 2006, the purpose of which is to serve as a guarantee for the buyer that the product being purchased is a genuinely hand-woven product and in that sense the Handloom Mark Scheme will provide a distinct identity to the handloom products. Further, Handloom Mark scheme is only optional.

(b) The details of the Handloom Mark Scheme are enclosed as Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### **Handloom Mark Scheme**

The Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Government of India has introduced 'Handloom Mark Scheme' which will serve as a guarantee for the

buyer that the product being purchased is genuinely hand woven. It will provide an identity to the handloom products and can be used not only for popularizing the hand woven products in India and abroad but also to become a hall mark of powerful creative work that distinguishes the product from powerloom and helps in providing better remuneration to the weavers.

#### **Objectives:**

- Provide assurance to the consumers about the genuineness of the product origin.
- Promote handloom products in Domestic as well as International Market.
- Improve international marketing linkages to the handloom weavers.
- Strengthen supply chain for handloom products
- Improve price realization of the handloom products in Domestic as well as International Market
- Improve the earnings of the handloom weaver community
- Facilitate uninterrupted workflow throughout the year to the handloom weavers.
- Develop database on the handloom supplies and weavers that will help in supporting the weavers of the existing schemes being implemented by the Govt. of India and the future plans.

#### **Handloom Mark Logo:**

The Handloom Mark Logo has been developed by the National Institute of Designs, Ahmedabad. The Mark is in two forms. One for Domestic use: the word Handloom is written below the logo and the other for exports: same logo with the word Hand woven in India written below it.



**Handloom**



**hand woven  
IN INDIA**

Each label is coded on its backside for easy identification/classification. For example, DF followed by coded number for fabric for domestic sale, DM followed by coded number for made-ups and garments for domestic sale: EF followed by coded number for fabric for export

and EM followed by coded number for made-ups and garments for export.

One label will be affixed on each handloom cut-piece of the fabric, made-up item and each garment produced from hand woven fabric.

#### **Scope:**

- The scheme covers all handloom fabrics and products made thereof.
- The Handloom Mark scheme will be operational throughout the country. Individual weavers, Weavers Co-operative societies, Master weavers, Retailers, and Exporters are entitled to participate in the scheme and avail benefits thereof.

#### **Implementing Agency:**

The Textiles Committee – a statutory body in the Ministry of Textiles constituted under an act of Parliament in 1963 with the mandate of promoting quality Indian Textiles is the Implementing Agency for Handloom Mark Scheme.

#### **Modalities for obtaining Handloom Mark:**

- Application forms can be obtained from the offices of Textiles Committee.
- In order to prevent the misuse of the scheme, the applicants will be registered after onsite verification of individual weavers, Master weavers, Apex and Primary Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Societies, Handloom Development Corporations, handloom retailers and exporters.
- Genuine handloom weavers, Master weavers, Societies, retailers and exporters will be registered on payment of requisite fee after which an agreement will be signed.
- Labels will be supplied on the basis of estimated annual production and sale except in the case of exporters (on quarterly basis)
- In case of exporters, the initial verification will be based on Chartered Accountant's certificate on previous year's performance.
- The registered users will be required to submit monthly returns.

**Registration fee for the Handloom Mark:**

S.No.	Description of users	Registration fee p.a.
1.	Individual handloom weaver	Rs.100/-
2.	Master handloom weaver	Rs.2000/-
3.	Primary Handloom Weaver's Co-operative Society	Rs.2000/-
4.	Apex Handloom Weavers' Coop. Society and Handloom Development Corporation.	Rs.5,000/-
5.	Traders/Retailer (Domestic market)	Rs.5,000/-
6.	Manufacturer Exporter (Export Market)	Rs.10,000/-
7.	Merchant Exporter (Export Market)	Rs.10,000/-

The following different types of application forms corresponding to 7 different categories of potential users are prescribed:

S.No.	Description of users	Application fee in cash
1.	Individual handloom weaver	Rs.5/-
2.	Master handloom weaver	Rs.10/-
3.	Primary Handloom Weaver's Co-operative Society	Rs.20/-
4.	Apex Handloom Weavers' Coop. Society and Handloom Development Corporation.	Rs.25/-
5.	Traders/Retailer (Domestic market)	Rs.25/-
6.	Manufacturer Exporter (Export Market)	Rs.50/-
7.	Merchant Exporter (Export Market)	Rs.50/-

**Price of label:**

The Handloom Mark labels are made on polyester taffeta material. Each label will be priced at Rs.1.25 each. The registered users will be entitled for purchasing of labels as per their assessed production/sale capacity.

**Enforcement measures:**

- Periodic surveillance audit by team of officials.
- Random verification of Handloom Mark products will also be carried out by purchasing some such items from the market.

- Manufacturers while supplying the handloom products to the merchant exporters, retailers etc. will be required to enclose a self-certificate that the product has been manufactured on handloom alongwith the other requisite commercial documents.
- Besides, there would be a penalty clause in the agreement for misuse of the Handloom Mark.
- The first clause cancels the registration of the users after preliminary investigation; that would also lead to immediate stopping further supplies of labels.
- The second clause would attract action against unregistered persons/entities as per the provisions given in Chapter XII of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 which includes imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to three years and with a fine which shall not be less than fifty thousand rupees but which may extend to two lakh rupees and enhanced penalty on second and consequent conviction etc.
- The third clause would attract action against persons/entities as per the provisions given in Chapter XIII of the Copyright Act, 1957. The nature of punishment is same as that of Trade Marks Act, 1999.

**Consumer concern:** Any consumer having any doubt about the authenticity of product labeled with Handloom Mark can approach the Textiles Committee along with the copy of the bill and the code number. Based on the findings, Textiles Committee will initiate action according to the agreement entered into with the users and as per the Trade Marks Act, 1999. The consumer may also exercise the option of approaching the Consumer Courts. This will be given wide publicity through media.

**Export of Handicraft**

180. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government has set the target of tripling handicraft exports to Rs. 39,000 crore by the year 2009-10 and creating 20 lakh new jobs in the process.

(b) if so, whether the Government would initiate a series of long and short terms measures in consultation with the Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts to substantially enhance productivity and export competitiveness of Indian handicrafts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) The export of handicrafts (other than carpets) during 2005-06 has been Rs.14,525.85 crores and efforts are being undertaken to triple export to Rs.41,000.00 crores by 2009-10. Increase in exports as per the projection would lead to creation of 20 lakhs new jobs in the process.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir, with a view to enhance the productivity and export potentiality a series of long and short term measures have been adopted which would be implemented in consultation with the Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts. The measures include: product development; technological up-gradation; infrastructure development; aggressive international marketing approach; themes specific fairs; promotion of brand image of handicrafts and organising handicrafts sourcing show.

*[Translation]*

#### GSI Survey

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

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India (GSI) has conducted any survey after devastating earthquake in Gujarat to protect the life and property in the urban and rural area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the amount provided to the Geological Survey of India for the purpose;

(d) whether Geological Survey of India has sought assistance of the experts available in this field from all over the world; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Geological Survey of India (GSI) had undertaken seismic survey in the affected areas of Gujarat immediately after the earthquake in January, 2001. The basic objective of the study was to prepare the isoseismal map of earthquake affected area based upon the damages to different types of structures/buildings, terrain changes and human perception. The details of studies undertaken by GSI on the Gujarat Earthquake have been published in GSI special publication 76, released in 2003.

(c) No separate funds were provided to GSI for

the above studies. GSI undertook earthquake related studies out of funds allocated for 'special investigations'.

(d) and (e) GSI has undertaken collaborative research pertaining to earthquakes with researchers from University of Japan, Geological Survey of Japan and IIT, Kanpur.

*[English]*

#### Vigilance on Indo-China Border

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

(a) whether the Government has identified any grey area or difficult pocket where India and China need to be more careful and vigilant in view of disturbance in the North-Eastern Region of the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) No instance has come to notice indicating Indian Insurgent Groups operating in the North-Eastern States crossing the India-China border. However, security forces deployed in the area are vigilant and keep the areas under surveillance.

*[Translation]*

#### Illegal Business of Copyright

183. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the business of copyright is flourishing in entire country illegally; and

(b) if so, the administrative and remedial measures being taken to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) No, Sir. The Copyright Act, 1957 carries very effective provisions to prevent illegal activity in copyright material. The enforcement agencies have been known to act effectively against piracy of copyright materials.

(b) There are adequate provisions in the Copyright Act, 1957 providing for civil and criminal remedies against infringement of Copyright. Since Law and Order is

a State Subject, the Central Government maintains close interaction with the State Governments to enforce the provisions of the law as well as to create awareness in the general public regarding the Law. Some of the measures in this regard are as given below:

- (i) The Government of India has set up a Copyright Enforcement Advisory Council (CEAC) to periodically review the progress of enforcement of Copyright Act and to advise the Government regarding measures for improving the enforcement of the Act. The Council, chaired by the Secretary (Secondary and Higher Education) to the Government of India has representatives of copyright industries, of Police of some States, leading experts as members.
- (ii) State Governments have been requested to set up Special Cells in their Police Headquarters to monitor cases of Copyright violation. In addition, all States have nominated a senior Police Officer as the Nodal Officer for Copyright Enforcement activities in the State.
- (iii) Government, in cooperation with Copyright organizations and educational institutions, organizes seminars and workshops in different part of the country regularly to educate the people about copyright matters. The Government of India also operates a Scheme of Intellectual Property Education, Research and Public Outreach (IPERPO), to organize seminars, workshops, training programmes in order to spread awareness regarding Copyright.

[English]

#### Health Club in Schools

184. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has a proposal to start Health Club in schools as part of comprehensive school health programme for students;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the expenditure involved in setting up of these clubs; and
- (d) the time by which this programme will be put into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has written to all schools affiliated to CBSE, on 31.5.2006 to initiate a comprehensive school health programme through Health Clubs. These clubs would focus on the overall well being comprising emotional, social and mental health of the child. They would be responsible for organizing all health relevant activities and act as resource centers for the overall well being of the students.

(c) The establishment of the Health Clubs will be done by the respective schools using their internal resources. There is no additional expenditure involved on the part of CBSE.

(d) The Health club activities are to be implemented from the current academic year, i.e. 2006-07.

[Translation]

#### Oversight Committee for OBC's Quota

185. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:  
SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA":  
SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:  
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:  
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:  
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:  
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has constituted the Oversight Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Veerappa Moily to monitor the implementation of Other Backward Classes quota and financial assistance to central educational institutions;
- (b) if so, the details and composition alongwith the terms of reference of the Committee;
- (c) the time by which the said Committee is likely to submit its report; and
- (d) the funds sought by the Committee alongwith the manner in which it is proposed to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details and composition alongwith the terms of reference of the Committee is given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) The Committee is expected to submit its report by the 31st August, 2006.

**Statement**

*The details and composition alongwith the terms of reference of the Committee.*

- |     |  |   |                      |
|-----|--|---|----------------------|
| 1.  | Shri Veerappa Molly, Chairman,<br>Administrative Reforms Commission          | — | Chairman             |
| 2.  | Dr. B.L. Mungekar, Member<br>Planning Commission                             | — | Member               |
| 3.  | Shri R.R. Shah, Member Secretary,<br>Planning Commission                     | — | Member<br>Secretary  |
| 4.  | Prof. Sukhadeo K. Thorat,<br>Chairman, UGC                                   | — | Member               |
| 5.  | Dr. R. Mashelkar, Director<br>General, CSIR                                  | — | Member               |
| 6.  | Dr. R.V. Vaidyanatha Ayyar,<br>Former Secretary to<br>Government of India    | — | Member               |
| 7.  | Dr. G. Mohan Gopal,<br>Former VC, National Law School<br>of India, Bangalore | — | Member               |
| 8.  | Prof. N.K. Ganguly,<br>Director General, ICMR                                | — | Member               |
| 9.  | Dr. R.A. Yadav<br>Vice Chairman, AICTE                                       | — | Member               |
| 10. | Shri S.K. Das,<br>IAS (Retd.), Bangalore                                     | — | Member               |
| 11. | Secretary, Ministry of Health<br>& Family Welfare                            | — | Ex-Officio<br>Member |
| 12. | Secretary, Department<br>of Expenditure                                      | — | -do-                 |
| 13. | Secretary, Department of<br>Agricultural Research<br>and Education           | — | -do-                 |
| 14. | Secretary, Department of S&HE  | — | -do-                 |

2. The Committee would inter-alia, look into the following aspects:

- (i) Implementation of 27% reservation for the OBCs in institutes of higher learning; and

- (ii) Assessment of additional infrastructure and other requirements for increasing the overall availability of seats to a level so that the present level of seats available to the general category students does not decline.

[English]

**Indo-Pak Trade**

186. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:  
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

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

(a) the items at present being exported to and imported from Pakistan;

(b) the border areas, through which export and import is going on; and

(c) the details of prospect of each item being exported to and imported from Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) India and Pakistan have no formal trade agreement. India has granted Most Favoured Nation status to Pakistan whereas Pakistan maintains a Positive List of importable items from India which presently consists of 773 items. The major items of export from India to Pakistan are Dyes/intermediates and coal tar chemicals, Oil Meals, Drugs, Pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals, Plastic and Linoleum products, Petroleum (crude and products), Iron Ore and Inorganic/organic/agro chemicals. The major items of import from Pakistan are Pulses, Cotton yarn and fabrics, Fruits and nuts excluding cashew nuts, Organic chemicals, Metalifers Ores and metal scrap and Man-made filament/spun yarn.

(b) Till May 2005, trade with Pakistan on surface route had been restricted by rail through the Attari/Wagah border. In May 2005 Pakistan announced its decision to import live animals, halal meats and agricultural items such as onion, potato, tomato and garlic from India by land (road) route (Attari-Wagah) as a temporary measure. As far as India is concerned, Attari Land Custom Station is already a notified route for import and export of goods from Pakistan since November 1994. Pakistan is yet to open Wagah border for bilateral trade on permanent basis.

(c) Both India and Pakistan are taking measures to enhance bilateral trade through various consultations

under Joint Study Group and talks on economic and commercial cooperation within the framework of the Composite Dialogue. The details of prospect of each item being exported to and imported from Pakistan cannot be quantified at this stage.

#### Special Purpose Coffee Fund

187. SHRI NAVIN JINDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- whether the Government proposes to set up a Special Purpose Coffee Fund;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the time by which the Fund is likely to be set up; and
- the extent to which the Fund is likely to improve the financial condition of coffee growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) No decision has been taken by the Government in the matter, as on date.

[Translation]

#### UNICEF Report on Indian Women

188. SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- whether as per the UNICEF's Annual Report, 2006 the condition of women in India is deteriorating;
- if so, the details of the report;
- whether the Government has studied the said report; and
- if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) UNICEF's Annual Report, 2006 has not so far been published.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Funds under PMRY

189. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds released under the Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana during each of the last three years, State-wise including West Bengal;

(b) the achievement made through this Yojana is providing employment to the youths of the country; and

(c) the details of unemployed youths received funds under the scheme during each of the last three years State-wise, District-wise, particularly in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The details of Central grants released to States for entrepreneurial development training, contingencies, etc., during the last three years, i.e., 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 under the Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The Central grants for subsidy to individual beneficiaries under the PMRY are routed through the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) which, in turn, passes them on to the implementing banks for crediting the admissible subsidy to the loan accounts of the beneficiaries.

(b) The estimated employment generated under PMRY during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 are as follows:

Year	Estimated Employment Generated
2003-04	329166
2004-05	367326
2005-06 (Provisional)	336380

(c) District-wise data of funds disbursed under PMRY are not maintained centrally. State/UT-wise details of funds disbursed during the last 3 years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### Statement-I

*Funds Released to the State/UTs under Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) during the last three years from 2003-04 to 2005-06*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Years		
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	191.44	293.34	176.72
2	Assam	58.97	100.71	77.80

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3.47	5.39	4.54	20	Nagaland	1.00	17.12	22.03
4	Bihar	101.54	19.87	0.00	21	Orissa	91.34	147.50	135.46
5	Chhattisgarh	36.08	50.84	41.02	22	Punjab	78.18	81.45	55.67
6	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	23	Rajasthan	106.01	104.30	109.97
7	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	24	Tamil Nadu	147.94	136.75	155.27
8	Gujarat	20.27	53.07	13.38	25	Tripura	18.23	21.24	22.70
9	Haryana	68.99	74.20	45.64	26	Uttar Pradesh	402.53	644.91	422.85
10	Himachal Pradesh	19.48	5.12	15.03	27	Uttaranchal	25.83	92.76	64.16
11	Jammu and Kashmir	13.16	0.00	11.71	28	West Bengal	0.00	19.12	29.10
12	Jharkhand	0.00	34.56	0.06	29	Andaman and Nicobar	1.06	2.51	0.55
13	Karnataka	148.93	173.19	124.08	30	Chandigarh	0.47	1.02	3.98
14	Kerala	112.21	175.75	176.63	31	Daman and Diu	0.04	0.03	0.03
15	Madhya Pradesh	149.32	265.38	226.32	32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.15	0.20	0.19
16	Maharashtra	191.31	173.92	128.04	33	Lakshadweep	0.12	0.14	0.05
17	Manipur	5.57	4.55	1.23	34	Pondicherry	5.37	4.74	0.57
18	Meghalaya	7.10	8.29	8.22	35	Sikkim	0.48	0.25	0.89
19	Mizoram	3.61	3.24	8.22		<b>Total</b>	<b>2010.20</b>	<b>2715.43</b>	<b>2082.12</b>

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise details of loans disbursed under the Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) during the last three years from 2003-04 to 2005-06*

(Loan disbursed: Rs. lakh)

State/UTs	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06*	
	Number	Loan Disbursed	Number	Loan Disbursed	Number	Loan Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana	7277	4258.84	7725	4274.83	8295	4375.44
Himachal Pradesh	2862	2232.75	2977	2389.46	2813	2368.96
Jammu and Kashmir	656	621.27	634	664.67	385	399.41
Punjab	7558	4728.70	8426	5186.46	6935	4247.86



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	12769	7078.78	13464	7413.76	12200	6518.89
Chandigarh	68	42.09	193	114.03	79	47.36
Delhi	904	624.08	715	491.12	574	389.55
Assam	5844	3863.75	8263	5768.17	3736	2044.14
Manipur	520	367.97	434	324.98	272	203.76
Meghalaya	403	347.49	568	527.93	479	400.19
Nagaland	53	49.36	105	101.00	1243	1597.31
Tripura	2043	1527.01	1786	1410.77	1901	1413.31
Arunachal Pradesh	668	608.86	449	443.80	241	212.02
Mizoram	775	826.50	144	134.20	349	287.95
Sikkim	30	22.23	32	22.80	27	15.68
Bihar	9860	8163.68	10287	8910.00	10671	8497.73
Jharkhand	4774	3953.63	4886	3915.57	4215	3270.34
Orissa	8779	5739.25	11534	7137.06	10635	5894.95
West Bengal	2822	1889.35	3790	2489.04	3882	2709.90
Andaman and Nicobar	182	130.29	142	109.06	93	62.37
Madhya Pradesh	19748	12127.05	21626	13326.40	16767	9710.19
Chhattisgarh	3275	2087.12	3837	2305.87	2812	1779.66
Uttar Pradesh	40481	27171.63	41705	28416.10	35230	24266.86
Uttaranchal	5361	3648.40	5928	3983.95	6910	4758.03
Gujarat	6755	3252.41	6441	3077.49	6009	3037.49
Maharashtra	17230	9599.54	22153	12182.93	21860	11658.62
Daman and Diu	3	2.10	22	15.51	12	9.66
Goa	116	90.54	44	34.55	40	33.96
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	4	3.00	24	16.00
Andhra Pradesh	17729	11125.44	15960	9430.03	15271	8982.55
Karnataka	11929	7166.13	14680	8705.42	12589	7723.25
Kerala	14024	7508.50	17784	9103.46	18345	9095.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	12738	4914.67	16758	6557.33	17656	6837.51
Lakshadweep	17	11.21	4	2.72	5	3.90
Pondicherry	294	130.24	351	147.21	288	121.33
Not Specified	897	843.64	1033	1062.15	1397	1094.47
All India	219444	136754.50	244884	150182.83	224240	134026.21

Source: RBI data

\* Provisional

### Training Programmes on Packaging

190. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the training programmes on packaging of exports are organized in various parts of the country to acquaint techniques/standards; and

(b) if so, the details of such training programmes conducted during the last three years and the success achieved in this regard?

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

(b) Summary of the training programmes organized in association with the Indian Institute of Packaging, Mumbai, during the last three years is as under:

S.No.	Year	No. of training programmes organized	No. of beneficiaries
1.	2003-04	41	970
2.	2004-05	25	672
3.	2005-06	23	647

The success of this programme lies in creation of awareness of modern packaging techniques as an important factor in product marketing.

### Increase in Gems/Jewellery Price

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

(a) whether there has been increase in the prices of gems and jewellery during the last two years and the current year;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to regulate the increasing prices of gems and jewellery in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) As per Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC), a representative body of the trade, increase in input costs of gold (bullion) and gem stones have taken place in last two years. Prices of Gem and Jewellery products depend on cost of the inputs. No data on prices of these products is maintained by the Government of India.

### Trafficking of Women and Girls

192. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of cross border trafficking of women and girls came to the notice of the Government during each of the last three years, till date; and

(b) the action taken to stop the cross border trafficking of women and girls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) Under the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India, the 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and as such, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to take deterrent action against persons found guilty of trafficking of women and girls. No segregated figures of cases of cross border trafficking of women and girls are maintained by the Government of India.

However, the Union Government has been, from time to time, issuing advisories to all the State Governments and UT Administrations, requesting them to give more focused attention to the prevention of trafficking in women and girls. The Ministry of Home Affairs had also constituted a Working Group of Directors General of Police of some of the affected States to study issues relating to cross border trafficking in women and children and make suitable recommendations for dealing with the problem. These recommendations have been forwarded to the State Governments for evolving a comprehensive strategy for effectively dealing with the problem of trafficking. Border guarding forces have also been directed to exercise vigilance against cross border trafficking.

#### **Trade between India and China**

193. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:  
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:  
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:  
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:  
SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:  
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the trade between India and China through Nathula Pass has started;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the terms of the trade agreement;
- (c) the other efforts made by the Government to expand trade with China; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to protect the Indian products likely to be affected by this trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India and China has signed a Memorandum on Expanding Border Trade on June 23, 2003. The said Memorandum provided the use of Nathula for the purpose of border trade between India and China. The modalities for conducting border trade between India and China are laid out in the Memorandum on the Resumption of Border Trade signed between India and China on 13.12.91.

(c) A Joint Study Group composed of officials and economists to examine the potential of complementarities between the two countries in expanding trade and economic cooperation was set up. The JSG in its Report has recommended that the two governments appoint a Joint Task Force to study in detail the feasibility of, and the benefits that may derive from the possible China-India Regional Trading Arrangement and also give its recommendations regarding its content. A Joint Task Force has already been set up. The First meeting of India-China Joint Task Force held on 13th March, 2006 in New Delhi.

(d) Border trade is overland trade and exchange of commodities by the residents along the border for their personal use. India will be able to export the agreed list of 29 commodities to China and would be importing only the agreed list of 15 commodities from China. Such a limited trade is unlikely to affect Indian products in any major way.

*[Translation]*

#### **Ashok Pradhan Committee**

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

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a Committee headed by Shri Ashok Pradhan was constituted to conduct a study about Delhi state;
- (b) if so, the date on which this Committee was set up alongwith its composition;
- (c) the terms of reference of the Committee; and
- (d) the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) A Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Shri Ashok Pradhan to study the issue of multiplicity of institutions dealing with urban development issues in Delhi.

(b) The Committee was set up on 26th April, 2006. The composition of the Committee is as follows:-

- |  |   |          |
|--|---|----------|
| 1. Shri Ashok Pradhan<br>IAS (Retd.)                               | - | Chairman |
| 2. Home Secretary,<br>Government of India or<br>his representative | - | Member   |

3. Secretary, Urban Development, Government of India or his representative - Member
4. Chief Secretary, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi - Member
5. Dr. (Ms.) Kanika T. Bhal, Associate Professor, Deptt. of Management Studies, IIT, Delhi - Member
6. Shri O.P. Kelkar, Principal Secretary (Urban Development), Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi - Member Secretary

(c) The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows:-

- (i) To identify authorities/agencies which are discharging various functions in relation to urban development and civic amenities in NCT of Delhi.
- (ii) To determine their respective roles, responsibilities, inter-relationships and existing arrangements for coordination (institutionalized or otherwise).
- (iii) The contribution of these agencies in promoting well-planned development of the national capital; the level of effectiveness in addressing the issues of urban growth; the bottlenecks in dealing with urban development issues (legal, institutional and procedural) and how coordination and effectiveness can be improved.
- (iv) Is the existing arrangement of multiplicity of authorities essential to run the urban affairs of Delhi as the National Capital Territory of the country?
- (v) If not, to identify alternative mechanisms that could be adopted and how such alternative mechanisms can be established.

(d) The Committee has been given three months time to submit the report.

*[English]*

#### Setting up of Manufacturing Investment Regions

195. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Manufacturing Investment Regions (MIRs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be set up, State-wise alongwith the nature and functioning of these regions;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the Labour Laws to run these regions;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to ensure that protection of labour is made in these regions;

(e) whether any consultation has been made with the concerned State Governments in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (f) Manufacturing sector in India has grown at a rate of 9% for the last three years with 17% share in the GDP. Government recognises the need for increasing the growth rate of the manufacturing sector to 12-14% in order to enhance its share in the economic growth and expand employment opportunity in the country. Setting up of the Manufacturing Investment Regions (MIRs) in the country is one of the initiatives towards providing quality infrastructure and efficient & transparent regulatory systems in order to encourage manufacturing growth. The contours of the policy and legal framework in respect of the scope and establishment of such regions is under consultation with stakeholders including the State Governments.

*[Translation]*

#### Terrorist Attack

196. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:  
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:  
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:  
SHRI KAILASHNATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of incident and terrorist attack at Nagpur;

(b) whether the Government has identified the terrorists killed in Nagpur;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Union Government has held any talk with Pakistan Government regarding handling over the deceased terrorists;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the number of persons involved in the incident and arrested so far; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the security of such places in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The Special Squad of the Nagpur Police foiled an attempt by the terrorists to enter/attack the RSS headquarters at Nagpur at about 4.00 A.M. on 1st June, 2006. In the ensuing encounter, three terrorists were killed.

(b) The identity of the killed terrorists has not been established so far.

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of (b) above.

(f) Three persons involved in the attack were killed in the encounter with the police. No further arrests have so far been made.

(g) The State Governments/UTs are sensitized from time to time about the plans and designs of the terrorists outfits and are asked to streamline physical and protective security of vital installations, institutions, VIPs, religious places and other places of public and national importance.

*[English]*

#### **Malnutrition Amongst Children**

197. SHRI M. SHIVANNA:

SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

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

(a) whether the UNICEF has reported that 5 to 7 crore children in the country are malnourished;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the action taken by the Govt. in this regard;

(c) whether any data of children suffered/died from malnutrition is available with the Government;

(d) if so, the details in this regard during the, last three years State-wise; and

(e) the remedial measures being taken by the Government to come out of this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) As per UNICEF report titled "Progress for Children, A Report Card on Nutrition, No.4, May, 2006", 5.7 crore children under 5 years are underweight in the country.

(b) Malnutrition is a multifaceted problem and requires a series of actions in the area of food security, safe drinking water, sanitation, health care, family welfare, nutrition, poverty alleviation etc. The Government is seized of the problem and has undertaken several initiatives to accelerate reduction in malnutrition levels in children.

(c) and (d) The data on deaths of children due to malnutrition are not being centrally maintained. However the National Family Health Survey-2, conducted during 1998-99, gives State-wise prevalence of undernutrition among children under 3 years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Some of the nutrition related interventions being made by the Government are:

(i) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme (Ministry of Women & Child Development);

(ii) Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls in 51 districts to provide free food grains to undernourished adolescent girls and pregnant & nursing mothers (Ministry of Women & Child Development).

(iii) Nutrition Education & Training Programmes of Food & Nutrition Board, Ministry of Women & Child Development;

(iv) National Rural Health Mission including Iron and Folic Acid, and Vitamin A Supplementation programmes (Ministry of Health & Family Welfare);

(v) National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme, (Ministry of Health & Family Welfare);

(vi) Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI), (Ministry of Health & Family Welfare);

(vii) National Programme for Nutritional support to Primary

Education (Mid-day Meal Scheme). (Department of Elementary Education & Literacy);

(viii) Targeted Public Distribution System, (Department of Food & Consumer Affairs).

**Statement**

*State wise Prevalence (%) of Underweight in Children Under 3 Years*

State	Percentage of children under age three years (Underweight)
1	2
India	47.0
<b>North</b>	
Delhi	34.7
Haryana	34.6
Himachal Pradesh	43.6
Jammu and Kashmir	34.5
Punjab	28.7
Rajasthan	50.6
<b>Central</b>	
Madhya Pradesh	55.1
Uttar Pradesh	51.7
<b>East</b>	
Bihar	54.4
Orissa	54.4
West Bengal	48.7
<b>Northeast</b>	
Arunachal Pradesh	24.3
Assam	36.0
Manipur	27.5
Meghalaya	37.9
Mizoram	27.7

1	2
Nagaland	24.1
Sikkim	20.6
<b>West</b>	
Goa	28.6
Gujarat	45.1
Maharashtra	49.6
<b>South</b>	
Andhra Pradesh	37.7
Karnataka	43.9
Kerala	26.9
Tamil Nadu	36.7

Source: National Family Health Survey-II (1998-99)

**Misuse of Funds under Jan Shikshan Sansthan**

198. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:  
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

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

(a) whether any anomalies has been reported in the selection of NGO and there has been any misuse of funds under Jan Shikshan Sansthan Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether irregularities in the functioning of the scheme have been rectified by the Government;

(d) if so, whether any responsibility has been fixed by the Government in such irregularities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) No anomaly has been reported in the selection of NGOs for establishment of Jan Shikshan Sansthan.

While there are no irregularities in the functioning of the scheme, some complaints of irregularities including misuse of funds have been received. Wherever such

complaints are received, inquiry is conducted and necessary corrective/remedial action is taken.

[Translation]

#### **Aerial Survey of Mines**

199. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of aerial survey has been speeded up for the exploration of minerals and promoting mining in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date alongwith the outcome of each survey, State-wise;

(c) whether some foreign companies have also been assigned the work of exploration of minerals during the last three year, and till date;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to provide mineral exploration survey work to the Indian companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Aerial surveys are undertaken by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) as well as the Reconnaissance Permit holders as a part of survey and exploration for minerals.

GSI, till date has covered an area of 1,95,185 sq.km. under aerial survey in the states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. The aerial surveys have helped in delineating zones of target areas for further ground evaluation and have lead to the discovery of several basemetal deposits in different states.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) In order to boost survey and mineral exploration, 206 Reconnaissance Permits have so far been granted mostly to companies registered under the companies Act 1956 covering an area of 2,86,421 sq.km.

[English]

#### **Setting up of IITs**

200. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether Government has any plan to establish new Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the places where these IIITs are likely to be established; and

(d) the details of the action plan worked out in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) A proposal is under consideration for setting up of new Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) in the country. The proposed IIITs will focus on Information Technology alongwith one specific domain area of knowledge such as design, manufacturing, finance, management, library sciences and informatics, media arts and sciences, transportation systems etc.

(c) Location of proposed IIITs is yet to be decided.

(d) A Detailed Project Report for setting up of IIITs has been prepared and is presently under consideration of the Planning Commission for their "in-principle" approval.

#### **Production of Coffee**

201. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:  
SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) the production of coffee during each of the last three years and the current year, state-wise;

(b) whether good quality coffee can be produced at the height of 900 metres;

(c) if so, the number of such States in India; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to boost the production of good quality coffee in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The State-wise coffee production during the last three years as well the projection for the current year are furnished below:-

State	(Qty. in MT)			
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07*
Karnataka	185550	198600	196275	215000
Kerala	63850	54300	56825	61200
Tamil Nadu	17750	18300	18825	19700
AP & Orissa	3000	4000	1825	4200
North Eastern Region	300	300	250	200
Non Conventional Area	50	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>270500</b>	<b>275500</b>	<b>274000</b>	<b>300300</b>

\* Post blossom estimates.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Traditional coffee growing states namely, Karnataka, Kerala & Tamil Nadu are growing Robusta coffee at a height of 900 meters or above.

(d) The Coffee Board has been implementing a quality upgradation scheme under the Small Sector Development Programme during the 9th and 10th Plans wherein 20% subsidy is extended to small growers to set up the required infrastructure at farm level for making good quality coffees. The subsidy is extended for setting up pulper cum washers at farm level to prepare washed coffee; establishing pucca drying yards to dry coffees to desired levels and construction of store houses to keep the produce in an appropriate manner.

Further, the Coffee Board has been actively involved in training growers for preparation of good quality coffee through Farmers Participatory method programmes

The formation of Self Help Groups among small growers has been supported for taking up processing, storing and marketing of their coffees through community approach.

The Board is organizing annual cupping competition – 'Flavour of India - Fine Cup Awards' to be adjudged by international quality experts to select the best quality coffees, which helps to incentivise the growers for production of quality coffee.

Technical and financial assistance has been

extended through the Coffee Board for setting up quality labs in the private sector to evaluate the quality of coffee through organoleptic methods and help the growers to compare their produce with the best.

#### Pending Claims

202. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether claims of marketing incentive scheme and One Time Rebate Claim Scheme are pending before Development Commissioner, Handloom in respect of Handloom Cooperative Societies;

(b) if so, the details of pending claims indicating the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government proposes to take to clear pending claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (c) Under the Marketing Incentive component of the Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana (DDHPY), the State Governments are required to furnish requisite documents like utilisation certificate for the releases made earlier to the State under this component, minutes of the meeting of the State Level Project Committee, State sanction order conveying release of its matching share and claims in the prescribed proforma duly audited and countersigned by the State Nodal Authority. Such viable proposals are considered for reimbursement of Central assistance with the approval of Finance wing of the Ministry. Viable proposals of the States of Orissa and Gujarat are pending and are being processed for sanction of Central assistance.

In so far as One Time Rebate Scheme is concerned, it may be mentioned that it was discontinued w.e.f. 1.4.2005. However, a budget provision of Rs.30.00 crore was provided under the scheme during the year 2005-06 to entertain the pending claims. Letters were accordingly addressed to all the State Governments requesting them to submit all the pending claims under the Rebate Scheme by 31.10.2005 so these could be settled. All the viable claims received by the Government of India by the stipulated date had been entertained. The claims of Government of Uttar Pradesh for Rs.11.06 lakh, Madhya Pradesh for Rs.4.19 lakh, Jammu & Kashmir for Rs.91.57 lakh, Uttaranchal for Rs.5.81 lakh, Nagaland for Rs.240.38 lakh, Punjab for Rs.6.38 lakh, Rajasthan for Rs.8.30 lakh, Maharashtra for Rs.4.52 lakh, West Bengal for Rs.0.18 lakh and Tripura for Rs.12.38 lakh could not be considered



as these were received after the stipulated date and also since the budget allocated for the scheme had been fully utilized.

**Use of Chemical/Biological  
Weapons by Terrorists**

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

(a) whether the terrorists have acquired chemical and biological weapons and radioactivity gadgets for use against civilian population;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up special police units in various States to identify and eliminate terrorists contemplating to acquire chemical and biological weapons;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of terrorists killed and arrested during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check the acquisition of such weapons by the terrorists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No such inputs have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Government has devised three standard operating procedures (SOPs) to deal with terrorist attacks involving use of Radiological, Nuclear materials, Biological Agents and Chemical Weapons (RNBC). These SOPs inter-alia provide for preparedness by the concerned Ministries/Departments/Agencies and State Governments and Union Territories Administrations in terms of identification/annual review of potential targets, formation and training of specialist response teams, training of fire service and state police personnel etc.

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

For out of the eight battalions of the National Disaster

Response Force have been earmarked for specifically for RNBC disaster/terrorist strikes.

(e) Does not arise in view of answer to part(a).

(f) The establishments and institutions where such Radiological and Nuclear materials and Chemical and Biological agents are produced or procured for use have adequate failsafe security stipulations to check such items from being procured by unauthorized persons.

**Tsunami Relief**

204. DR. K.S. MANOJ:  
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:  
SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tsunami relief to the affected States has been released completely;

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

(c) whether all the proposals submitted by State Governments/UTs have been sanctioned;

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

(e) whether the Government has laid down any restriction for the utilization of the funds;

(f) whether any misutilization of funds has come to the notice of the Government;

(g) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon; and

(h) the details of the supplementary proposals received alongwith the action taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d) Immediately after Tsunami disaster, the Government of India released an amount of Rs.450 crore 'on account basis' to the affected States of Tamil Nadu (Rs. 250 crore), Kerala (Rs. 100 crore), Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 100 crore) from National Calamity Contingency Fund. In addition, funds for relief and response were also earmarked for the Union Territories of Pondicherry (Rs. 50 crore) and Andaman & Nicobar (Rs. 200 crore). Thereafter, taking into consideration the assessment reports of the Central teams, recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Group and the High Level Committee, Government approved a special

package named as 'Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package for Tsunami Affected Areas' with a provision of Rs.3644.05 crore to provide assistance for immediate relief and response, revival of fishery and agriculture sectors, construction of temporary shelters and repair/restoration of infrastructure, special relief for orphans, unmarried girls, widows and disabled persons. The States/UT Governments are implementing the Rajiv Gandhi Package.

The details of release of funds under the Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation package and funds merged in the Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme (TRP) for the Tsunami affected States/Union Territories are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

(Upto 30.06.2006)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amount released	Amount merged in Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme (TRP)
1.	Tamil Nadu	820.31	1101.02
2.	Andhra Pradesh	70.00	29.96
3.	Kerala	100.00	109.38
4.	Pondicherry	70.83	82.21
5.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	697.91	284.44
<b>Total</b>		<b>1759.05</b>	<b>1607.01</b>

(e) No, Sir. However, suitable guidelines have been issued to States/Union Territories for maintaining proper accounting and transparency in the distribution of relief assistance.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Question does not arise.

(h) After the completion of above phase of rescue and immediate relief, the Government undertook a comprehensive exercise through a consultative process of the Core Group to determine the requirement of funds for long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction. Accordingly, Government has approved a Long-term Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme (TRP) with a financial outlay of Rs.9870.25 crore to be implemented over a period of four years (2005-2009).

An amount of Rs. 1607.01 crore from Rajiv Gandhi package have been merged in TRP, which includes reconstruction activities in various sectors such as housing, fisheries, agriculture and livelihoods, roads and bridges, power, water and sewerage, social infrastructure and welfare, environmental and coastal protection and tourism etc. The details of funds allocated to the Tsunami affected States/Union Territories are as under:

Sl. No	State/UT	Amount
1	Tamil Nadu	4240.17
2	Kerala	1441.75
3	Andhra Pradesh	168.11
4	Pondicherry	518.08
5	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2676.91
6	Department of Shipping	775.23
7	Core Group	50.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>9870.25</b>

#### JEG on Indo-China Trade

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

(a) whether a meeting of the Joint Economic Group recently held in New Delhi between India and China to resolve and to enhance the trade between the two countries.

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

(c) whether both countries have also agreed to start work on a bilateral investment promotion agreement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, the Seventh Session of India-China Joint Economic Group (JEG) was held on 16th March, 2006 in New Delhi. The JEG meeting was chaired on the Indian side by Hon'ble Minister for Commerce and Industry Shri Kamal Nath and on the Chinese side by Mr. Bo Xilai, Minister for

Commerce, People's Republic of China. The meeting of the JEG was aimed at inter alia advancing and consolidating trade and economic cooperation, including diversification of bilateral trade basket between India and China. Both sides held detailed discussions on issues in bilateral trade and economic cooperation, as also closer cooperation in international fora. The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere.

(c) and (d) The text of the Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (BIPA) between India and China has been finalized during the 5th Round of Negotiations held in New Delhi on 13th March, 2006, subject to completion of constitutional requirements by both sides. The Agreement will be signed at an appropriate time mutually convenient to both sides.

[Translation]

**Relief and Rehabilitation for  
Rape Victims**

206. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:  
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:

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

(a) whether the National Commission for Women has formulated any relief and rehabilitation scheme for the rape victims under which there is a provision to provide compensation to the victim women;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the current status of the proposal; and

(d) the time by which this scheme is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Commission has formulated a scheme titled 'Scheme for Relief and Rehabilitation of Victims of Rape, 2005' providing, inter-alia, for constitution of:

(i) Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation Board at every district to award compensation to rape victims; and

(ii) District Monitoring Committees to provide shelter, protection, legal and medical aid and other rehabilitative measures for the victims. The scheme has been forwarded to the Planning Commission for obtaining 'in-principle' approval.

**CBI cases against  
Ex-Ministers**

207. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-ministers against whom C.B.I. has sought permission to file cases under Prevention of Corruption Law;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of cases in which Government has given permission to C.B.I. and the number of cases pending with Government for approval as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (c) The C.B.I. has sought sanction for prosecution against 8 ex-Union Ministers in 27 cases. A statement indicating the details is enclosed.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the ex-Union Minister	No. of cases	Decision taken by Union Government
1.	Shri Sukh Ram	2	Sanction for prosecution issued in both cases
2.	Smt. Sheila Kaul	2	Sanction for prosecution issued in both cases
3.	Shri Madhav Singh Solanki	1	Sanction for prosecution issued.
4.	Shri Rasheed Masood	1	Sanction for prosecution issued.
5.	Shri P.K. Thungan	4	Sanction for prosecution issued in all 4 cases
6.	Capt. Satish Sharma	15	Sanction for prosecution denied
7.	Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief	1	Sanction for prosecution denied
8.	Dr. C.P. Thakur	1	Decision is yet to be taken

*[English]***Trade between India and Bangladesh**

208. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

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

(a) whether Bangladesh has refused to transit goods from North East and gas from Myanmar to India;

(b) whether there has been sharp decline in the Indo-Bangladesh trade;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Under Protocol on Inland Water Transit and Trade (IWTT) between India and Bangladesh, Bangladesh has allowed India transit routes from the main land to the North-Eastern Indian States through the inland waterways. The agreed routes under IWTT are:

- (i) Kolkata-Haldia-Raimongal-Chalna-Khulna-Mongla-Kaukhali-Barisal-Hizla-Chandpur-Narayanganj-Aricha-Sirajganj-Bahadurabad-Chilmari-Dhubri-Pandu.
- (ii) Pandu-Dhubri-Chilmari-Bahadurabad-Sirajganj-Aricha-Narayanganj-Chandpur-Hizla-Barisal-Kaukhali-Mongla-Khulna-Chalna-Raimongal-Haldia-Kolkata.
- (iii) Kolkata-Haldia-Raimongal-Mongla-Kaukhali-Barisal-Hizla-Chandpur-Narayanganj-Bhairab Bazaar-Ajmiriganj-Markuli-Sherpur-Fenchuganj-Zakiganj-Karimganj.
- (iv) Karimganj-Zakiganj-Fenchuganj-Sherpur-Markuli-Ajmiriganj-Bhairab Bazaar-Narayanganj-Chandpur-Hizla-Barisal/Kaukhali-Mongla-Raimongal-Haldia-Kolkata.
- (v) Rajsahi-Godagari-Dhulian.
- (vi) Dhulian-Godagari-Rajsahi.
- (vii) Karimganj-Zakiganj-Fenchuganj-Sherpur-Markuli-

Ajmiriganj-Bhairab Bazaar-Narayanganj-Chandpur-Aricha-Sirajganj-Bahadurabad-Chilmari-Dhubri-Pandu.

- (viii) Pandu-Dhubri-Chilmari-Bahadurabad-Sirajganj-Aricha-Chandpur-Narayanganj-Bhairab Bazaar-Ajmiriganj-Markuli-Sherpur-Fenchuganj-Zakiganj-Karimganj.

Goods through the inland waterways can transit from Kolkata to Pandu (Assam), Kolkata to Karimganj (Assam) and Pandu to Karimganj (both in Assam). There is no transportation of goods permitted by railways and roadways between the States of North-Eastern India and Bangladesh. As regards transit of gas from Myanmar to India, the Government of Bangladesh has put several bilateral conditionalities before it could agree to the trilateral gas pipeline proposal. These conditionalities are:

- (i) reduction of trade deficit,
- (ii) transmission of electricity from Nepal and Bhutan through India to Bangladesh, and
- (iii) grant of transit by India to Bangladesh for its trade with Nepal and Bhutan.

(b) The following is the table giving details from the year 2000-01 to 2005-06:

(Value in-US \$ Million)

Year	India's exports to Bangladesh	India's imports from Bangladesh	Total trade
2000-01	0872.98	73.87	0946.85
2001-02	1002.18	59.12	1061.30
2002-03	1176.00	62.05	1238.24
2003-04	1740.75	77.63	1818.38
2004-05	1631.12	59.37	1690.49
2005-06	1632.44	118.76	1751.20

Source: DGCI&amp;S, Kolkata

In the year 2003-04, the volume of the bilateral trade was US\$ Million 1818.38 which reduced to US\$ Million 1690.49 in 2004-05. However, in the year 2005-06, the bilateral trade between India and Bangladesh has increased to US\$ Million 1751.20. The above table, therefore, suggests that there has been no sharp decline in the India-Bangladesh trade.

(c) and (d) Both India and Bangladesh have taken several measures to enhance bilateral trade during the just concluded Fourth Round of India-Bangladesh Meeting of Joint Working Group on Trade held in Agartala (Tripura) on July 5-6, 2006 and Third Meeting of India-Bangladesh Joint Group of Customs Officials held on May 3-4, 2006.

**Educational Benefit under  
Shiksha Sahayog Yojana**

209. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi Karigar Janashree Bima Yojana provides educational benefits under Shiksha Sahayog Yojana to the children of the Artisans studying from IX to XII Standard; and

(b) if so, the details of educational benefits including scholarships provided to these children during each of the last three years, State-wise?

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

(b) The Shiksha Sahayog Yojana is an add-on coverage without additional premium under the Khadi Karigar Janshree Bima Yojana which was started on 15.08.2003. The wards of the khadi artisans covered under the Khadi Karigar Janashree Bima Yojana are entitled to receive upto Rs. 300/- per quarter per ward towards tuition fees under the Shiksha Sahayog Yojana. This is limited to wards studying in classes IX to XII, including those studying in Industrial Training Institutes. The number of children who have received benefits under Shiksha Sahyog Yojana during the first two years of the Bima Yojana, i.e., 15.08.2003 to 14.08.2004 and 15.08.2004 to 14.08.2005 is given in the Statement enclosed.

**Statement**

*State-wise Number of Children Benefited under Shiksha Sahayog Yojana of the Khadi Karigar Janashree Bima Yojana during the First Two years of the Scheme*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of children (15.08.2003 to 14.08.2004)	Number of children (15.08.2004 to 14.08.2005)
1	Andhra Pradesh	429	313
2	Assam	74	5
3	Bihar	264	40
4	Chhattisgarh	37	87
5	Delhi	0	30
6	Gujarat	0	137
7	Haryana	536	248
8	Jammu & Kashmir	104	107
9	Karnataka	353	415
10	Kerala	204	869
11	Maharashtra	26	6
12	Punjab	91	5
13	Rajasthan	846	1145
14	Tamilnadu	822	1210
15	Uttar Pradesh	1170	1476
16	Uttaranchal	22	132
17	West Bengal	15	60
<b>Total</b>		<b>4993</b>	<b>6285</b>

**Report of Mukherjee Commission**

210. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mukherjee Commission investigating the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose has submitted its Report to the Government; and

(b) If so, the findings thereof?

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

(b) The findings of the Commission are that Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is dead, that he did not die in the plane crash and that the ashes in the Japanese Temple are not of Netaji.

#### Terrorism in NE Region

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

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government held any discussion with various separatist organizations on the issue of terrorism in North Eastern Region in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of various issues discussed during the said meeting;

(c) the names of the organizations participated in said meeting; and

(d) the details of the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d) Peace dialogue is on with National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak/Muivah) [NSCN(I/M)]. Last meeting was held between 22nd - 24th June, 2006. The talks are inconclusive.

Four rounds of discussions with United Peoples' Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) of Assam, three with Dima Haram Daogah (DHD) of Assam and one round with A'chik National Volunteers Council (ANVC) of Meghalaya have been held to discuss their charters of demands. The talks are continuing.

Three rounds of talks have been held with the Peoples' Consultative Group (PCG) constituted by United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA). The last meeting was held on 22-06-2006. The Government is awaiting further response from ULFA.

#### Sick Jute Mills

212. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:  
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jute mills in the country along with the number of sick mills, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for their sickness;

(c) the measure taken to revive these sick mills and to provide adequate employment to jute workers;

(d) whether there is any proposal for 100% packing of foodgrain and sugar in jute bags; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to implement the said proposal in order to generate more employment in jute sector and the extent to which the Jute Industry is likely to be benefited by such decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) The State-wise break up of total numbers of Jute Mills and sick Jute-mills is as follows:-

Sl.No.	State	No. of Jute Mills	No. of Sick Jute Mills
1.	West Bengal	61	30
2.	Orissa	1	1
3.	Tripura	1	1
4.	Andhra Pradesh	7	1
5.	Uttar Pradesh	3	2
6.	Bihar	3	1
7.	Assam	1	-
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1	-
Total		78	36

(b) A combination of factors have resulted in widespread sickness of the jute industry, viz. high labour cost, obsolete machinery, uneconomical management practices, demand erosion due to competition from synthetics and instability in supply of quality raw jute of uniform specifications, faulty planning and lack of diversification etc.

(c) The Government is aware of the problems of jute mills and have taken a series of measures to remove their sickness and modernize the jute mills for larger employment generation, for example, financial assistance to jute mills through Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme

(TUFS) and through JMDC's Incentive Scheme for Modernization of jute industry, the Jute Entrepreneurs Assistance Scheme (JEAS), Capital Subsidy Schemes of JMDC and NCJD providing External Market Assistance (EMA) Scheme for encouraging export of jute goods, prescribing 100% mandatory packaging for Foodgrains and Sugar in jute bags, proposal for setting up of a National Jute Board and launching of Jute Technology Mission etc.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir, the Government has decided for 100% compulsory packaging for Foodgrains and sugar in jute bags. for the jute year 2006-07 (July-June) and an Order to this effect is in the process of publication in the Official Gazette. The decision will benefit the jute growers, workers and the jute industry as a whole.

#### Import of Arecanut

213. SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of arecanut imported during each of last three years and the current year, country-wise;

(b) whether the prices of arecanut has decreased due to import during the above periods; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check the import of arecanut and save the domestic industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The information is enclosed as a Statement.

(b) The percentage share of imported Arecanut is not significant to the total production. Thus the chances of domestic prices being affected due to import of Arecanut are very remote.

(c) The Government is closely monitoring the imports and is committed to ensure through tariff and other measures that imports do not cause injury to the domestic farmers. In order to adequately protect the domestic farmers interest, the duty on import of Arecanut (Betel Nut) has not been reduced from 100% during the last six years (i.e. from 07.07.2000). Duty free imports for exports purposes do not affect the domestic farmers, as imports are with Actual User Condition and imported stock cannot be diverted to Domestic Tariff Area.

#### Statement

##### Import of Arecanut i.e. Betel Nut (whole, split, other)

Quantity in Thousand Kgs

Country	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 (Apr-Dec)
Bangladesh PR	7219	6753	2188	4901
Belgium	32	0	0	0
Indonesia	6915	16159	25635	25998
Iran	0	100	0	0
Kenya	0	0	33	0
Korea RP	126	82	0	0
Malaysia	66	181	64	0
Morocco	16	0	0	0
Myanmar	5011	3223	2075	1277
Nepal	72	428	788	492
Pakistan IR	0	4	0	18
Singapore	0	35	0	0
Sri Lanka DSR	784	182	489	396
Switzerland	0	14	0	0
Tanzania REP	119	99	267	105
Thailand	1011	697	1737	2567
United Arab Emirates	0	0	17	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21370</b>	<b>27957</b>	<b>33293</b>	<b>35753</b>

#### Infiltration in J&K

214. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:  
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a spurt in infiltration in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the number of terrorists infiltrated so far in 2006 as compared to the corresponding period of previous year;

(c) whether many terrorists have established their hides in hills of J&K;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of terrorists hiding in such areas;

(e) the details of the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to take them out from their hides; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check the infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the report of the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, 299 terrorists estimated to have infiltrated in till June 30, 2006 as compared to 92 in the corresponding period of last year.

(c) to (e) Inputs suggest that hideouts of terrorists are located in hills and upper reaches in the State like forest areas of Magam, Handwara, Budhal, Zarhama, etc. The anti terrorist operations are launched by security forces from time to time to flush out terrorists from their hideouts. Till June 30, 2006 security forces have killed 275 terrorists including 61 foreign mercenaries.

(f) The Government in tandem with the State Government, have adopted a multi-pronged approach, to contain cross-border infiltration in Jammu and Kashmir, which includes, inter-alia, strengthening of border management and multi-tiered and multi-modal deployment along International Border/Line of Control and near the ever changing infiltration routes, construction of border fencing, improved technology, weapons and equipment for security forces, improved intelligence and operational coordination and synergising intelligence flow to check infiltration and pro-active action against the terrorists within the State. The counter infiltration efforts are reviewed

periodically at various levels in the State Government (including the two Unified Headquarters headed by the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir) and in the Central Government.

[Translation]

#### Satellite Survey of Mines

215. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether satellite survey and aerial photography are being used to identify and discover certain minerals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of minerals discovered so far State-wise and area-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to use this technology for discovery of mineral mines in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Satellite and aerial photography are being used for survey of minerals in the country. Satellite survey and aerial photography are essential components of remote sensing technique which is an applied tool for finding mineral deposits and is used during the initial stage of mineral exploration coupled with other exploration techniques on ground for exploration of mineral deposits.

(c) As per report of Geological Survey of India (GSI) based on the interpretation and integration of satellite data and aerogeophysical data followed by ground survey and regional exploration following is the resource potential for basemetal resources in the States of Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh:

State	Commodity	Location	Potential Resources (million tonnes)	Grade (%)
1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	Copper	Ajitsagar to Chinchiroli [East of Main Khetri belt], Extension of Madan Kudan.	53.57 2.35	0.75 - 2.2 Cu 0.37 Cu



1	2	3	4	5
	Lead & Zinc ore	Banera - Sethuria, Kayar Deposit	43.74	1.0 - 13.83 Pb + Zn
	Gold ore		0.13 to 0.22	2.88 g/t at 0.5 g/t cutoff 3.34 g/t at 1.0 g/t cut off
Maharashtra	Copper and Zinc ore	Kolari Deposit	1.99 1.97	0.76 Cu 2.0 Zn
Karnataka	Copper ore	Aladahalli Deposit	3.83	0.74 Cu
Jharkhand	Copper and Nickel ore	Singhbhum Belt	1.42	1.23 to 1.3 Cu + 0.21 Ni
Andhra Pradesh	Lead & Zinc ore	Gollapalle-Varikunta- Vontimitta area.	1.42	5.78 Pb + Zn

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. GSI, which is the premier Government organization for undertaking survey of minerals will continue the use of remote sensing techniques in mineral exploration. GSI will use this technique for Kimberlite search in Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary districts of Karnataka; for Gold investigation in Sausal-Hindung sector, Singhbhum [West] district of Jharkhand and field geological appraisal in coalfield area around Bhaga-Marthmaur area, Shadol district of Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

#### Surplus Stock of Handloom Products

216. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge amount of surplus stock of handloom goods are being accumulated by handloom cooperative societies of different States; and

(b) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to sell the accumulated stocks of handloom goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) The Handloom Sector being dispersed in nature has inherent disadvantages vis-a-vis the organized power loom and mill sector especially on account of cost of production and marketing of products. Accumulation of Stocks at various levels, including at the level of primary weavers cooperative societies, is an intermittent feature.

(b) In order to help sale of handloom cloth

including the accumulated stocks, the Government of India provides marketing support in the form of Marketing Incentive under the Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana (DDHPY), provides assistance for organizing National Handloom Expos, Special Handloom Expos, District Level Events like fairs and melas where the handloom organizations are able to sell handloom stocks. The Government of India also proposes to reintroduce the 10% Rebate Scheme for the benefit of the handloom sector.

[Translation]

#### Infiltration of Bangladeshi Nationals

217. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court issued orders in September, 2005 to form Monitoring Cell in West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Mizoram and Meghalaya on the lines of Delhi Government to curb the infiltration of Bangladeshi nationals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken any steps regarding formation of such cells in the bordering States of India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRI PRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble Delhi High Court issued orders in

September, 2005 to form Monitoring Cell in West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Mizoram and Meghalaya on the lines of Monitoring Cell already set up by Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi to monitor the progress of detection/deportation of illegally staying Bangladeshi nationals.

(c) and (d) The Union Government issued necessary directions to all the above five State Governments to constitute the Monitoring Cells as directed by the High Court of Delhi, which has been done.

[English]

#### Sports Quota in Colleges

218. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to centralize the sports quota admissions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to come into effect;

(d) whether the complaints has been reported in regard to manipulations in admissions under the Sports Quota in colleges affiliated to some of the Universities;

(e) if so, the details and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Ministry of Human Resource Development has no such proposal to centralize the sports quota admissions.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

#### Militant Attack on Amarnath Pilgrims

219. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been incidents of militant attack on Amarnath pilgrims in the recent past;

(b) If so, the details thereof alongwith number of persons injured/killed in such attacks;

(c) the name of the militant groups who has taken the responsibility of these attacks;

(d) whether Union Government has reviewed the security of Amarnath pilgrims;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken for the safety and security of Amarnath pilgrims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As reported by the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, in a single incident on June 21, 2006 at Behama Ganderbal, Srinagar, unidentified terrorists lobbed a grenade at a bus carrying Amarnath pilgrims in which 5 pilgrims sustained injuries.

(c) No terrorist outfit has taken the responsibility for this attack. However, inputs suggest that Lashkar-e-Toiba (LeT) outfit has carried out this attack.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Central Government is constantly monitoring and periodically reviewing the security arrangements made for the Amarnath Yatra. Union Home Secretary has reviewed the security arrangements for Amarnath Yatra 2006 on April 28, 2006 at Delhi and June 16, 2006 at Srinagar with the State Government officials and security agencies. Special Secretary (Internal Security) has visited the Yatri camps on June 9, 2006 and reviewed the security arrangements made at these sites followed by a review meeting on June 10, 2006.

(f) As per the report of the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, in view of the increased terrorist threat, various steps have been taken for the security of Amarnath pilgrims, which include the following-

(i) Security Forces deployed on constant alert and Road Opening Parties (ROPs) already deployed further strengthened;

(ii) Intensive patrolling of routes leading to Holy Cave being carried out with surprise checking of vehicles;

(iii) Special nakas established en-route and thorough checking/ frisking being carried out;

(iv) Doorframe metal detectors and X-ray machines/gadgets installed at Holy Cave, Sheshnag, Chandanwari, Ashmuquam and Base Camp.

(v) Emphasis laid on various security/Intelligence agencies to generate actionable intelligence to thwart the evil designs of terrorists and ensure security and safety of yatries.

In addition to the above mentioned steps, additional Central Paramilitary Forces and dog squads have been provided to the State Government for the security arrangements for the Amarnath Yatra 2006.

**CEPA between India and Japan**

220. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether India and Japan are entering into Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) as reported in the Times of India dated 15 June, 2006;

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

(c) whether the proposed agreement is likely to help the existing agreement between India and other Asian countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) India and Japan constituted a Joint Study Group to focus on measures required for comprehensive expansion of trade in goods, trade in services, investment flows and other areas of economic relations between the two countries. The Joint Study Group finalized its report which was submitted to the two Prime Ministers at St. Petersburg on July 17, 2006. It recommends that the Government of India and Japan launch an inter-governmental negotiation to develop an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)/Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) within a reasonable period of time.

**Construction of School Buildings**

221. SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Union Government set up any target for the construction of school buildings under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan during the year 2005-2006;

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

(c) whether the above target has been achieved; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) A Statement showing State-wise targets and achievements of construction of school buildings under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan during 2005-06 based on States' Annual Work Plans is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise targets & achievements of construction of school buildings under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan during 2005-06*

S.No.	State/UT	Targets	Work completed and in-progress
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3406	3406
2.	Bihar	541	484
3.	Chhattisgarh	3269	3149
4.	Gujarat	16	16
5.	Haryana	411	375
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	742	483
7.	Jharkhand	1797	1797
8.	Karnataka	616	614
9.	Kerala	44	39
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5524	5524
11.	Maharashtra	4900	3922
11.	Manipur	287	61
13.	Mizoram	165	45
14.	Nagaland	44	44
15.	Orissa	1498	1498
16.	Rajasthan	2359	2359
17.	Sikkim	4	0
18.	Tamil Nadu	592	592
19.	Tripura	252	252

1	2	3	4
20.	Uttar Pradesh	7673	7673
21.	Uttaranchal	630	576
21.	West Bengal	215	180
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0
24.	Chandigarh	12	0
25.	Pondicherry	13	0
Total		35012	33089

#### Impact of Mid Day Meal Scheme

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey regarding enrolment of children at the elementary level after the introduction of mid day meals scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which mid day meals scheme has helped to improve the quality of education and the health of students; and

(d) the percentage of drop out rate come down after the implementation of said scheme?

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

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

(c) Various evaluation reports indicate that the Scheme has made favourable impact in improving participation of girls and children belonging to lower income groups. Since the Scheme is on nutrition intervention factoring in calorific and protein intake, it will have positive impact on health status of children. A nationwide evaluation of the Scheme by the Planning Commission is under process.

(d) The Mid-Day Meal Scheme, inter-alia, covers in Govt. and Govt.-aided schools at Primary stage where the drop-out rate has declined from 39% in 2001-02 to 31.50% in 2003-04.

[Translation]

#### FDI in Gem/Diamond Sector

223. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the area of extraction of precious gems and diamonds;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the area identified for the purpose; and

(c) the foreign exchange likely to be earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) As per the extant policy Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) upto 100%, is permitted under the automatic route in the mining sector covering exploration and mining of diamonds & precious stones, gold, silver and minerals. Mineral concessions are granted by State Governments. It is not possible to anticipate the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned from extraction of diamonds and gems since apportionment between the likely increased domestic consumption and exports is difficult to make. However, it is hoped that some foreign exchange would be earned.

[English]

#### Modernisation of Prisons

224. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring all States in the ambit of modernization of prisons scheme;

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

(c) the total funds allocated under the scheme alongwith the details of modernization work undertaken in various States during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the expansion project will be completed under the said scheme in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) The scheme for modernization of prisons over five years which was launched in 2002-03 with an outlay of



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18	Nagaland	2.37000	2.37000	2.37000	2.37000	2.37000	1.58000
19	Orissa	16.10250	16.10250	16.10250	16.10250	16.10250	16.10250
20	Punjab	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0	0.00000
21	Rajasthan	9.77250	9.77250	9.77250	9.77250	9.77250	7.63830
22	Sikkim	2.73000	2.73000	2.73000	2.73000	1.7625	0.00000
23	Tamil Nadu	14.30250	14.30250	14.30250	14.30250	13.6725	7.24180
24	Tripura	4.20000	4.20000	0.00000	0.00000	8.4	5.27570
25	Uttar Pradesh	34.68750	34.68750	34.68750	34.68750	34.68750	34.68750
26	Uttaranchal	0.00000	0.00000	9.09000	9.09000	4.545	4.54500
27	West Bengal	10.78500	10.78500	10.78500	9.18000	10.78500	8.08750
		251.62420	251.62420	190.98420	184.46920	266.2942	192.36255

#### Opening of KVs

225. DR. K. DHANARAJU:

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE:

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA:

SHRI K.C. PALANISAMY:

SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently decided to open some more Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country as reported in Navbharat Times dated 17 June, 2006;

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

(c) the criteria for selection of sites for setting up of KVs in the country;

(d) the expenditure involved therein; and

(e) the time by which such schools are likely to be opened in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State-wise and location-wise break-up of number of Kendriya Vidyalayas to be established has not yet been finalised.

(c) The criteria for locating Kendriya Vidyalayas includes concentration of adequate number of Central Government employees, availability of required number of school going children of Central Government employees, availability of required land free of cost from the concerned State Governments/sponsoring agencies and availability of suitable temporary accommodation for school building and quarters for the employees till construction of permanent buildings.

(d) The non-recurring expenditure involved in opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya with 2 sections each from Class I to XII is Rs. 2.58 crore, besides the annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 91 lakh.

(e) The opening of schools depends, inter-alia, upon the proposals made by State Governments/sponsoring agencies offering land and temporary accommodation free of cost as per the norms prescribed by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

#### Extension to Liberahan Commission

226. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has extended the term of Liberhan Commission;

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

(c) the number of times the Government has granted extension to the Commission since its inception;

(d) the progress made by the commission so far; and

(e) the time by which the Commission is likely to finalise its assignment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The written submissions of the parties before the Commission were presented recently and as such the term of the Commission was extended upto 31.12.2006. The Government had extended the term of the Commission earlier on 39 occasions. Arguments before the Commission have since been closed and at present the work relating to finalisation of report of the Commission is in progress. The report is expected during the extended period of Commission.

#### **New Schemes for Handloom Weavers**

227. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:  
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the problems being faced by the weaving community particularly the handloom weavers;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to announce new Handloom policy to mitigate the sufferings of the weaving community;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(d) the time by which the new policy is likely to be announced?

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

(b) to (d) National Textile Policy was announced in the year 2000. The handloom sector also forms a part of the National Textile Policy 2000. The details of the National Handloom Policy incorporated in the National Textile Policy 2000 are as under:-

The handloom sector is known for its heritage and the tradition of excellent craftsmanship. It provides

livelihood to millions of weavers and craftsman. The industry has not only survived but also grown over the decades due to its inherent strength like flexibility of production in small quantities, openness to innovation, low level of capital investment and immense possibility of designing fabrics. Government will continue to accord priority to this sector. Steps would be taken to promote and develop its exclusiveness for the global market. Measure will include the following:-

- Training modules will be developed for weavers engaged in the production of low value added items, who may not be able to survive the competition consequent on globalization, with the objective of upgrading their skills to enable them to find alternate employment in the textile or other allied sector;
- Comprehensive welfare measures will continue to be implemented in close cooperation with the State Governments, for better working environment and the social security of the weavers;
- Effective support systems in research and development, design inputs, skill upgradation and market linkages will be provided;
- The implementation of the Hank Yarn Obligation Order and the Reservation Orders issued under the Handloom (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act 1985 will be reviewed keeping in mind the needs of the handloom weavers;
- Weavers Service Centres will be revamped in consonance with the contemporary trends, and using Information Technology for efficacy, their activities suitably dovetailed with activities of centres of design excellence like NIFT and NID;
- As merchandising and marketing will be central to the success of the handloom sector, the present package of schemes for production of value added fabrics will be streamlined; innovative market-oriented schemes will be introduced; and joint ventures encouraged both at the domestic and international levels. Brand equity of handlooms will be commercially exploited to the extent possible.

#### **Funds for Construction of Primary School Buildings**

228. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State:

(a) the details of funds allocated and released to

States particularly for West Bengal and Delhi for construction of primary school buildings during the last three years and also in the first quarter of the year 2006-2007 State-wise;

(b) whether many primary schools in rural areas of the country have no buildings;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The targets for construction of primary school buildings State-wise, under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the District Primary Education Programme is given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(b) and (c) As per data provided by District Information System for Education for the year 2004-05, 2.6% of primary schools were without buildings in rural areas in 2004-05.

(d) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has a provision for construction of primary schools within 33% allocation for civil works per year, which is utilized by States/Districts for construction of school buildings for building less schools.

**Statement-I**

**State-wise Primary School Building construction targets under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**

S.No.	State/UT	Targets	
		Cumulative upto 2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4891	304
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	183	318
3.	Assam	5808	0
4.	Bihar	2466	15000
5.	Chhattisgarh	3986	1414
6.	Goa	0	8
7.	Gujarat	735	0

1	2	3	4
8.	Haryana	790	104
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2157	0
11.	Jharkhand	2151	6474
12.	Karnataka	1576	716
13.	Kerala	355	124
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22763	0
15.	Maharashtra	6128	356
16.	Manipur	604	0
17.	Meghalaya	231	500
18.	Mizoram	245	105
19.	Nagaland	82	0
20.	Orissa	2105	2258
21.	Punjab	417	0
22.	Rajasthan	5402	15303
23.	Sikkim	45	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	1999	126
25.	Tripura	458	211
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13834	2850
27.	Uttaranchal	1265	223
28.	West Bengal	3836	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	2
30.	Chandigarh	14	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	34	8
32.	Daman and Diu	8	0
33.	Delhi	0	2
34.	Lakshadweep	1	3
35.	Pondicherry	28	0



**Statement-II****State-wise Primary School Building construction targets under District Primary Education Programme**

S.No.	State	Targets Cumulative upto 2006-07
1.	Orissa	1497
2.	Rajasthan	753
3.	West Bengal	520

**Diversion of Units to SEZs**

229. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances seeking diversion of existing businesses to Special Economic Zones has come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the Special Economic Zones where these businesses have been sought to be diverted; and

(c) the reasons for this migration alongwith the steps taken by the Government to check this practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Existing units are not allowed to be converted into SEZs as the spirit of the SEZ Scheme is to attract fresh investment. Therefore, Board of Approval does not grant approvals for diversion of existing business to Special Economic Zone.

[Translation]

**Funds for DONER Schemes**

230. SHRI AJIT JOGI:  
SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds released by the Union Government under various schemes, indicating the date of the launching of the Schemes, for development of North Eastern States during each of the last three years, Scheme-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether more funds were demanded by the North Eastern States for this purpose; and

(c) If so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the progress made in the development of North Eastern States as a result of the aforesaid Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) (i) The details of funds released by the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region during the last three years in respect of Schemes approved under the tenth Plan (2002-2007) are as follows:

Plan Scheme	(Rs. in crore)		
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR)	550.00	650.00	679.17
North Eastern Council (NEC)	499.86	498.72	458.54
North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (NEDFL)	15.40	24.50	22.33
Advocacy & Publicity	2.00	1.92	4.71
Capacity Building	2.00	2.70	7.92
Sikkim Mining Corporation (SMC)	0.50	0.50	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1069.76</b>	<b>1178.34</b>	<b>1172.67</b>

(ii) The details of State-wise release of funds under NLCPR and NEC during the last three years are as under:

Sl.No.	State	NLCPR			NEC		
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Arunachal Pradesh	61.19	39.43	83.96	41.16	33.31	48.92
2	Assam	113.94	249.07	219.11	154.63	122.92	84.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Manipur	18.05	58.98	44.85	11.35	20.10	19.27
4	Meghalaya	49.99	21.71	27.50	16.07	21.94	27.95
5	Mizoram	99.55	42.38	41.04	24.15	50.62	42.21
6	Nagaland	84.17	73.06	97.95	32.45	20.92	25.18
7	Sikkim	53.24	59.75	53.21	13.66	23.98	15.86
8	Tripura	69.87	105.62	111.55	28.81	30.58	25.93

State-wise releases are not made as far as the other Schemes are concerned.

(b) and (c) There have been requests from the State Governments for more funds from DONER for their projects. The Ministry had taken up the matter with the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission for enhancement of Plan allocation under the NLCPR and NEC Schemes. Accordingly, the allocations under NLCPR and NEC Schemes during 2006-07 have been increased to Rs. 700 crore and Rs. 600 crore respectively.

(d) As a result of the NLCPR and NEC Schemes, there has been improvement in the physical as well as social infrastructure in the North Eastern States.

[English]

#### Prohibition on Red Light Subsidy under WTO

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

(a) the nature of 'red light' subsidy and its implications for the country since these are prohibited specifically under the WTO agreement;

(b) the amount of subsidies provided by major oil companies to oil marketing companies during each of the last five years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to have an effective policy in place to deal with the trade distortion effects of 'red light' subsidies especially on trade in the oil sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) For

manufactured products, the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (ASCM) provides for disciplines for the use of subsidies and also regulates the actions WTO Members can take to counter their effects. The subsidies, except as provided in the Agreement on Agriculture, that are prohibited under the ASCM, also known as 'red light' subsidies in general terms, are (i) subsidies contingent upon export performance; and (ii) subsidies contingent upon the use of domestic over imported goods.

The prohibition of export subsidies does not apply to developing country members referred to in Annexure VII of the ASCM (which includes India) till they reach per capita GNP of US \$ 1,000.

A WTO Member having reasons to believe that a prohibited subsidy is being granted or maintained by another WTO member, may take recourse to remedies provided under Article 4 of the ASCM for finding a mutually agreed solution through consultations and if no such solution is reached within 30 days, referring the matter to the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) of the WTO. The ASCM provides for recourse to countermeasures by the complaining Member, in accordance with its provisions, in case recommendations of the DSB are not implemented. If domestic producers are affected by imports of subsidized products, ASCM provides for another remedy i.e. the imposition of countervailing duty following investigation.

While ASCM prohibits export subsidies and subsidies contingent upon use of domestic over imported goods, which are trade distortive, the Government has implemented a package of measures which involve moderate increase in prices, sharing by oil industry and the Government through restructuring of duties/taxes and oil bonds. This is in accordance with Government policy that requires it to mitigate the impact of high international prices of crude oil and petroleum products on the common man and ensure equitable sharing with all the stakeholders. During 2006-07, the Government has taken in principle

decision to issue oil bonds to the oil marketing companies for the under recoveries that will be sustained by them on sensitive petroleum products. The upstream oil companies and refining companies have partially borne the under recoveries of the marketing oil companies through discounts in the prices of crude oil and sensitive petroleum products. The year-wise details of subsidy borne by upstream oil companies and refineries are as follows:-

(Rs. / Crore)					
Item	2001- 02	2002- 03	2003- 04	2004- 05	2005- 06
Upstream oil companies (ONGC, GAIL, OIL)	-	-	3123	5947	14000
Refining companies (Including private sector)	-	-	-	-	4393

12.00 hrs.

[English]

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cable Television Networks (Amendment) Rules, 2006 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 282 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 2006 under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995.

[Placed in library. See No. L.T. 4495/06]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): I beg to lay on the Table

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Agricultural University, Imphal, Manipur, for the year 1997-98, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in library. See No. L.T. 4496/06]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Bharat Shiksha Kosh for the years 2002-2003, 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 within the stipulated period of nine month after the close of the respective accounting years.

[Placed in library. See No. L.T. 4497/06]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.O. 722 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 2006 making certain amendments in Notification No. S.O. 477 (E) dated the 25th July, 1991 under sub-section (2H) of section 29B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, together with a Corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. S.O. 919 (E) dated the 19th June, 2006.

[Placed in library. See No. L.T. 4498/06]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Commerce for the year 2006-2007.

[Placed in library. See No. L.T. 4499/06]

12.02 hrs.

#### ASSENT TO BILLS

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the following six Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Seventh Session of Fourteenth Lok Sabha and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 11th May, 2006:-

1. The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2006;
2. The Cess Laws (Repealing and Amending) Bill, 2006;
3. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Amending Bill, 2006;
4. The National Institute of Fashion Technology Bill, 2006;

5. The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2006; and
6. The Union Duties of Excise (Electricity) Distribution Repeal Bill, 2006.

I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary General, Rajya Sabha, of the following seven Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President:-

1. The Contempt of Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2006;
2. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2006;
3. The Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 2006;
4. The Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Bill, 2006;
5. The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2006;
6. The Constitution (Ninety-Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2006; and
7. The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Bill, 2006.

12.02 ¼ hrs.

#### RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I had received a letter dated 22nd May, 2006 from Shri Bir Singh Mahato, an elected Member from Purulia Parliamentary Constituency of West Bengal, resigning from the membership of Lok Sabha with immediate effect.

I accepted his resignation with effect from 30th May, 2006.

12.02 ½ hrs.

#### STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

##### Twenty First Report

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I beg to present the Twenty First Report (Hindi and English versions)

of the Standing Committee on Railways – (2005-06) on 'Terminal Facilities in Metropolitan Cities.'

12.02 ¾ hrs.

#### OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

##### Re: Privilege Notice

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have received the notice of question of privilege dated 24th July, 2006 from Shri Dharendra Aggarwal against the DC, Latehar, Jharkhand for allegedly having made derogatory remarks against him.

The matter is under my consideration.

12.03 hrs.

#### MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

##### Re: Bomb blasts in Mumbai

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that yesterday, the 24th July, 2006, I had received notices of Adjournment Motion from Prof. Mahadeorao Shiwankar, Sarvashri Ramji Lal Suman, Yogi Aditya Nath, Chandrakant Khaire, Anant Geete, L.K. Advani and Ramdas Athawale regarding the recent serial bomb blasts in Mumbai and terrorist violence in various parts of the country. Today (25.7.2006) also, I have received three notices of Adjournment Motion from Sarvashri Anant Geete, L.K. Advani and Braja Kishore Tripathy on the subject. Since no business could be transacted on 24th July, 2006, the notices tabled by Members yesterday (24.7.2006) are valid for today.

A ballot was held on 24.7.2006 to determine the inter-se priority and Shri L.K. Advani secured first place. I have given my consent to Shri L.K. Advani who has secured first place in the ballot to move the motion in the following form:

"failure of the Government to ensure security of the lives of innocent citizens from planned terrorist violence in various parts of the country as has been sharply highlighted by the recent serial bomb blasts in seven local trains in Mumbai on 11th July, 2006,

killing more than 200 persons and injuring over 700."

Shri L.K. Advani may now ask for leave of the House.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Sir, I am grateful that you have admitted the Adjournment Motion.

I seek leave of the House for moving the Motion for Adjournment regarding bomb blasts in seven local trains in Mumbai on 11th July, 2006.

MR. SPEAKER: Is the leave opposed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I oppose leave to the Adjournment Motion. I have no problem if the issue is discussed and debated. The matter is serious and we are extremely sorry that a large number of lives is lost and the Government is ready for discussion. But I do not consider that this should be discussed in the form of an Adjournment Motion. That is why I am opposing it.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, I seek leave of the House for moving the Motion for Adjournment regarding bomb explosions in Mumbai.

MR. SPEAKER: Those who are in favour of leave being granted for moving the Adjournment Motion may rise in their places.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : rose--

MR. SPEAKER: I find the number is more than the requisite number.

So, leave is granted. Under Rule 61, the Adjournment Motion is to be taken up at 1600 hours or at an earlier hour.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody has agreed that this is an important issue. It is left to me and I have admitted the Motion. There is a requisite number in favour of that. Of course, you have a right to oppose it. I am not disputing that.

Under Rule 62, not less than 2 hours and 30 minutes are allotted for its discussion. The discussion on the Motion, I have decided, may be taken up immediately. I hope the House agrees and cooperates.

I would appeal to everybody that this is a serious matter. Let there be a proper discussion with all the

solemnity which it deserves. Every side will be given an opportunity to speak.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I beg to move:

"That the House do now adjourn".

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was my general belief that there will be no opposition to this Adjournment Motion from the Government side. I remember that earlier too many a time despite agreeing to the fact that there is no failure on the part of the Government, but keeping in view the importance of the issue and concern of the country, usually the Government do not oppose such an Adjournment Motion.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): That was informal opposition.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: All right. Yesterday there was an exchange of bitter words here in the House due to which all this happened. It should not have happened.

I remember that on 11th of July I was in my constituency, Gandhi Nagar. I had engagements for the whole day and I was to return to Delhi in the same night. When I was addressing a rally in the evening, first I was told that bomb-explosions have taken place at three railway stations in Mumbai. Initially only this information was received. I was leaving for airport to return to Delhi after rally and on the way I was informed that seven explosions have been triggered off in Mumbai and the more than 700 people have been killed and injured in the explosions. I decided that very moment to go to Mumbai instead of returning to Delhi and I went to Mumbai.

Sir, whatever I saw there on the basis of that I can say that terrorists strike on Mumbai on 11th of July was the most devastating incident as compared to other incidents of terrorism anywhere in the world. Keeping in view the sites of explosions, at all the railway stations at which these incidents took place, and the number of persons killed and injured there and that information given by the officers it appears that these explosions have been triggered off after months preparations.

[English]

The execution has been to military precision.

[Translation]

I had also visited Mumbai after 1993 bomb blasts

and had gone to all the places where explosions took place. Though the number of persons killed in those blasts was higher but these incidents are more devastating than that one because only local trains have been targeted and that too of only Western Railway trains and bombs have been triggered off at eight places. All people know it and about Mumbai it is said that

[English]

Local train of Mumbai is the life line of Mumbai. Because it put instant impact on the life of Mumbai. Therefore, commenting thereon that I had to say

[English]

I regard this as a Carpet bombing of lifeline of Mumbai. It is not ordinary.

[Translation]

Explosions were such which were perhaps carried out in India in the year 1993. Terrorism started in India in the year 1993. Terrorism started in India prior to it. We witnessed terrorism in Punjab and thereafter in Jammu & Kashmir but RDX was first used in this country in 1993 and we had seen the devastating effects of RDX.

Mr. Speaker Sir, there is no country in the world which had to combat terrorism for such long period as in India.

[English]

Our engagement has been for over 25 years.

[Translation]

Our neighbour has waged a proxy war against us and this war was first waged in the form of Khalistan. I am not raising the issue of Jammu & Kashmir here. I believe that Pakistan first thought of farming secessionist activities in Khalistan then spreading it to Jammu & Kashmir. Those who have been active in politics and Parliament would never forget how difficult a situation had arisen in Punjab. Our colleagues of Akali Dal from Punjab are present here in the House. I can very well remember those years when it was not possible for city dwellers to go out of their homes after evening. It was really a terrible situation those days. I was president of BJP those days and I had to go there almost every week because of killings of one or other office bearer of our party in different district. At that time one State President Shri Hitabhilashi ji was also killed. The country had to face its severe consequences

when the Prime Minister of the country, Smt. Indira Gandhi was killed in the year 1984.

[English]

That was the climax of that particular phase.

[Translation]

That is why I am making mention of it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH ATWAL (Fillore): Shri Longowal was also assassinated.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: There are several names like that of Shri Longowal and when I count them in these 25 years' history, which would be termed as defining moments, then it seems to be one of the biggest against India by its enemies. Among these terrorist effects I count these incidents in the following order. In the year 1984 Smt. Indira Gandhi was assassinated followed by the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi in 1991. Though it was not linked with Punjab's terrorism, Mumbai serial blasts took place in 1993. Then attack on Parliament was perpetrated in 2001 and then Mumbai blasts which took place in 2006. I consider it to be the fifth attack. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded if any hon. Member speaks without my permission.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Please do some business seriously.

*...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHRICHAND KRIPLANI (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker Sir, this is no way.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I am trying.

*...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I earnestly request all the hon.

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\* Not recorded.

Members to please conduct in a manner which will maintain our dignity.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen a bit. When you deliver your speech then you give your reply in that.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I had said in Mumbai also that it should not be taken as an assault on Mumbai alone but against entire country and the incident, I mentioned, I keep them in this order. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is this happening?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody is getting upset with all the interruptions.

.....(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD (Yavatmal): Mr. Speaker. Sir, somebody is talking from outside the Chamber and that is coming in the microphone here.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you for drawing my attention,

[Translation]

Leave it. I am speaking you, help us. I have heard, please sit down. Voice is not coming. I am looking into it.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): It is getting some cross-connection. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Someone is talking in the Cabin, and that is causing disturbance. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: During the time of militancy in Punjab, a seminar was organized after the assassination of the former Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the renowned and honourable veteran journalist Sardar Khushwant Singh ji had delivered a good speech in that seminar. And I want to quote from the beginning part of his speech:

[English]

"I would like to start with a very simple statement

which, I believe, should be acceptable to everyone present."

And I am sure it would be acceptable to everyone present here also. It is simply this.

"Terrorism and civilised society cannot coexist: It has to be one or the other. Anyone who seeks to talk with a gun in his hand has to be replied to by a gun."

[Translation]

It is quite forthright but there is much substance in it. Today the people say that Mumbai has returned to normal life. I think that it is normal from the point of view that the local trains started running on the very second day itself. I spent some time at Mahim Stations in Mumbai and saw the damages caused. Several trains passed that station during my presence. It was highly appreciated by the people and they termed it as 'the spirit of Mumbai' etc. It is true but if we view it in the larger context, then the condition of the country and Mumbai cannot be treated as normal. Treating it normal will be a mistake.

While saying so I do feel satisfied that our Prime Minister has also expressed similar views in the meeting of the Chief Secretaries of all States. He called a meeting of the Chief Secretaries of all the States and while talking to them, he said:

[English]

"We need to gear ourselves to meet these challenges."

[Translation]

We have to prepare ourselves for the challenges which have been posed to us by this Mumbai incident.

[English]

"Business cannot be carried on as usual."

[Translation]

If we continue to work in the same way which we used to do till now, then this attitude will not be good.

[English]

This is Dr. Manmohan Singh speaking to Chief Secretaries.

"We must recognise that past responses are

inadequate in dealing with these problems which are of a different intensity, magnitude, scale and scope."

I am inclined to agree with every word that he has used. We have the Home Minister and the Defence Minister present here, but if the Prime Minister had also been present here it would have been better. Maybe, they are discussing this issue in the other House. But it would be in the fitness of things if this particular debate in which, I am sure, everyone is going to contribute in a very constructive manner is replied to by the Prime Minister himself, because there is an element of foreign policy also involved, not merely defence and home affairs. That is also involved and we do not have any Foreign Minister today, but it is the Prime Minister who is looking after the foreign affairs portfolio.

Therefore, I would like to quote a journalist who has been normally very critical of our viewpoint and in a paper also which is known not to be particularly soft towards us, she has written an article. She has been a television commentator and she says that people will cite statistics. That is not the issue. She wrote an article in The Hindustan Times on the 21st of July. The caption was "Out with your Inner Voice" and the opening was:

"We do not need a statistical survey to tell us the mood of the nation. These are depressing times."

And she goes on to explain why these are depressing times. We are discussing Mumbai. Therefore I quote only that.

"The tragedy of Mumbai has left most of us brittle and impatient. Never before has it been an imperative for us to believe that the Government in whose hands we have placed our lives is both strong and united."

The Government, the Council of Ministers is here. She says it is difficult to believe, meaning that the Government is not strong and the Government is not united. This is the feeling of the common man. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order. He has not yielded. I will not allow this. Nothing will be recorded. Please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

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\*Not recorded.

*[Translation]*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the last one year only, barring Jammu & Kashmir and North-East, which they are the theaters of terrorism, if we take the rest of the country as hinterland, then during the last one year (i.e. from last July to present 8th July) the number of people killed and injured due to terrorism in this hinterland is the highest so far in the history of last twenty five years. The incident which took place recently in Mumbai claimed more than two hundred lives, 328 people were killed and 1018 got injured. Even then barring these two parts such a large number of people never fell victim of terrorism during the past years. Not only this, I can say that if we do not count the incidents of 1993 in Mumbai, such a large number of killings never took place in rest of the years. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please keep quiet.

*[English]*

If you do that your Member will be disturbed. Do not do this please.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please continue.

*[English]*

I would request all sides to cooperate.

*[Translation]*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: On the one side killings of common citizens took place, on the other I would like to inform that when we were in power for five years in continuation, we used to keep an account as to how many police personnel, security personnel, army men and terrorists got killed. The UPA Government came power two years ago. Before this the average number of terrorists eliminated every year during the last five years was 2400.

*[English]*

That was the average of terrorists eliminated in various conflicts during those five years

*[Translation]*

The average during the last two years was 1360. ...*(Interruptions)* I am saying this because hon. Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*



SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): Both the figures are wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. It is not being recorded. Why are you speaking? Nothing is being recorded.

*(Interruptions)...\**

*[Translation]*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Hon. Prime Minister himself says that our actions are not enough, we should do more, we should understand,

*[English]*

business cannot continue as usual. I am inspired by that. I give my full credit for that.

*[Translation]*

Our neighbouring countries did not like his statement, they liked much the statement of the Minister of Home Affairs. I shall not quote that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: At least they liked something. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: That is why Barkha Dutt had to say that we should also be united, it should not be like that the Prime Minister says one thing while the Minister of Home Affairs says some other thing. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mohan Singh, do not do this. You are Chairman, do not speak while sitting.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: That is different. I have read that also. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Advaniji, please do not respond to that.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I am referring to the Government and, therefore, I would like the Prime Minister to reply.

*[Translation]*

What this Government has done so far. Out of the major work undertaken by this Government one which stands out prominently and which was also a big part of Common Minimum Programme is that POTA will be scrapped. ...*(Interruptions)* and they have scrapped POTA. ...*(Interruptions)* They kept their promise just after coming into power. They have also promised to stop terrorism, but no such sign is perceptible so far.

After Mumbai incident I personally told the Minister of Home Affairs, and I can tell the Government that a number of Police Officers, intelligence officers in the states say that –

*[English]*

– we feel handicapped because of the repeal of POTA.

*[Translation]*

I told him if he would implement POTA, the entire country would give him credit for that. It will create a sense of fear in the minds of terrorists and I will understand that this Government also feels the necessity of a stringent law and has introduced POTA. Our law is soft, not as stiff as the special laws made in this regard in other countries of the world. We not only studied the laws formulated by USA, U.K., Germany, France in this regard but also incorporated all the safeguards in 'TADA' as suggested by the Supreme Court. We provided all those safeguards and thereafter passed the POTA. Our own security officials used to say that they would be handicapped if the suggestion of the Supreme Court were incorporated and they even asked us not to incorporate the provisions suggested by the Supreme Court but we incorporated them in it because our democracy is proud in being democratic and on its civil rights. Hon. Prime Minister did not take much time in rejecting my demand. He was going on a tour and on his way he declared that they would not do that.

There is a quotation of Hon. Prime Minister in The Hindustan Times at July 16 in which he has said –

*[English]*

"It is far from true that POTA is the only means to deal with terrorists."

And he said: "There are many other ways"

\* Not recorded.

*[Translation]*

He did not cite any other reason.

*[English]*

Dr. Manmohan Singh further said:

"Terrorist acts had taken place even when POTA was in place."

*[Translation]*

It is a standard observation which is not only of the Hon. Prime Minister but also of other people who oppose POTA and always say what happened when POTA was in force. Did the terrorists activities stop? These activities do not stop. I do not claim that terrorists activities will cease to take place after the implementation of POTA. We never claimed and nobody can make such a claim. In India killing is prohibited under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and if anybody kills anyone he may be awarded capital punishment or life sentence. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Krishnan, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is this going on?

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if this argument is accepted, then. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): Please you speak about Vaiko. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: They will speak about Mr. Vaiko. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: We had also opposed the arrest of Mr. Vaiko. We had opposed it in the court also. Our Government had opposed the arrest of Vaiko even after the POTA was passed. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not record.

*(Interruptions)...*\**[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: A little interruptions will do, but running commentary would not be there.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: If you approve a little interruption, then all will interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I do not allow them to interrupt. I do not permit them to interrupt.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: If the argument given by the Prime Minister and other members is accepted, then law against rape, murder and robbery should be repealed as the cases of robbery, murder and rape go on. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

It is so ridiculous that this kind of argument has been made. So much so why had all other countries of the world at the instance and at the request of the United Security Council adopted special laws?

*[Translation]*

I had told the Home Minister on the night on which the incident took place. I was watching the interview of Mr. Pasricha, the Director General of Police of Maharashtra on Television on that night. Some journalist was saying that it was his failure, as he did not take care and the steps he should have taken. He replied on that that it was not under his jurisdiction. The incident of explosion of bomb took place in railways. The job of protection of railway is that of RPF, of Railway Protection Force. I was amazed to listen it. He should not have replied in such a way in normal condition. I accept that

*[English]*

It is only extraordinary special laws like POTA which can enable the States to cut across these restrictions of jurisdiction, etc. and ensure that an evil like terrorism is effectively curbed.

*[Translation]*

Such arguments are based on our assumption that general law is sufficient to counter it. ...*(Interruptions)* We say that

*[English]*

\*POTA is anti-terror. POTA is anti-terrorism. But you project that

---

\* Not recorded.

*[English]*

"POTA is anti-Muslim. POTA is anti-minorities."

If we want to overcome terrorism, do not communalise the war of the country on terror. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): You are communalizing the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: The Government of Maharashtra formulated a "Makoka" Act against organized crime. The Act is O.K. but the terrorists like Abu Salem who was to appear before the TADA court, got disappeared. It took too much time to have discussions with the Government of Portugal. The Portuguese Government said that there was a provision of capital punishment in our country. Therefore, what will be done with that. They needed an assurance. They argued that they would not hand him over without any condition. I think the discussions held resulted into coming/handing over of Abu Salem to India. At present, Abu Salem is being sued under 'Makoka' law. Had he not been sued, perhaps nothing would have been done against him. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs should tell me if the 'Makoka' law is O.K. in Maharashtra, then why is it not O.K. in Gujarat? The Vidhan Sabha of Gujarat had passed this law. Our Government had told them to change that in that way. Having been passed from the Vidhan Sabha the bill has been pending with the center for two years and it has not been approved so far. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is too much, now all of you sit down.

Advani ji, please carry on.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Advaniji, you are experienced enough to hear all this.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: But this is irrelevant. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Goyal, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Some are incorrigible.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Athawale, please take your seat.

*[Translation]*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I am aggrieved to see what our Marxist colleague can do to get vote. They sent an MP to Madani.

*[English]*

I am sure that the Speaker also would be feeling embarrassed with this kind of a thing. ...*(Interruptions)* It has come in a national daily with the heading 'MASSAGING TERROR-PART I and MASSAGING TERROR-PART II. ...*(Interruptions)* It is for the Congress and the Communist. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I think, we should have POTA for the House, to control the House!

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Did you condemn that. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): Advaniji, would you please yield for a moment? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Would you yield?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not yielding.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing would go on record.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you worry? Nothing is being recorded.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ananth Kumar, you are not helping me to control. I am trying to control him.

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\* Not recorded.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Baalu, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI (Garhwal): Sir, he should apologise. ...(Interruptions)

MP. SPEAKER: Nothing has been recorded.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are not helping me. All of you become the Speaker; all of you are controlling.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am doing it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not cooperate, I would adjourn the House and go away till 2 o' clock.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not right. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We want to listen to Advaniji. Let us hear him.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Baalu, he has not yielded. What can I do?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing would go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Baalu, he has not yielded. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is being recorded except the submission being made by Mr. L.K. Advani.

(Interruptions)...\*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Baalu has worked with me for so many years. ...(Interruptions) I would tell you that you are not the principal culprit. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.R. BAALU: That honeymoon is over. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, he goes on speaking such things and you are listening these things patiently. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Malhotra, nothing has been recorded. Why do you bother?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Baalu, this is not right.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kriplani, please do not dictate to me. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You must sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: He is dictating. We are not dictating.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it to be recorded. I cannot physically force him down. I have told him that he has not yielded. If you rise, are you supporting your leader or supporting the Chair? Do not do that. I am trying to control it. This is not right.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, you are forcing me to sit down but you should ask him to sit down too.

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask him to sit down too but I am not forcing you to sit down, I am merely requesting you.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Very well, I will adjourn till lunch. If you do not hear your leader, I will adjourn till lunch.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: The major culprits are the other people. You are a junior partner,

[Translation]

those who had started this. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Baalu, this is not right.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, had my plane not landed behind schedule in Coimbatore on the day I went there, perhaps I may not have been amongst you today. ...(Interruptions) because as per the plan, that was devised, four human bombs were present there that day. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is this?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Allow me to speak.

[Translation]

Let me also hear for a moment what is being said.

[English]

This is very strange. How do I tackle it unless you allow me to speak? Unless you allow me to speak, what can I do? Please sit down.

Such comment, if I have correctly heard it, is most condemnable. It should not be on the record and the hon. Member should not have said that. I strongly protest. All of you please sit down. Do not give him too much importance.

I will request Mr. Advani to conclude. You have taken nearly 40 minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had gone to Coimbatore while touring Tamil Nadu during an election campaign. This plan was made on that day. About 58 people were killed as a result but I was saved as my plane did not land there in time. The plane got delayed because the E-TV Channel wanted me to speak and I was not able to turn down their request. This is why I got late. Subsequently, the State Government arrested those people and filed a case of conspiracy against them. Eight people were involved in the case and Madani was one of them.

[English]

He is the person responsible for the death of these 58 people. Then, the Kerala Assembly, just before the Assembly elections, passes a unanimous resolution. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can speak later on. He is not yielding. What can I do?

Yes, Mr. Advani, please continue.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ahamed, you will be able to reply.

[Translation]

Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: What is happening? Mr. Kriplani, you have developed a bad habit.

[Translation]

All of you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Krishnadas, nothing is being recorded. When your Member will speak, he will reply to it.

*(Interruptions)...\**

ADV. SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Is it proper?

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: It is for me to decide whether it is proper or not.

*[English]*

If anything is unparliamentary, I will see to that. Please sit down. Please take your seat now. Your Member will reply to that. That is too much.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will request the hon. Leader of the Opposition to kindly conclude.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Truth is always bitter.

*[English]*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, I have not uttered one word which is not correct. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not said about your speech. I am only saying to the hon. Members of your Party to give me an opportunity to deal with them.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Can you cite one instance where I have not intervened?

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Sir, my request is you should be cautioning the hon. Leader of the House also and the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs Minister also. How can a Minister intervene when the hon. Leader of the Opposition is speaking? *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: They are also Members. There is nothing wrong.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are again getting up.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Salim, please take your seat.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR.. SPEAKER: I would request Advaniji to conclude. Nearly 40 minutes have been taken.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please speak.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Our country follows the tradition of respecting all religions. In our view all paths lead to God and the main proponent and protagonist of this belief, the greatly revered Ramakrishna Paramhans himself lived as a Christian and as a Muslim for a while. *...(Interruptions)* India is a naturally secularist state.

*[English]*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: How many Hindus have been killed after demolition of the Babri Masjid? *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record anything.

*(Interruptions)...\**

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Acharia, please take your seat. It is not the way to raise your point.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Supporting Madani is as good as treason.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not do that.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody agrees that the matter is serious. This is a place for debate and dialogue. After he speaks, other hon. Members will speak. You give suitable reply, what you feel suitable.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way. I cannot ask him

to do something. It is for him to speak. So long as it is not unparliamentary, he is entitled to speak. I request him to please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Minoritism for the minorities is fine but if you insist on supporting terrorism in the name of minoritism then it would be very wrong. Therefore, it is alright to talk about parole but if you pass a motion conveying a message before going to meet him and if an MP goes to meet him and asks him to give his support to the party. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You don't need to help him.

[English]

He can look after himself. He is a responsible leader.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to do.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I request all the sides to hear each other in a dignified manner. We must know how to listen and then to reply. That is my appeal to everyone. You give a suitable reply in your speeches.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Refuse this fact if you can. Give it in writing. The MP himself has said that if he had declared himself to be an MP he would not have been allowed to meet Madani – it has been written therein. These are the things that I have talked about. The Speaker himself must be troubled about what is being published.

MR. SPEAKER: Even if I am troubled I cannot control it.

[English]

You have made your point.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: We blame Pakistan but Pakistan seems to have changed its strategy. Lashkar-i-Toiba is spreading its tentacles inside India. Lashkar-i-Toiba is based there but its strategy is to make use of the local

population of our country. ...(Interruptions) Earlier, the terrorists used to cross over from there. The three or four people who have been arrested in this case belong to our country. They have not come from Pakistan. Pakistan is using this fact to deny its links with this incident. It has registered its protest on being blamed by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has clearly put the blame on Pakistan. I would urge that it should not be taken as the gospel truth. In January 2004, Pakistan made its commitment that it would not allow its land to be used to further terrorism and neither would it allow any land under its occupation to be used for such purposes. At the time, this agreement was signed between General Musharraf and the then Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee a joint statement was issued after which a dialogue was initiated. An intrinsic part of the agreement was that the terrorist infrastructure developed by Pakistan, which included providing assistance, arms and training, was to be dismantled. This is our main demand. ...(Interruptions) At that time no agreement had been signed by us. Your government came to power after the agreement had been signed.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Do not respond to that. Then, they will go on putting questions.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: When I met General Musharraf. Then also I told him that the agreement of 2004 was very good but India would be assured of that only when he dismantled the infrastructure set up by his country. Today, the world knows that the infrastructure has not been dismantled, it is intact there. Recently, the Government has taken a decision to postpone the proposed meeting of Secretaries (External Affairs) of the two countries. The Prime Minister should make clear the future policy in this regard. The Prime Minister should reply to it. This is my request.

I have another point to make which has appeared in some newspapers as well. Some members of the Cabinet have gone to the extent of saying that the Hindus in disguise have carried out the Mumbai blasts. I fail to understand how a Minister can say such a rubbish thing. But, if somebody has said so, it should be clarified.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, please wind up.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has yielded.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: He has yielded.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I have not finished yet. ...(Interruptions) I have not quoted anybody's name. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You please continue.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI A.R. ANTULAY): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am intervening only for half a second.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: Sir, I will intervene only for half a second. I will request the Leader of the Opposition to yield. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is nearly 48 minutes.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We cannot have a running commentary. What is this?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: Unfortunately, there has been a distorted leak on the front page of Indian Express and it is the front news. There has been no such talk in the Cabinet and no patriot will say, and certainly so far as the credentials of A.R. Antulay with regard to secularism are concerned, even the enemy will not doubt it.

MR. SPEAKER: I will request Shri Advani to please wind up now.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: He should have filed a defamation case.

[Translation]

His colleagues have leaked it.

MR. SPEAKER: You can go and advise him personally.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he talking about 'leakage'. I fail to understand as to how NSA report is selectively leaked to get published in newspapers that NSA has said that two LeT men have intruded in to the Air Force. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

The Minister of Defence is sitting here.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Advani, you have now drifted from the issue of Mumbai to some other issue.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: No. Sir, I have not gone anywhere. I am only saying that the whole issue of Mumbai should make us very alert to every single aspect of defence, security, home affairs and even our relations with Pakistan. Therefore, every word is important. Do you know Pakistan is quoting all that has been reported in your name.

[Translation]

The Prime Minister blames us whereas Members of his own Cabinet say that. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He has denied it.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: What Pakistan has said, I have copy of interview of its Minister of External Affairs. Mr. Kasoori given to CNN. I have one question in this regard. Parliament had passed a unanimous resolution in which. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please wind-up your speech. You have already taken more than 50 minutes on this issue.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, Shri Kasuri – the Foreign Minister of Pakistan – had said in his interview that the Government of India, through back-sources, has given to them in writing a proposal for settlement of the Jammu & Kashmir issue.

I would like to know from the Prime Minister – as there is no Foreign Minister here – as to what is the



proposal that has been given. What is the proposal given to them? I am asking this because this Parliament has passed a unanimous resolution in respect of Jammu & Kashmir, and its position in India. It cannot be that you make offers to Pakistan, which they take advantage of and say that it is a movement forward and a welcome proposal. I have read the whole interview given by Shri Kasuri to CNN-IBN. I would like the Prime Minister to share with the Parliament as to what has been his proposal. I am asking this because there should be nothing behind our back. The whole of Jammu & Kashmir is an integral part of India in accordance with the resolution that this Parliament has passed. If there is going to be any change in it, then it has to be approved by the Parliament, and it cannot be done without the approval of Parliament. What is the proposal that has been given to them?

Lastly, in this particular case, that is, as far as the Mumbai blasts are concerned.

*[Translation]*

I want to know as to what information did the Centre and the State had at different points of time. A Mumbai news paper DNA has reported the day before yesterday that the Centre had given a 40 days' notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please wind-up your speech. It is now more than 54 minutes since you started speaking on this issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: They have written that a 40 days' notice was given to the State Government. My complaint to this Government is that whatever information they received, they do not pursue it. Whenever the terrorists are caught, they are not interrogated properly. Even in Mumbai, some persons were arrested. If they had been interrogated properly some days ago. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Let him conclude his speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I must say that this is very unfortunate.

...*(Interruptions)*

13.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Once or twice, it can be done, but not always.

Now, please wind up, Shri Advani.

*[Translation]*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: My allegation on this government is that this government is communalising the problem of terrorism and. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want to say?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJ BABBAR (Agra): You are saying that the Government is communalizing the problem of terrorism but why are you repeatedly using the same words quoting the minorities. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you to speak but for now, you please sit down.

SHRI RAJ BABBAR: You have uttered the word Muslim four times. You are deliberately using this word to communalise the issue....*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Why is there so much impatience? Why can you not reply to his speech when you get a chance so that it is properly recorded? Now, the whole country is looking at us and listening to us. Why can you hold patience for a while?

*[Translation]*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: When I went to Mumbai. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You people please keep quiet, you too speak a lot.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, when I went to Mumbai, the journalists asked me as to why I did not speak about the Government. Then, I told them that I would speak in the Parliament as at that time, I had gone there to see the victims and have a feel of the situation. I would like to say that the Government should feel that the Government and the people, both have to work in coordination to overcome the problem of terrorism. The Government alone cannot

do anything and the people will have to show solidarity. I believe that all the terrorists are filled with more rage against America than India. You (communist) people are also filled with rage against America but it does not render you terrorist.

MR. SPEAKER: They are extending compliments to you.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: If we take similar a view on nuclear agreement then we can agree on other issues too.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly conclude now. You have taken nearly 55 minutes.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I am concluding. But this is important and I would like to emphasise this point.

*[Translation]*

No incident has occurred in America after 9/11. It is not that the rage of the terrorists is over. They still want to do something there but the Government and the people there have same approach towards terrorism. Our people have one approach.

*[English]*

This is emphasised both by Barkha Dutt as well as KPS Gill who were Principal Security Officers who have dealt with this. They have said that there was evidence that people's response had become far more emphatic in its rejection of terrorism than it was a few years ago, despite the vote bank opportunism of political parties.

*[Translation]*

There is solidarity among the people for this reason. If there are any differences, then these are among the political parties only and the reason behind it is the Vote bank, nothing else. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Topdar, please sit down.

*[Translation]*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I would like to emphasise that the campaign against terrorism is against terrorism per se, not against minorities. They tell the minorities that this campaign is against them which is why this problem does

not get resolved. It would not be possible to defeat terrorism until this mindset is changed.

While expressing my acceptance of the Prime Minister's statement once again, I would like to say that he should first define what he means by saying that the whole scenario should be looked at in a new light, only then would it be possible to follow his suggestions. With this, I conclude my statement.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

Hon. Members, do you wish to have a recess now? Okay, very well.

Shri P.R. Dasmunsi.

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to the Adjournment Motion brought by the Leader of Opposition, Shri L.K. Advaniji, a short while ago. ...*(Interruptions)* I oppose it on behalf of the Government, the Congress Party and the entire UPA. First, I would like to cite the reasons for the same. While mentioning the terrorist attack on Parliament that took place on 13 December 2001, the leader of the opposition had said in his statement that such a major subversive incident had not taken place in the last two decades. That day, the then leader of opposition, the Chairperson of UPA, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi was occupying that seat. At that time the world was stunned by the incident that took place on 13 December and many people in my party had sought to put the government in the dock by highlighting its weaknesses and failures. They had raised a demand for bringing either an Adjournment Motion or a No Confidence Motion against the Government. All the parties had come to meet us in this regard but the Leader of Opposition, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi said that it was a time to show the unity of the country and of the House before the world. Our party absolutely refused to bring an Adjournment Motion against the Vajpayee Government by using the occasion. You were sitting here on that day. Everyone, including Shri Mulayam Singhji was unanimous on the view that it was not a time to ask for Advaniji's or Vajpayeeji's resignation or to present a divided House before the world. Advaniji, you must remember that day. I have brought all the papers. There was a short duration discussion in this House on 18 December to show solidarity of the House on the issue of

terrorist attack in accordance with the wishes of Shri Vajpayeeji and Sonia Gandhiji. I quote the statement given by Sonia Gandhiji after the statement of Shri Mulayam Singh ji:

*[English]*

"Sir, at this critical juncture, the need of the hour is for the Government and for all political parties to rise above partisan considerations. The need of the hour today is for all concerned to desist from using this occasion to raise contentious issues that divide our plural society. This is a moment when the entire country must stand together in solidarity. The responsibility for creating that solidarity lies mostly on the shoulders of the Government.

I wish to assure the Government – I repeat, I wish to assure the Government – through you, Sir, that the Congress Party will back the Government in its effort to track down and bring to justice terrorists who threaten the nation's integrity today. We also believe that the Government must keep in touch and must consult and must interact with all other political parties. On key strategic issues, we believe, it is necessary to think through all the pros and cons."

That was the spirit in this House on 18th of December, when both Shri Vajpayee and Shri Advani were also sitting here. What goes the Adjournment Motion mean?

*[Translation]*

What does the Adjournment Motion mean. It means that all proceedings in the House should be stopped, a discussion should be held and voting carried out and count the votes cast in favour of the Motion and against it. I believe that this opportunity should not be provided. Luluji, the Home Minister and Soniaji reached Mumbai on the very night the incidents took place. The Prime Minister was in Kolkata. Once again, I would like to salute the common people of Mumbai particularly those who lived in Chawls in Khar, those who belonged to the municipal workers' basti. I salute those people on behalf of the House and on my own behalf. They showed bravery. I don't know what is going to be the sense of the House on the matter but at that time those people thought nothing but they were united that they would fight it and that it was their fight and that they would be the first ones to provide assistance in this hour of crisis. The approach adopted by Mumbai at that time set an example not only for India but for the entire world. However much we may applaud them, it would not be enough. However, much regret we may

express for those who lost their lives, it would be inadequate. In my view, when the history of this period is written, the names of people who have died in such incidents should be counted alongwith those of the soldiers who have died fighting on the borders. They should also be given honour that is accorded to martyrs. But, I am surprised to see the reaction in the House. Adjournment Motion means stalling the proceedings of the House. But, at that time Mumbai said no work would be stopped, the taxi drivers refused money for transporting people to hospitals, the shopkeepers refused to down shutters. Mumbai refused to be cowed down by the threats posed by terrorists. But, the leader of the opposition is saying before the House, 'Look terrorists' I will stop all work of the House, stall proceedings and bring Adjournment, divide the House for the act you perpetrated. Is this the way to condemn this act.

*[English]*

We played the role on 13th December in what manner and what role are you playing today? You compare your speech with our speeches of 18th December and then you talk to us.

*[Translation]*

I am saying this because, if we are not able to show the same unity as has been shown by Mumbai, then who is likely to get encouraged by this? The terrorists would feel that, at least, our blasts were able to stall the work of the House. They would feel that if we do something more we would be able to stop its function permanently. Advaniji, what do you think? You have been the Home Minister of the country. You have communalised the society. What happened before the partition of the country let that be bygone, but after that if anyone communalized the country, it was your 'Rath Yatra'. How can you deny? As it is being examined by the Librahan Commission, I would not comment on it. I am reading out your statement. What did the former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee say about the conduct of the Congress Party on 18th December? Shri Shivraj Patil expressed his views in a constructive spirit. Who said this? It was said by Atal Bihari Vajpayee and what did he say? I congratulate the members of Congress Party that I heard the speech of Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi and others, all of them spoke with responsibility.

*[English]*

This was the compliment from the then Prime Minister from the Chair to the opposition on that day for the solidarity of the people of India against terrorism.

[Translation]

It appears to me that something is going on in your party. Sometimes I wonder that you do all these either to express your despair or for going on a line. I do not know, I am also not taking anyone's name. One thing was said by BJP again and again that peace-talk initiated during the regime of former Prime Minister Atalji is still going on. The documents pertaining to the history of Congress party were not presented. I want to remind Advaniji by mentioning it in brief. This document is not mine. The Government of India had constituted Subrahmaniyam Committee after the Kargil War. It submitted its report to the NDA Government. We did not get an opportunity to discuss that in the House. I shall say when the peace talk began when I talk on that.

[English]

"The Rajiv Gandhi-Benazir meeting of December 1988 set a chain for inter-bilateral dialogue between the two countries on a number of issues ranging from trade to Siachin."

"Several high level visits of officials including Home, Defence and Foreign Secretary were exchanged between India and Pakistan in the first half of 1989. This culminated in the first purely bilateral visit of Indian Prime Minister to Pakistan in July, 1989 after a gap of 30 years. However, during this visit, differences in the respective approaches of the two countries, the bilateral relations emerged. Benazir Bhutto, under domestic pressure, wanted Rajiv Gandhi to signal a change in Indian position on Kashmir. Rajiv Gandhi, on the other hand, wanted to create a positive climate in bilateral relations by emphasising co-operation in diverse areas. The developments in Kashmir were seized upon to Pakistan to pressurise India and created fresh tension in the Indo-Pak relations. Rajiv Gandhi lost the General Elections and V.P.Singh became Prime Minister."

Now, please listen to the comment.

"After this, Benazir Bhutto's election as Prime Minister and the change in the Indian side, the apparent rapport built up between her and Rajiv Gandhi, the momentum was lost and Indo-Pak relations soon fell back into the normal groove of mutual suspicion."

This is not my report. This is the report of a Committee appointed by your Government and then the intrusion began.

[Translation]

The terrorist activities have increased a lot. At first, I want to speak about those martyrs of the country who sacrificed their life for the security of the country. The country will never forget those who sacrificed their lives in the Kargil War. But it has not been discussed in the House as to who committed the mistake of sacrificing them as no opportunity was provided to discuss it in the House. Today, I have got an opportunity, and hence I would read out only three lines. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Munshiji, please speak on bomb-explosion. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Malhotraji, have patience, one has to listen everything during a debate.

[English]

Sir, I would now quote page 133 of the Subramanyam Committee Report.

"The Army Commander during his inaugural visit to my brigade..."

This is being said by Surinder Singh:

"stayed for three days and had numerous tactical discussions with the GOC and me but the threat of an intrusion was never discussed. Even during the visit of DGMO, as late as on May 05, 1999, no in-linking of the impending action by the enemy action was given to me. Nevertheless, I took a lot of additional precaution and initiated a lot of measures to strengthen my brigade sector and to safeguard the LoC. I feel that if I was given the resources that I asked for, then this intrusion could never have taken place. It was obvious that the resources were not given because no one up the chain, right up to the Army Headquarters had any idea of the enemy attempting an operation of this scale and magnitude. This is basically an intelligence failure at the national level for which I am being made a scapegoat."

This is what is being quoted in the Subramanyam Committee Report. It is a great intelligence failure that brought about the Kargil situation.

Sir, I would also like to have the pleasure of quoting, though I do not have the copy of Ms. Barkha Dutt, from the book 'An Unhistoric Verdict' by the former ISI Chief of Pakistan, Lt. Gen. Asad Durani. I have given a notice for that also.

[*Translation*]

He praised a lot and if I do not read out that, something would be lacking. He has told on page 188 of that book —

[*English*]

"George Fernandes is the best Indian Defence Minister Pakistan has ever had. Remember, what all he went through last year only to assure his countrymen..." ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Please speak on bomb-explosion.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is unparliamentary here.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I quote:

"that not we, means Pakistan, the Pakistanis who are responsible, but the Chinese were the root cause of their hassles and that is why he gave our Government a clean chit bill of health on Kargil."

It was mentioned by him. It was said by him.

[*Translation*]

You have quoted something. I am saying that you were praised so much and probably Advaniji told before completion of the debate that four Indians were also arrested but we point our finger towards Pakistan because of that praise. The statement of Kasuriji is with me as you were reminded of Jinnah again. ...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has nothing to do with Mumbai blast. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: It has to do with that. One requires mind to understand that. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot dictate him.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I am coming to the bomb blasts of Mumbai. I would quote what Shri Advani has said in this House on the day of reply, the 18th December. I am quoting from the Parliament proceedings.

"The only answer that satisfactorily addresses to the query is that Pakistan, itself a product of the indefensible two-nation theory, itself a theocratic State with an extremely tenuous tradition of democracy is unable to reconcile itself with the reality of secular, democratic, self-confident and steadily progressing India whose standing in the international community is getting inexorably higher with the passage of time."

[*Translation*]

You had correctly said that day but just after that, when you were not a Minister you refuting this contention at the grave of Jinnah during your Pakistan visit and made statement on 14 August so that the way for you may be cleared in your party. You should have been stable on your concept and should not confuse it. There you should have said that

[*English*]

it is you and your theocratic concept are destroying secular India.

[*Translation*]

What did you tell about secular India? You had said it well in your speech, when you used to sit here. I want to mention that

[*English*]

because it will be a part of the historical speech and the BJP should know it.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, has it anything to do with Mumbai blast? ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I quote:

[*Translation*]

"Sir, I want to say one more thing. If any person in India thinks keeping in view Hindu and Muslim, he commits a mistake outrightly and he weakens India. The strength of India lies in the fact that it is such a country where maximum number of Muslims reside after Indonesia. 15-16 crores of Muslims reside here with full equality and assurance. If any sense of insecurity is created in them due to our ban, it will be a comment on us." ...(*Interruptions*)

At first, listen to me. Why are you so much impatient?

It was said when he was replying to the said attack on Parliament on 18th December. Afterwards what he said on the day of Adjournment Motion when in opposition, I quote:

*[English]*

"Sir, I believe that Doda killings at the beginning of the operation of religious cleansing was number. One which was done in 1989 and number two is now."

Sir, it is the same man who had said that. And the same man now says that terrorism issue is being coloured as the vote bank politics by the UPA. To whom has he said this? Sir, you will be shocked to know it. The debate is here and today, we are all sitting here to hear him. He went to Rashtrapatiiji yesterday and what has he said in his memorandum? In his memorandum, he has said that in attacking terrorism the UPA Government is doing vote bank politics. He is the Leader of the Opposition today. When he was the Home Minister, he said one thing. When he spoke in the Parliament as the Home Minister, he said that his perception was united India, secular India against the theocratic Pakistan. When he talks as Opposition Leader

*[Translation]*

I have no hesitation saying that he thought that his post within the BJP will remain secured in the eyes of RSS, if he says more wrong things about the vote bank.

*[English]*

What are you? You are a leader. At the same time you are calling it a "religious cleansing."

MR. SPEAKER: Delete those words which are objectionable.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have done that.

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Delete those remarks which are objectionable but you cannot delete their image. Their image will remain as it has been.

*[English]*

Sir, I submit that every party condemns the terrorist attack that took place in Mumbai.

*[Translation]*

Did you and Vajpayee ji not say in the Parliament that a committee headed by the Speaker would be constituted and any action would be taken after the report is submitted. You did say it, should I read it out? You admitted that day that security arrangements for Parliament were not adequate and necessary measures would be taken to ensure foolproof security of the Parliament. These measures were taken later.

*[English]*

You also said that after every incident one can think and develop.

*[Translation]*

What wrong has been stated by Shri Manmohan Singh ji. He only said if there were any loopholes, those would be plugged. Is it wrong for any Government to say? Did you yourself not say that?

*[English]*

Now, I come to POTA.

*[Translation]*

Shri Advani ji very easily forgets when NDA Government was ruling under his control the POTA was enforced, yet terrorist attack was carried out on Amarnath, terrorists entered Akshardham Temple, Red Fort was attacked and Parliament was also targeted. Thereafter, we had asked you the occasion of Kaluchak incident as to what POTA was doing then, you had replied that you were looking into it. In fact, your Government did not enact POTA to combat terrorism. Had it been an effective instrument to fight terrorism, so many incidents might not have taken place. You had also said that your Government would deal with POTA. But how did you deal with? You are criticizing the inquiry set up by Shri Lalu Prasad ji after Godhara incident. We believe that the Government and common people are competent enough to combat terrorism. We shall not merely fight politically but convert it into a people's fight. This is not a battle of the Congress Party or the CPM. You must know that both Hindus and Muslims were killed in Mumbai and Jammu. Did you not see as to how many people extended their hand for help when Chandni Chowk incident had taken place. I would like to say that the motion brought here has no purpose to serve. During NDA regime, Shri Advani ji had said. ...(Interruptions)

*[English]*

Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: This will not be allowed.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

*(Interruptions)*...\*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not take it down.

*(Interruptions)*...\*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Will you keep talking and will not let others speak. This will not be allowed.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Goyal, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is very unfortunate.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Only the Minister's statement will be recorded.

*(Interruptions)*...\*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Prakash Paranjpe, I will ask you to go out.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: This is quite shameful.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Satyanarayan Ji, this is not good. It ill behoves you.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Athawale, what is this happening?

*[English]*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I do not know what he wants to say. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded except the speech of Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi.

*(Interruptions)*...\*

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: After Mumbai incident. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Speech is OK.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Not only Mumbai, be it Mumbai, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Kashmir, wherever anyone falls victim to the terrorists' bullets, it is not the government's job to repent it, these people take credit, I am glad. The Government is to take measures. ...*(Interruptions)* and what steps are to be taken, let me speak please. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is this going on?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The Union Home Minister would elaborate in details as to what sort of steps the Government is taking and to what level their impact is reaching? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You people had taken up properly, you are speaking on the subject assigned to you.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: You should have patience. My perception about terrorism relates to Pakistan and that perception has changed. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Swami ji, this ill behoves you.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: How has it changed? When any terrorist attack was undertaken, Advani ji has himself said in this House:

*[English]*

"Pakistan Foreign Minister, Mr. Abdul Sattar has rejected the charges made by Advani holding the two Pakistani based organisations, Jaish-e-Mohammad and Lashkar-e-Taiba responsible for the Parliament."

*[Translation]*

For instance Mujahideen and Lashkar-e-Toiba, Advani ji has rightly said that these outfits are carrying out these dastardly acts. Perhaps you rightly said and I am repeating the same. But what Pakistan said, Pakistan said:

*[English]*

"This is a prejudiced and biased allegation in order to defame the freedom struggle in Kashmir as terrorism."

*[Translation]*

What Musharraf Sahib said in Agra before you, what change had come. Today, after UPA Government at the center, no Minister can muster courage to ban the freedom struggle-cum terrorism by Pakistan Government.

*[English]*

This is the change of perception. You should understand this. Regarding the incidents of Mumbai, I cannot say where the terrorists are holed up and the extent to which they have spread their activities because I do not deal with these things but I can certainly say that UPA is determined to exterminate the people providing shelter to terrorists either in India or abroad. It is certain and there is no doubt about it. The people who become victim of terrorism are the citizens of this country. The people who became victims of terrorism are not seen from religious point of view, rather they are seen as the fellow citizens of this country that is why we shall take such steps to root out terrorism. But before taking such steps our policy will be not to divide the society, accuse anyone, disintegrate the society and then fight against terrorism. This may be their policy as they did the same through POTA but our policy is to fight against terrorism keeping the society united and in this fight of terrorism all the religions and the people are with our Government.

Wherever some lacuna is seen, our Government is determined to address it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, at last I would like to request you that the House be unanimous on that there should be No Adjournment Motion, on the issue and all be united as it is a war of the people and all of us are united in it, though they may criticize the government as much as they like. With this I oppose the Adjournment Motion.

Advani ji has two faces, one is visible while he is in opposition and the other while in power regarding that I am going to conduct an research taking all his speeches

and 9, 11 present the book on his birthday then all can see how many faces he has.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Let us have some respite.

The House stands adjourned for lunch to meet again at 2.15 p.m.

13.34 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.18 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha reassembled at Eighteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

#### MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Re: Bomb blasts in Mumbai – contd.

*[Translation]*

MOHD. SALIM (Calcutta North East): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Adjournment Motion which has been introduced today, relates to a very important issue and when this motion was moved by Advani ji our hon. Leader of Opposition, I was listening his speech very attentively. I strongly condemn it on behalf of my party. The serial bomb blasts took place in Mumbai, and it finds a mention in the adjournment motion. Not only in Mumbai but also in other parts of the country, all the terrorist attacks were aimed at creating terror among people, weakening the unity of the country, destroying our prosperity and hampering our march towards progress. These activities are carried out in a horrible and planned way. It is a matter of satisfaction that at least people of our country understand this very well. That is why the people of this country did not let the terrorists succeed in their objectives which was to disturb the trains, the life-line of Mumbai, create panic among people, hamper the progress of our country, divide people on religious lines. One who leads the people is called leader. Today the problem is that leaders neither have led the people nor are ready to take lead from them as how the menace of terrorism can be tackled.

In the decade of 1980 I was just young and hence not a Member of the Parliament, I was elected as a



[Mohd. Salim]

Member of Parliament in the decade of 1990. At the time I used to search out in papers, magazines and articles as to what Advani ji spoke in Parliament. Today I find leaders like Advani ji themselves searching in papers, magazines and articles as to what they should speak in Parliament. There is lot of difference between the two things. It appeared to me when he quoted some people such as Barakha Dutt. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

I was quite appreciative, I must confess.

[Translation]

I am ready to support, at least, the spirit with which he started to speak and whatever he spoke about the wicked terrorist conspiracy and the public and even Barkha Dutt's that line which says that there should be unity, the Government and the country should be stronger as the Government is not a separate entity. No power can upstage a country if the people of the country are united and its unity is stronger. But, I saw that there was a little contradiction later on. On the one hand, we are saying that there should be unity, the people can do this only through a unified method and can combat it by strong revolution and then we are talking of the minorities. The media has played a very good role even after the Mumbai blasts. Among the people dying in the Kashmir valley, there were tourists from Bengal too. There were attacks earlier also in which the victims included tourists from Gujarat and other parts of the country. But on 11th we saw that when tourists were attacked, then the local shopkeepers and the young men caught a person after chasing him for quite a long distance. This is the response. The local people came all out to provide assistance to the victims irrespective of their religion, caste or creed. We should learn from it and we are trying to learn. I think that wherever terrorists may attack in the world, there is an important role for the press, public, political parties and political leaders to play regarding that besides the Government. I am not defending the Government, I am also speaking about the Government. You may remember that a lot of debate took place on 'Terrorism and the role of Media and Parliament in combating it' in a meeting held in Geneva last year and it was none other than India's proposal which was passed too there, although I am not going into that. I am saying that regarding serial blasts in Mumbai, even Advani ji himself has said that it was executed so meticulously with such military perfection that it would have required many months of preparation.

Whether the Mumbai Police, our intelligence, Government of India are taking it seriously? I am not talking about this Government or that Government. It would be wrong if the NDA alleges that such things are taking place during the regime of the UPA Government. The UPA Government has enumerated the lapses committed during the NDA rule. How far we will go? We have seen how explosives have been going off at one place or another. Weapons like AK-47, AK-56 are being recovered. If we look at Nagpur, then alleged encounter with terrorists took place in front of the RSS headquarters. Whoever might have been the terrorists but they did get killed. Terrorists were caught in Nanded making bombs. Many people were killed while making bombs. A series of raids was conducted in Malegaon. According to Police, three times more RDX than the serial blasts has been recovered by conducting raids in Maharashtra. This means that this scheme is connected to a link. I think and my party also thinks that we should make all arrangements before any incident takes place rather than we responding after being taken by surprise by same blast. More important than this is that such a network is being created in our society, area, city or village which helps them in carrying out such attacks in our country. We will have to destroy that network. We should also make all arrangements for checking of the RDX being brought into our country from abroad — whether it enters through the border or coastal areas — as we do not manufacture it, otherwise such blasts will continue to occur and we would keep on debating the issue for ever.

Advani ji spoke about Punjab and Khalistan. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you know this very well as you have been through it. How we were able to check the militancy in Punjab? There is great power in the unity of the people in our country though we have suffered a lot. Its impact has not withered away from our society even today. You may see that it happened during the militancy in Punjab and even today that its identity becomes the identity of the police. If we look at someone and announce immediately without any second thought that he is a terrorist, he belongs to this religion, has beard, cap, turban then it is the impact of the identity based politics which is wrong. This kind of mindset will not eliminate terrorism but rather promote terrorism. We will have to fight against this mindset also. We saw that media trials began after 11 July and names of the organisations and persons started surfacing. Names of such organisations started appearing with which Mulayam Singh's name was associated that he had given a certificate to that organisation. Similarly, duality and double speak started appearing on television and in newspapers. It is good if it is being done to know the truth. Sometimes such strategy is applied. But, which kind of

strategy is this? Why do we close all the options from the beginning and remain confined to a particular channel? With which understanding and mentality we remain so confined? They may get caught by keeping the options open but there should be all arrangements for arresting them. But, such an atmosphere was created that the press started carrying reports that so many people were caught in the North East, in Madhya Pradesh or Mahim. But ten days later the police says it is clueless which means there are no clues. The Home Minister has himself said that he has got leads but is deliberately not insisting on increased vigilance. He says if information is given out in advance then people would get a chance to run away from the places where raids are to be conducted. We have been kept in the dark till now. We should be told about this. There are many aspects to such incidents, particularly when they take place in South Asia or in Hindustan. Despite all our sympathy, we would not be able to give compensation to the families of all the 200 people. We can understand the problems of the people who were injured but we cannot share the problems of their families. The matter of Hindu-Muslim relations also comes to the front. The question of Indo-Pak, Indo-Bangladesh relationship also arises. The underlying reason is the government or the politics of the country, hence we should observe utmost caution in the matter. In fact, Advani ji has said that the government and the people should face the situation together, they should not be divided on this point. We know about the statement given by Shri Ashok Singhal. I will quote from the Indian Express. Perhaps, it would be better if I do not take any names so I would take the name of the organisation. A leader of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad has given a formula. I am reading out from the Indian Express because it would be wrong to quote from any other newspaper.

[English]

It says:

"The Hindu community is being subjected to *halaal*, but the Hindu community believes in *jhatka*. We saw how the Hindu community gave a *jhatka* in Gujarat."

I am quoting from The Indian Express dated 19th July. It further says:

"We don't fight on day-to-day basis. It's a big Mahabharat. 100 crore Hindus are capable of protecting themselves.

Snap all ties with Pakistan, ban madarsas, end minority status for Muslims"

[Translation]

This is such a simple formula. What kind of politics is this? It may be called the politics followed by Lashkar-e-Toiba or Jaish-e-Mohammad, Maulana Masood Azhar or Bin Laden or the name you have taken — Vishwa Hindu Parishad. All of the above follow the same line of thinking. Why shouldn't it be opposed? It is wrong. This is a more dangerous trend because the number of such home-grown activists who may carry out such attacks is on the rise. Therefore, we should make more efforts. We should find out how they are making recruitments and how they are instigating the people. These people are handpicking certain people and training them for purposes which have nothing to do with religious beliefs. Why are they doing so? Is it not our responsibility, the nation's responsibility and the responsibility of the politicians to find out the reasons behind such actions? I would not quote this at length since I do not wish to give much publicity to such persons. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not make any running commentary.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MOHD. SALIM: I think this would not help in checking danger but would increase it. Advani ji himself said about the Mumbai incidents and the terrorists attacks on other places, that quoting statistics would be of no use since statistics were unlikely to yield any solutions. He had quoted from Hindustan Times. We quote something because it makes any concept easier to understand and the meaning becomes clearer. But then he quoted figures to make comparisons about the number of murders, the number of terrorists killed etc. during his party's regime and at the present time. Then he listed the incidents that took place. Now I would like to appeal to his political sense. He says that POTA should be enforced. He says it is needed to check terrorism. Media often says that the most stringent laws should be passed, for only then would we be able to resolve this problem. TADA was in force in the country when Punjab was affected by militancy. The legislative assembly elections were not held there but TADA kept on being extended and was not abolished. The attack on Parliament, the two attacks on Raghunath Temple, the attack on Akshardham Temple, the attack on Kashmir Legislative Assembly and the attack on Lal Quila, all took place when TADA was in force in the country. Therefore,

[Mohd. Salim]

the belief that a stringent law would act as a deterrent proved to be untrue because fidayeens or suicide bombers cannot be stopped only by making laws. Laws can deter only the law-abiding people. Advani ji himself said that our CrPC contains these laws. Even if we are not being able to stop such people at least this deterrence is there that such a crime would invite a death penalty or a ten-year sentence. The law-abiding citizens know this. A terrorist is a person who rejects society, politics, laws, legislature and the Constitution and who embraces death by keeping a potassium cyanide capsule in his mouth. If we catch such a person and tell him he would be given a death sentence, he would be ready to embrace death of his own accord.

TADA was in force when 1993 bomb blasts took place. After that POTA was enacted. But even after the lapse of 13 years, the cases are pending in TADA Special Court and judgement was not delivered, hence no one was convicted till date. Shiv-Sena and BJP were in power and after that Congress and NCP formed the government. In addition, the Central government has also undergone change of guard. Even then, no one was convicted in 1993 bomb blast till date. They want more stringent law but the problem can not be solved just by inserting more stringent provisions in law. I want to press the point that the line of thinking is quite different. They want to use this as a weapon to serve their vested interests. Now, they are using the Koyambtoor incident as an escape route so Advaniji started narrating the Koyambtoor incident while talking of Mumbai bomb blasts. I too had visited that place. Advaniji did not mention the incidents of communal riots which occurred after those bomb blasts. I would like to remind him that two incidents of riots took place there one week after the blasts and during that period the incident of arson, looting of shops, murder and rape took place. This is unbecoming of any country and this shows our weakness that the incident of bomb blast in Tamilnadu was followed by the creation of such a particular type of atmosphere keeping in mind the impending elections in that state. I want to say to Patilji as he comes from Maharashtra and the elections for Mumbai Municipal Corporation are to be held within six months and for Gujarat and Maharashtra Assemblies are scheduled to be held within one or two years. When an incident takes place one has to see the motive behind it and also to see the political grains to be derived of it. Who are those people who want to politicize this issue for getting political mileage? One should also analyze the political statements made after that incident. I have apprehensions that all this is not right and also that

we can never stop terrorism by giving it a political colour. The first formula for stopping the surge of terrorism is that the Government must show its firmness and determination to check it.

I agree with the views expressed by Advaniji that state should not be submissive before the terrorists. No softness should be shown to those who are involved in terrorism. The State must deal with them with a firm hand. You talk of 'Zero Tolerance' but you have escorted Masood Azhar upto Kandhar and let him go from there. Jaswant Singh ji is going to hold a press conference at 4 PM today. But, it is reported that he carried a red coloured bag with him to Kandhar. I am not sure about its contents. ...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Salim, please conclude now. You have already taken more than 20 minutes.

MD. SALIM: I am just concluding. I am telling the hard truth. They must be ready to digest it.

[*Translation*]

Advaniji did not say so. At least, he could have said so facing our side in the House, as we also have red colour in our group. It is a matter of regret that we are trying to make the real issue a hazy one. The whole world was witness to the fact that the people who talk about 'zero tolerance' and taking tough stand as well as claim that those unpleasant steps were taken to save our country were doing so under the pressure of USA and Switzerland. But, Advaniji claims that he was ignorant of those developments. He was a member of that Cabinet and he knows that at that time the Government was not of UPA. Now, he says that there were such persons in PMO. ...*(Interruptions)* Now staffers of national security are being put in custody for naval War Room Leak case. Because of this I reiterate that all these things should not be seen from religious angle. You can just imagine the scale and intensity of medical trial if we hypothesize that some of those accused are Muslims. In that scenario, persons like you could have easily castigated the entire community. Acts of terror should not be associated with any religion or faith. ...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Tripathy, please do not disturb him.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing would go on record except the speech of Mr. Salim.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please maintain silence in the House.

*[Translation]*

MD. SALIM: I am not defending anyone. Tripathiji, you are a seasoned socialist so, please do not forget society. I believe that both the minority community and the Hindu community feed, compliment and supplement each other. It is stated that appeasement of minorities is taking place for six years, we have seen BJP as the ruling party. What kind of appeasement was done during the NDA regime? Akshardham temple and Raghunath temple were attacked and the same case was repeated in Jammu and Kashmir Assembly and Parliament. Should we say it appeasement. So, this theory is also faulty. To what extent minorities were appeased since independence and what kind of appeasement you are talking about? Any kind of injustice is an injustice.

Presently, USA is talking of clash of civilization by pointing out a particular religion but the more you would strengthen their point of view, the more dangerous it will be for human civilization. Terrorism is not the creation of any particular religion. It is an enemy of humanity. So we have to see it in that perspective. You will get a distorted image of terrorism if you see it from the point of view of a Hindu, Muslim or Christian. If the world sees the live telecast of Israeli bombardment of Labanon with American help in the name of wiping out Hizbulla forces, this injustice will give birth to terrorism. There has been a state of terrorism after the action taken in Afghanistan and Iraq post 9/11. The people who believed terrorism will be wiped out by carpet bombing in Afghanistan, have been proved wrong as more and more persons are getting ready to be used as human bomb. The danger is that India and South Asia will be turned into another Middle-East if we try to fight terrorism with Israeli or American mind-set. So, I was telling that in India we have a different culture and secular society with our particular concept of religion. Our society has got that inherent strength with which we can fight the disintegrating forces which are trying to break out unity from within the country or outside if we look at all these things from a humanitarian angle instead of a religious angle and remain united.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, though whatever may be the excuse today we have

got an opportunity to discuss the greatest problem of our country and for this I would like to thank the Members of both sides – the ruling as well as the opposition. This is not the time to score points as to how many persons fell prey to the terrorist attacks and how many terrorists were eliminated during our regime and terrorism is growing rapidly during your regime. The basic point is that right from 1979 to 1987 terrorism had started raising its ugly head in different parts of the country. It is a well known fact that an outfit had been formed in 1979 in Shivsagar district which originally grew rapidly in the State of Assam. This outfit led to a movement which turned into fierce terrorism. The Punjab also met with same fate whose history has been more glorious and sacred than any other State from the patriotic point of view. Terrorism and secessionism raised its head for a short while in this State also. Terrorism of Assam and Punjab was internal one and India overcame it with her full strength but the hideout of this terrorism keeps changing as some time it is in the Western India and sometimes it is in Central, Northern or Southern India. It's hideout has never been permanent and neither its demands have been permanent nor it has a permanent organization. Therefore, our problem is that it has been abetted from outside the country. In what way should we deal with it? It is very easy to say that we shall achieve success in it, if Pakistan is refrained from doing so. I remember that Shri Advaniji made a statement in response to attack on Parliament on that very day and the same tune and tenor was used by the Prime Minister of India after Mumbai blasts. Subsequently the Prime Minister of our country went on a foreign visit to participate in the summit of Commonwealth Nations and he claimed that they had got Pakistan ousted from the Commonwealth by the world community because of its support to terrorism. A hope was expressed in the country that the entire world community may however not be with us against terrorism sponsored by Pakistan but the countries of the Commonwealth are indeed supporting us. Such a belief grows in this country. The President of America visited this country and he took General Prevej Musharraf to task to the best possible extent and even threatened that no country of the world would remain with Pakistan if it did not stop sponsoring terrorism. It appears to me that a similar statement was made by our Prime Minister when he was to attend the comity of powerful countries of the world. The country of Russia is already a cold country but Petersburg is even colder. It seems to me that the zeal shown by the Prime Minister in his speech in Mumbai ended due to the effects of icy of Petersburg and he became slightly moderate. I would like to urge that we expect our leadership to show the same zeal in their speeches on the international fora which they show on the domestic one's.

Not recorded.

[Mohd. Salim]

I am sorry to say that due to absence of that zeal the international atmosphere which should have been created in our country against the terrorism sponsored from across the border has not been created.

Secondly, I would like to submit that we can fight this terrorism through the synergy of the Government and the public but if we observe the sequence of events occurred after 11th of this month; in my opinion the Government have not behaved the way in which it was supposed to do. When the Minister of Home Affairs was asked to tell whether the foreign minister level talks between India and Pakistan would continue. The Home Minister replied that of course, it would continue. Two days after this the Prime Minister stated that the talks would not continue. I would like to ask whether there could be any other instance of lack of coordination in the Government other than this? It is a matter of great regret that a news was leaked in a newspaper and that very day I did not believe how a responsible person like Shri Antulay could talk like this in the Cabinet meeting. I was not able to believe this but when a National Daily published this news, was it not responsibility of the Government to refute it? The Newspaper should have been proceeded against with stern action but after the passage of such a long time one of the Ministers has to explain in the House that it may create an atmosphere of confusion and misunderstanding. SIMI's involvement was suspected right from the 11th but no evidence of its involvement has so far been given and that the training is imparted in the Madarasas. After 12 days the Minister of Home Affairs gave the statement that messages of humanity are given in the Madarasas. In this way, the Minister of Home Affairs has to deny this in form of an explanation after the passage of 12 days but on the very next day a news is leaked to the press that there were 'Masjids' on both sides of the Bihar Nepal border. The people from both sides staged protest. From Jai nagar to Madhubani 350-400 Madarasas have come up and the same number of Madarasas have been constructed on the other side of the border. A message goes through the Indian intelligence agency that these 'Masjids' and 'Madarasas' on both sides of the border are strong means of exchange of the terrorists. It is most unfortunate if the Intelligence Agencies were to leak this. In such circumstances, the Ministry of Home Affairs should try to deal with the situation because the atmosphere of anti-terrorism should not be allowed to turn into anti-Islamist one. We should try to avoid the tendency to divert the focus from anti-terrorism campaign to the opposition of whole of the Islamic Community of India. The day when this misconception will prevail in the country, we will not

be able to fight terrorism with our resources and strength. I would, therefore, like to say that somewhere Government lack coordination. There was a statement from the Government of India that the Intelligence Agencies had cautioned the Government of Maharashtra about the Mumbai blasts. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra had denied it and gave explanation. I would like to submit that if we are to eliminate terrorism, we shall have to strengthen our intelligence system as the Prime Minister has aptly stated. It is unfortunate that the intelligence system at the state level is very weak. Therefore, the Intelligence Agencies of India should come forward to help the State intelligences in terrorism related cases.

Secondly, I would like to say that the State Police Forces are incapable in fighting terrorism with their own resources – arms and equipments. Therefore, the Government of India should immediately come forward to help the local police in equipping them with modern equipments.

It is stated frequently that we should make concerted efforts to fight terrorism but when voices are raised, political mileage is given importance. When we start thinking of consolidating our vote bank from the political point of view, our concerted fight against terrorism gets weakened. Therefore, it has been the tradition in India that the Prime Minister and the Minister of Home Affairs should convene an all-party meeting and hold discussions. It appears on that occasion as though the entire country were speaking in one voice at the political forum against terrorism. We have been perceiving a slight deviation in it for the last two or three years. On such occasions we are required to speak in one voice, I regret to say that no initiative is taken on the part of the Government.

With these words I would like to add some more points. The Government should come forward in defence when communalization of such incidents starts taking place. Any delay therein allows things go out of hand. The need to have strict laws has been repeatedly emphasized. Shri Advani ji knows very well that we had the MISA and the D.I.R. laws when the emergency was imposed. It was stated after formation of the Government that all the arrests made under the MISA and the D.I.R. were that of the innocent people. The laws of the TADA and POTA have been enacted and when we observe their fallouts we find that the arrests made there under are mostly that of the innocent persons. Congress Party itself passed the TADA but when the rebel against it started from within the rank and file of the Party, the Parliament had to vacate the TADA. Same was the case with the POTA. The POTA was enacted by the BJP. But when Raja Bhैया and his father

were arrested under the POTA, not only the other parties but the rank and file of the BJP also opposed it saying that the POTA was being abused and for that the reason, it should be withdrawn. The history of India reveals that whenever such type of stringent acts were enacted, they had been abused, and used less in good stead. Thus, people stood against such acts time and again and the Parliament had to withdraw them. Hence, we can not fight terrorism only by enacting laws, instead we need to boost up the morale of our people and the defence forces of the country by strengthening the hands of the Government. With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to take part in this discussion.

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the ruling party has never been opposed to holding discussion on adjournment motion regarding the incident of terrorist attack that took place in Mumbai. Yesterday also, the time of the House was wasted for no reason, whereas it was agreed upon that the adjournment motion would be admitted during the Zero-Hour. Our Government does not intend to backtrack on the discussion and the truth, rather it is interested in holding open session of discussion on it. So, we are opposed to the adjournment notice today because it has been brought without any aim that too serves political ends. The incident that occurred in Mumbai and the one that occurred in Srinagar in the morning in which our brothers and sisters were killed as well as the bomb blasts in seven coaches of lifeline sub-urban train of Mumbai. Indian Railways and administrative set up here is not on the pattern of the states. Our entire system is uncovered. This incident claimed nearly 184 lives and nearly 800 people were injured. Immediately after the information of the incident reached the people when entire Mumbai was in a state of chaos, all telephone lines were engaged and it was raining. At that time, I accompanied hon'ble Smt. Sonia Gandhi, hon'ble Home Minister and we air-travelled the incident site and took stock of the situation prevailing in hospitals. I personally approached each and every victim to know about their health. Those courageous people need word of appreciation. They gave full response as soon as we reached there even after getting injured. People from every strata of Mumbai – be it were a Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christian, Rich or Poor, all co-operated with us. This is a fact and I admit it that immediately after the incident, even before the police and ambulance reached all the spots, people picked up the victims in their own sheets and rushed them to hospitals and donated blood also wherever it was necessary. When we were on our way to hospitals, all the people in Muslim as well as Hindu-dominated areas were awakened and

queued up on the roads ready as rescuers. I had apprehension lest it should not be otherwise propagated. But all the people there were engaged in rescue work. People of Mumbai and the media-persons did a very good job there. We blame the media. But the media performed there positively and extended its cooperation. They created a sense of integration among the countrymen. The unity which all the people showed in combating this terrorist attack is unique. I, sidelining the rules, announced on the spot that the family of each deceased would be granted five lac rupees and an ex-gratia payment. They would be granted four lac rupees separately while they go for claiming in tribunal. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra also announced an immediate grant worth rupees one lac to the family of each deceased. Thus, we shall grant ten lac rupees to the family of each deceased and provide one job per family and job to the injured and disabled also.

15.00 hrs.

Whatsoever may be the hospital in charge of the victims or whatever may be the expenses, railway administration has committed to bear it. We promptly took action there. *...(Interruptions)* We have also deployed the officers there. I thank the Shivsena. We criticize the Shiv Sena and we apprehended that the Shiv Sena would create some nuisance there but the Chief Minister of Maharashtra convened an all party meeting and sought cooperation from all the parties. It was an auspicious occasion in the history of Maharashtra that all the parties joined hands by forgetting all their political differences in this hour of national calamity and we immediately restored the rail service. The normalcy returned across the country.

This terrorism is a cancer and it has not only devastated the country but the entire world has also borne the brunt of it from 1998 to 2004. I belong to a very small party, i.e. the Rashtriya Janata Dal. After the demolition of the Babri Mosque, I said that if the mosque would be demolished, our temple was also likely to meet the same fate. If the temple falls, mosque, gurudwara and church would no longer be safe. But regretfully, I want to say that in case of such happenings, we must speak whatever we want to speak against the Government. It has been the misfortune of the country to make Advaniji the Minister of Home Affairs and giving him the charge of Jammu-Kashmir. The country made a blunder. The whole series of incidents is the result of the Babri Masjid Case and people from across the country came out with abusive language. "Babar ki auladon, bahar aao, Hindustan chhodo". Since the worshipping of Ramshila. *...(Interruptions)* Demolishing

[Shri Lalu Prasad]

anyone's place of worship. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, enact laws of laws. ...*(Interruptions)*

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the name of the Babri Masjid. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can speak when your turn comes. Right now nothing is going on record. You resume your seat.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, this is the reason why our constitution has declared our country to be a secular one.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Why are you talking in this way when such an important subject is being discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, though our country is a secular one yet the ceremonies like "shila puja" and processions are held by us. I am very sorry to say that the people guilty of demolishing the Babri Masjid bring adjournment motion. When the temple of democracy in India was attacked during the Godhara incident in Gujarat, where was the Government and intelligence and those who indulge in above mentioned activities. The then Government had gone to slumber when the enemy made inroads into Kargil. My Government in Bihar was a witness to the killings of soldiers when the coffins of the soldiers of Bihar regiment used to arrive there. I and Babri Devi had attended several funeral processions during that period. We had exhorted them not to fall back and assured that

\* Not recorded.

the entire Bihar and the country is behind them and reminded them that it was their moral duty to defend their motherland. We also made an announcement to provide 10 lakh rupees and employment to one of the dependents of the martyrs irrespective of whether the people of Bihar continue to live in poverty and misery and this way appeal them to defend the motherland. Whose Government was in power when Kargil happened which rather could have been strategic point for us. Pakistan never dared to sneak into our territory when our Government was in power. We salute the great soldiers of India who sacrifice their lives to defend their motherland. The Bofors which was the center point of all criticism and about which it was said that commission was taken in the deal of the guns proved to be the main defending weapon. ...*(Interruptions)* One soldier said ...*(Interruptions)* sit down please "...\*" how are you concerned with it? You talk useless. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let it be expunged.

[English]

That is unparliamentary.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: What you feel to be unparliamentary, be expunged.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhansi): That is not unparliamentary.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I know it.

[English]

I know what is parliamentary and what is unparliamentary.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, I enquired from one of the officers of the army as to how long these dead bodies will keep on arriving. The officer replied that the army is waiting desperately but it is not getting the order. Recently I had been to the Wagha border along with my family. The army personnel of both the sides participate in the evening customary ceremony that take place there.

The officers of BSF made it clear before me as to how they defend the borders. The people there also told

\*...\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

me that several incidents and strifes have taken place during that period. The then Government claimed that they were desperate to settle the score once for all this time if any war were to take place. However, nothing came out of their tall claims and they resorted to creating communal hatred to combat against the terrorism. They have been exposed by Shri Khurana Ji as well as Uma Bharati and how far away are these people from the ground reality. They have taken resort to creating empty noises and worthless cacophony. Their situation could be compared to the beating of plates in rural areas when a child is born. What kind of picture they are presenting and what kind of precedents they are setting.

Sir, you belong to bordering area and one can clearly see as to how Pakistan created strong embankments of defence during their tenure. Our borders are supporting bribed wires and it has served as a kind of defence for the intruders. Our soldiers are unable to see the movement of the intruders due to those. They have completely failed to defend the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No running commentary.

*[Translation]*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: If\*...\* Had the action being taken. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is not present in the House.

*[Translation]*

His name be expunged.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: The terrorist incidents is a subject of debate among the great people of India as well as among us. I do not want to take much time but I would like to ask Shri Mohan Singh to read the book "Call to Honour" written by Jaswant Singh ji. Presently, Samajwadi Party is adopting slight cautious approach. I appeal you to stick to the truth and expose those who sponsor terrorist incidents and activities. Today Advaniji has made a very dangerous and surprising remark. At least it should be expunged. He has said that now terrorists are not coming from Pakistan which means either they are from our country itself or from any alien world. What is he telling? He wants

to bring the focus of skepticism on the minorities of the country. His approach is full of communal bias. When there is a need for all including the Government and the opposition to unitedly fight against and trounce terrorism by taking into confidence the people of India. He wants to play his fake communal card and is busy leveling allegations against our Government. But it hardly bothers us. Our Government constituting all the parts of UPA will last full five years under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh ji and Smt. Sonia Gandhi ji. Rumours are not going to help. ...*(Interruptions)* I can say with full confidence that none of the Ministers of our Cabinet has ever made such a remark that someone, despite being a Hindu has acted like a Muslim in the country. They keep on spreading rumours because it is very much a part of their psyche. The most dangerous terrorist was released from jail when the Kandhar incident took place. I say with conviction that if this kind of incident had taken place in some other country in the world, the guilty irrespective of whether they were a part of Cabinet or not would certainly have been punished. It is the people of this country who are that much tolerant. When the hijacked aeroplane was taken to Kandhar the ambassador Parthasarthy had warned Taliban that even if a single passenger is touched, our commandoes would enter into the plan. It was decided. They should give this reply before the country. However Government is committed to crushing terrorists and sacrifice and to take care of each and every challenge. But what to talk about them that two ministers of their Government go to Kandhar and hand over the terrorist to the hijackers and not only this, a lot of gifts are also provided to them. Had this incident taken place in any other country, they would not have been spared. Let me read before you, though I am not very well versed in English and would be read out before you in a casual English. I request you to go through that book. The references about Babri Masjid and Gujarat are also made in it. Their Minister has written in it.

*[English]*

"It was the most troubled times. This Christmas of 31st of December, 1999, by the time I reached home..."

*[Translation]*

They escorted them to reach there besides providing them gifts (Dakshina). When we reached home.

*[English]*

"I shared a glass of champagne..." ...*(Interruptions)*

\*...\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



[Shri Lalu Prasad]

[Translation]

They are the people who drink champagne and enjoy and talk of terrorism, whereas, they themselves carried hard-core terrorists from here and let them off and also paid hefty sum. They celebrate it with champagne and say that they did let them off. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Sir, the writer of this book is a Member of the Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)* He is not present here.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, how can such words be used for an hon'ble Member. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would expunge the objectionable words.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: If I am saying anything wrong, please bring a Privilege Motion against me. ...*(Interruptions)*

I am quoting from a book. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Unparliamentary words may be expunged.

...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Lalu Prasadji has a right to quote, however if a writer writes something his book. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Sir, I am not against quoting from books. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What was required to be expunged, has been expunged.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: He has himself written the book. ...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue we are discussing very seriously. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever is required to be

expunged, has been expunged. Why are you crying foul, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, it is a published document and the published document can be quoted. ...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Anybody can quote from any book. I am not against that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: If the author of the book is a Member of any of the Houses, then he cannot send a privilege for being quoted by being a Member of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : It is a public document. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: You cannot blame him for this. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: It is a public document. The writer of the book, was a Cabinet Minister at that time and I am quoting from his book. If there is any wrong in it please take action against me. I am saying it with full responsibility. ...*(Interruptions)*

Didi, if I blame someone that he drinks and the person is teetotaler what impact would such an allegation have. ...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: It is alright Laluji, but we should not discuss over what we drink at home. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, such a serious incident took place. They are the procreator of terrorism and they want to communalize the whole country. The Government should have cooperated. Akshardham, Ram, Rahim and Kabir all are ours and do not belong to them. Librarian Commission was constituted. Advaniji is in habit of conducting 'Rath-Yatra' quite often and when the leaders go.\*...\* what I have quoted is from a public document.

\*Not recorded.

\*...\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

...(Interruptions) They are the devotees of God, therefore.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would expunge, whatever is objectionable.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would expunge whatever is required to be expunged.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: The same public document further states that the terrorism has failed in India.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Lalujji, please conclude.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: The public document states that "...\*" and these people talk that. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Lalujji, please conclude.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Now I would conclude. Through the Parliament of India I would like to say that. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever is objectionable I would expunge that.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: We would through away such elements, be it terrorists, fundamentalists, rioters or the muscle-man and the people of India would give very harsh punishments to the persons found involved in incidents like Godhara and Gujarat riots. We won't be mute bystanders, we would crush such elements. Very large number of people have made sacrifices in India and whereas people want to spread riots. They are not concerned about terrorism and they cannot fight it. That's why they bring forth the issues like 'Call to Honour', unnecessarily.

Therefore, I urge the House to reject their Adjournment Motion as it has no substance in it. Having failed at all fronts they just want to gain publicity, therefore, it should be rejected.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, seven bomb explosions took place within eleven minutes in the Western suburban railway on eleventh July in which approximately two hundred persons were killed and more than two thousand injured. Almost all the blasts took place in the running trains but some of the blasts took place when the trains were standing on the

railway station. Some of the bomb blasts happened midway between the two stations. Large number of people in Mumbai live in slums and jhuggies along the railway track and many of them including children, women and the elderly turned dumb and deaf due to the explosions. It was a terrorist attack and as its news spread, the Hon. Minister of Railways, Minister of Home Affairs, the Chairperson of UPA and subsequently Hon. Prime Minister visited the sites of explosions, Hon. Prime Minister, after reaching there, made a statement that the intelligence department of the Union Government had already passed this information to Maharashtra Government that such incident were likely to happen in Maharashtra but the State government did not take the incident seriously.

15.26 hrs.

(SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH *in the Chair*)

Madam Chairman, when the adjourned motion was brought before the House by the leader of Opposition Advaniji and a mention was made of the Mumbai bomb blast had himself admitted that it was not the first incident of this kind and the country has been witness to the terrorism for the last twenty five years. Two kinds of terrorism were mentioned. Our hon. colleague Salimji and other colleagues of the Left parties have also endorsed the fact that the country was facing internal terrorism at two fronts—one, in Assam and second, in Punjab. We fought with both the terrorism and could also successfully wipe them out. However, the terrorism, which started from Sri Nagar, has spread to Kanyakumari and the roots of this terrorism lie across the border. I have been a member of the House since eleventh Lok Sabha and I have been witnessed to the speeches and statements made by Home Ministers and Prime Ministers and each one of them had, at some points or the other, underlined the hand of Pakistan in the various terrorist incidents and when the bomb blast in Mumbai took place, Prime Minister explicitly stated that Pakistan was behind the incident. Terrorism is being sponsored from across the border and the bomb blasts took place in one special class bogies. It is not that the blasts took place in trains or in the trains of Western Railways. Noteworthy point is that all the blasts took place in the first class compartments. And I feel that the entire House would be endorsing the view expressed by the Hon. Advaniji that all this was done in a very planned and calibrated manner. And it was not a one off incident. The whole planning and the conspiracy including the arrangement for the RDX used in the blasts might have taken several days or the months together and it might have taken a lots of brains and people behind it to design it though it is a separate thing that the ultimate

\*...\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair

[Shri Anant Gangaram Geete]

execution e.g. the placing of bombs in the trains might have been done by very few people or even a single person. Seven bomb blasts took place in separate trains and it might be the case that terrorist would have gone to different trains and compartments to place the bomb but it is not the work of seven brains alone rather there are a lots of brains behind it. I would like to know whether the Government has been taking any step to find out as to whether the people responsible for committing the said blasts are from Pakistan or from our country and also whether they are living in Maharashtra or the other states.

Today, I was surprised when the Adjourned Motion was moved in the House. Das Munshi ji is not present in the house right now and he made fun of bringing the Motion in the House. However, Das Munshi ji's opinion was not the opinion of the government. If the reply of Das Munshi ji is the official opinion of the government, can we expect any sort of security for the common man living Mumbai. Such kinds of replies are given from the Government. Lalu ji was giving the reply just now. Though Lalu ji stated that he was speaking on behalf of RJD, it is all right but Das Munshi was not speaking on behalf of Congress, rather he was speaking on behalf of the government. Such a serious incident has happen here, it is a challenge for the entire country as well as a matter of shame that terrorist can explode the bombs in any part of the country and we, instead of taking some action, keep on pulling each others legs. There can be nothing more shameful than it. It is a challenge for the integrity of the country, government and the one thousand million people of the country as well. The Members on the treasury benches wanted the matter to be discussed under the rule 193 so that there could be no pressure on the government to take it seriously nor could there be any need to maintain the record therefore or for the government to give any reply in regard to. They may not welcome the move of bringing in adjournment motion for the same but the manner in which Das Munshi ji made fun of the issue, took me by surprise. We do not expect such attitude of the government. How can the government ensure the safety of people of the country if they continue to work in this manner? I would like to know as to what kind of information was sent by the intelligence department of the Union government to the State Government in view of the statement made by the hon. Prime Minister in which he has mentioned and it has been reported in newspaper that the government had alerted the State Government. I would like to know whether the government had alerted the State Government specifically about the nature of the blast? Then can the statement of the Chief Minister of the

State and he stated that he did not have any such information and it was a route alert call rather than a any specific. I would like to know as to what our intelligence department is doing? I agree with Das Munshi ji in that irrespective of which government whether it is UPA and NDA in power, we should make a collective effort to fight this evil because this issue is not confined to the one government. When the attack on the Parliament took place and I was a part of then NDA Government, I had been of the same view even then. Had I followed Das Munshi ji I would have indulged in the game of leveling allegations but I accept that it was our own mistake and we should have given a stringent reply by destroying the terrorist camps being run in POK and it would be the only apt reply for combating terrorism. As hon. Salim ji was saying that the terrorists do not subscribe to any religion, legislature, constitution nor any community, they only believe in weapons and violence. Then in what language do you expect them to teach except the same which they understand and that is the languages of violence and gun. Unless they are replied in the same language terrorism can be done away with. However, neither the NDA Government of which I was a part, nor the present UPA Government has been able to muster adequate confidence to do it. There is an urgent necessity for the government to muster much courage else this ailment which has been spreading like cancer in the entire country, will one day destroy the entire country. The confidence of terrorist is sky-high. And they have been getting the support of the people from various parts of the country and I was surprised when the Advani ji was accused of giving communal colours and targeting Muslims and speaking against Islam. There are approximately twenty crore Muslims in the country and all of them are not terrorist. We are also of this opinion that all of them are not traitors. But, unfortunately the truth is that whoever is a terrorist is...<sup>\*</sup> All of us will accept this bitter truth. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): Madam Chairman, this is objectionable. ...*(Interruptions)* There are thousand of terrorist in the world as well as in this country who do not believe in Islam. This statement is quite wrong. He should withdraw his statement and apologize for it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: This word should be expunged.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD: Shri Nathu Ram Godse killed the Father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi. ...*(Interruptions)*

<sup>\*</sup> Not recorded

MADAM CHAIRMAN: This word has already been expunged.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Hon. Minister of Home Affairs is present in the House. All the terrorist attacks. ...(Interruptions)

DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD: These people have spread terrorism. After the riots in Mumbai, it was found that the Shiv Sainiks possessed fake. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Nothing is being recorded. Please be seated.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Nothing is being recorded.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Geete, please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Khaire ji, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Dr. Ahamad, that word has already been deleted.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing is recorded. Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member from your own party is speaking. So please let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE (Thane) : Let him resign first. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Hon. Member from your own party is speaking. So, please let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. You please sit down. Your friend is speaking now.

(Interruptions)...\*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Geeteji, please continue. I will give you only three minutes to conclude your speech.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam Chairman, I have not completed my speech and you are asking me to sit down. I would sit down without completing my speech if you direct me to do so. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. Please sit down. Geeteji, please continue.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam Chairman, through the Chair, I would like the hon. Minister of the Home Affairs to put a detailed and state-wise list of all the terrorist attacks, the action taken by the police in those cases, the names of the accused persons arrested or charged for those incidents. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Bettiah): Madam, Chairman, I support the views expressed by the hon. Member and request hon. Minister of Home Affairs to include the names of the murderers of Gandhi also. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Geete ji, please sit down as the hon. Minister stands to express his views.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: That list should contain all the detailed information about all the terrorist attacks starting from the attack on the Legislative Assembly at Srinagar.

\* Not recorded.

\* Not recorded.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): It is my humble request to the Members of this House that they should be cautious while expressing their views because it is our responsibility that our views should not cause any rift in the society, but this is not true that persons belonging to one particular society are involved in such activities. The list demanded by the hon. member can be given but you will find the names of persons belonging to all walks of life and from all religions.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam, Chairman, hon. Minister of Home Affairs has given an assurance in the House that he will present detailed list of all the above mentioned incidents. You should present the list of all those terrorists who were involved in the attack at Jammu and Kashmir. Legislative Assembly, Parliament House, Akshar Dham Temple and participated in the conspiracy of Mumbai bomb blast. I have a firm belief that you will give that list. Madam, Chairman, I am saying so because one can not fight against terrorism without admitting the facts.

I was describing those incidents in that particular context.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Geete ji, please conclude now as you have already taken 20 minutes.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: I would sit down if you direct me to do so.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude your speech.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: I am exceeding my time limit as I am repeatedly getting interrupted. I have not discussed anything other than Mumbai bomb blasts. I did not make any comment on any particular religion or community. Five Pakistani nationals were killed during attack on our Parliament. One should look into their facilitation system in this country and the same yardstick should be applied while investigating Mumbai bomb blasts. We cannot wipe out terrorism without looking into its root-causes. Till now, we were troubled by Pakistani terrorists, but it seems that our own citizens are being trained as terrorists.

Madam Chairman, I am just concluding. To fight terrorism, we must reply in their language. We shall be able to tackle terrorists, if the government shows that kind of determination. If we do not do so, it will be just an exercise of allegations and counter-allegations without any solid gain.

I would like to salute and thank the citizen of Mumbai

for showing exemplary courage. Mumbai has such a lifestyle in which one is compelled to ignore even serious problems of other persons. Who is responsible for that kind of apathy which was not there in the past? The people of Mumbai are compelled to come out of their homes to earn their bread. There is no trace of bravery in it which you are trying to display with so many hoardings. On the other hand, you are forbidding us from indulging in politics on this matter. You should figure out those persons responsible for displaying those hoardings and also the persons who are projected through those hoardings. You are just exploiting the situation.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri A.K.S. Vijayan.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Prakash Paranjpe, please sit down. This is not the way. Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri A.K.S. Vijayan.

(Interruptions)...

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri A.K.S. Vijayan.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I urge the members to kindly maintain the dignity of the House. Please sit down.

[English]

\*\*SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN (Nagapattinam): Madam Chairperson, DMK has no two opinions about the need to eradicate the menace of terrorism. It needs to be uprooted in whatever ugly form it raises its head. We are now discussing an Adjournment Motion in the aftermath of the recent serial bomb blasts in Mumbai. On behalf of our party Dravida Munnetre Kazhagam and on behalf of our leader the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, I join this House in condoling the death of those who have lost their lives in the Mumbai bomb blasts.

DMK has always took a stand against curbing freedom of speech, banning the democratic activities of political parties and the misuse of official machinery for personal whimsical purposes. DMK opposes tooth and nail any misuse of anti-terrorist laws like POTA. When

\* Not recorded

\*\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA) was sought to be passed in this august House, a solemn assurance was given by the present leader of the opposition to our Leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, the present Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and our beloved senior leader late Murasoli Maran that Centre would not allow POTA to be misused for personal ends and political vendetta. But what had happened in Tamil Nadu then? Our erstwhile allies in NDA must look back now. Is it not true that one of your associate leaders was to be lodged in prison for more than an year and a half as a POTA detenu. POTA Review Committee was set up at the instance of our Leader Dr. Kalaignar. But the Review Committee could not function that effectively as it lacked infrastructure like even furniture and office space. It did not have enough of power. As far as I am concerned, I would like to reiterate that DMK has always been steadfast in opposing terrorism.

Recently, Shri Madani was discharged from the prison for medical treatment. Hon'ble leader of the Opposition pointed out that. Here, I would like to point out that Shri Madani is languishing in prison right from 1998 without being proved guilty. He is behind the bars for unsubstantiated charges. Even life-term convicts are discharged after their completing two third period of the total conviction term. As per the High Court order issued in 2003 and in compliance with the request made by the Chief Minister of Kerala, Shri Madani was extended the facility to undergo medical treatment in jail.

The just act of the Government of Tamil Nadu is a humanitarian gesture. We believe in Human Rights and humanitarian considerations. Hon'ble Leader of Opposition says that we have been lenient. If a convict is not provided with medical assistance then there may not be any need for dispensaries inside the prison. Even those who are to be hanged after a death sentence are not taken to gallows if they suffer any ailment. Madani who weighed 105 kgs. when he was arrested is now a sick person weighing a mere 54 kgs. So the courts have ordered that he must be provided with medical care.

It was pointed out that Mumbai serial bomb blast might not have taken place had there been POTA. We must bear in mind that the attack on Parliament was carried out when POTA was very much in force. We can overcome terrorist menace having its root cause in communal tension. We must rise above narrow political and communal divide. We must overcome caste considerations too. When the Government seeks seriously and sincerely to uproot terrorist menace wholeheartedly, all of us must shed our differences and unitedly uphold the country and save our people. Let us unite in our fight against terrorism.

\*DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA (Taran Taran) : Thank you, Madam Chairperson, for giving me the opportunity to speak on this Adjournment Motion in my mother-tongue Punjabi. Not only India but the entire world is facing the menace of terrorism. We are all concerned about this problem and want to find its solution. Many Hon. Members have expressed their opinion on this Adjournment Motion moved by the Hon. Leader of Opposition Shri Advani. Who is responsible for the rise of terrorism? In 1978, terrorism reared its head in Punjab. And...\*\* is responsible for the rise of terrorism in Punjab.

*[Translation]*

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Ajnala ji, please deliver your speech.

...(Interruptions)

*[English]*

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*\*

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Mr. Jai Prakash, please let him continue.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Ajnala ji, you please continue.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, let him continue his speech. The Hon. Minister will reply to the debate.

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA : Madam, the Joint Director of IB has written a book that arms and ammunition were being provided to terrorists through IB so that they could indulge in their activities. And. ...\*\* were behind all this.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, let him continue his speech. The hon. Minister would reply to the debate.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please remove that word. That word will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)

\* English Translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

\*\* Not recorded

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Mr. Ajnala.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

*[Translation]*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please donot speak such words which may cause uproar. Please continue your speech.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN : Our party has made the maximum sacrifice for the country.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH (Kanakpura) : Inoiraji has given sacrifice for the country.

*[English]*

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Let him continue. I give him only five minutes.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Ajnalaji, please conclude your speech in just three minutes.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Lалуji, I have already stated that the word will not go on record.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Please maintain decorum of the House.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Ajnalaji, please conclude your speech within three minutes.

*[English]*

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: The President of our party Sant Harcharan Singh Longowal became a victim of terrorism. Terrorists fired on the then SGPC Chief. 24 of our candidates, who were fighting elections, were killed by the terrorists. These elections were boycotted by the Congress Party. *...(Interruptions)*

Elections were held in Punjab. Congress Party boycotted these elections. All other parties were in the fray. 24 of our candidates were gunned down by terrorists.

\* Not recorded.

Shri Narasimha Rao's Government came to power at the Centre. Elections were again held in Punjab. Not a single Congress candidate was killed in these elections. Why was this so? Sir, terrorists can strike at will in every nook and corner of India. *...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Lal Singh ji, please sit down. Please keep in mind the decorum of the House.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Lal Singh ji, please sit down. Dr. Ajnala, only three minutes are left. You conclude within three minutes.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Your three minutes are going to be over. Except the speech of Dr. Ajnala, nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

15.58 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. Mr. Prakash, please sit down. Do not waste the time.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Khanna, please sit down. Do not disrupt.

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA : When Congress Party fights elections, not a single candidate of this party is killed by terrorists. When we joined the electoral fray, 24 of our candidates were assassinated. Sir, the Congress Party indulged in a propaganda that Sikhs are terrorists. As a result, after the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Sikhs were butchered in cold blood. Who was responsible for this?

16.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Jai Prakash, please sit down.

\* Not recorded.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing should be recorded except the speech of Dr. Rattan Singh Ajnala.

(Interruptions)...\*

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Sir, the Sikhs were defamed throughout the country. As such, the Congress party is responsible for the massacre of Sikhs in the riots. People involved in anti-sikhs riots became Ministers in the Government. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Expunge whatever the hon'ble Member has stated.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH: Sir, it is not fair. The hon. Member is making allegations against the Congress Party. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will see it.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not speak anything provocative.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing should be recorded except the speech of Dr. Ajnala.

(Interruptions)...\*

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, Captain Amarinder Singh is the Chief Minister of Punjab. The Congress Party wants to re-introduce terrorism in Punjab, keeping in view the coming elections. They do not want to solve the problem of terrorism. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are wasting the time of the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing else should be recorded except the speech of Dr. Ajnala.

(Interruptions)...\*

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Congress party is again fanning terrorism by making Hindus and Sikhs fight each other in Punjab. If Terrorism spreads in Punjab, the State will be caught in flames.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA : Sir, I have not even started. How can I conclude? They have not allowed me to speak. How can I conclude?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please listen.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Jaiprakash, I have not allowed anybody to disturb you when you speak. I have been observing since I went out of the House that you are disturbing the most.

[English]

This is not fair. Please listen to him.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Madam, please sit down now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH (Karol Bagh) : Please speak on Mumbai Bomb Blasts.

(Interruptions)...\*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. That should not be recorded.

(Interruptions)...\*

\* Not recorded.

\* Not recorded.



[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : There is an apprehension of bomb blasts in Punjab too.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

[English]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): Sir, how can he intervene? Why is he given mike every time he stands up?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mistry, that is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : His statement should not go on record. Every time Prof. Malhotra stands up, he is given the mike and his statement goes on record.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already stated that whatever you are speaking is not being recorded. Please listen to me first before speaking. I have already stated that whatever Malhotra ji has spoken, has not gone on record.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Has it not gone on record. The Chief Minister there. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only the speech of Dr. Rattan Singh Ajnala should be recorded.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA : Sir, they do not want to hear the truth. People should know about the reality. This problem can be solved only if we face the truth. Sir, the Chief Minister of Punjab wants to re-introduce terrorism in Punjab.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : He is speaking wrong things.

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA : It is true ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it unparliamentary. He is not pointing out names.

\* Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, there are so many objectionable things other than unparliamentary words which should not go on record....*(Interruptions)*

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA : All this is going on so that Hindus become afraid and the Congress Party gets Hindu votes. At first, the Sikhs were killed. Now, the threat of terrorism is being used to coerce Hindus to vote for the Congress party in the elections. This has been the policy of Congress Party.

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: They want to say that Hindus were killed, Sikhs were killed. They were trying to ignite fire in the country. Ultimately what do they intend to say.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

*...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Every single word uttered by them clearly shows what their real intentions are.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon'ble Minister wants to say some thing. Please listen to him.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I wanted to intervene. Some Members have raised very good issues during this discussion and we have had a very good discussion. The entire country has fought it unitedly. We shall all be benefited if we face this in our House with the same spirit. It is my request. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my request is that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Harin ji, you will get opportunity to speak, Ajnala ji, now you please conclude.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : The comment by Shri Lalu ji regarding Advaniji's family should, first of all, be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)* Here there are reference to campaign and Advaniji's family but you will not expunge those. ...*(Interruptions)* our stand is that the recent comment on

Shri Advaniji's family made by Lalu ji should first of all be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall look into that. I shall expunge if I find something objectionable in that.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will go through the records, and remove all that is objectionable.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi is sitting here and such talks are taking place in her presence. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : See, it is not on the record, please do not bring it on the record. Nobody likes it. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA : The people of India want to fight as one man against the terrorists. But, the Government is not sincere. We cannot check terrorism until and unless the Government is sincere in its efforts. So, I appeal to all the members of this august House to unite in our fight against terrorism. Only then we can checkmate terrorism.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this heinous terrorist outrage like the serial bomb-blast on 11 July in Mumbai speaks about the helplessness of the Union Government, and the Government of Maharashtra. Once again the terrorists have sent a chilling reminder that they can strike at will. Nearly 200 innocent people have been killed, and more than 800 people have been injured in this tragic incident. This has happened and exposed the failure of the Government, and weakness in management of law and order as far as internal security is concerned.

The intelligence failure is only the tip of the iceberg, and it is not the only cause for this incident happening. Actually, the non-serious attitude of this Government on this issue, and their softness towards tackling terrorism is the main cause for this incident occurring in our country.

The entire world was shocked by this tragic incident, which happened on 11 July. We have heard two hon. Ministers of this Government, who have taken part in this debate, and from their submission it seems that they are not at all serious about this incident. The entire country is shocked, but this Government is not at all shocked. This can be seen from the statements made by the hon. Ministers during this debate in this august House. The entire world is observing us; the country is observing us; and a debate is going on, but we find that the replies given by the Government are most disappointing and unfortunate. It shows that they are not at all serious about this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Periyakulam): No, it is you people who are not serious. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANANT GUDHE (Amravati) : Sir, he used to stand up during the speech of every member. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not stand up on every issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : You are not at all serious about it. We have heard the hon. Ministers of your Government on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not indulge in any running commentary in the House. There is nothing un-parliamentary said by the hon. Member. Therefore, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Now, Mumbai, the financial capital of our country, is the most vulnerable part of the country for terrorist attacks.

Mumbai now looks like a soft target. This was the sixth bombing in the city in the last eight years, and the most severe since 1993 serial bomb blasts. Mumbai is the most attacked city in the world today. Nowhere in the world there is a city like Mumbai which has been attacked six times and at such magnitude. It is the most attacked city in the world now.

The country is witnessing the evil of terrorism for the

[Shri Harin Pathak]

last 26 years. About 18,151 civilians and security personnel have been killed by terrorists in India since 1994. India has lost over 75,000 citizens, both civilian and security personnel in the last two decades to terrorism. It reminds me what a distinguished analyst of South Asian Affairs said once. He said, "India does not react to the loss of people. They have just too many. India only reacts to the loss of territory." This impression of the outsiders is ridiculous, painful and insulting. Perhaps 26 years of terrorism has made us weary and fatalistic.

Terrorists need to be made aware that they would have to pay a price for their actions. They must be made to realise that the world will be equally unsafe for them. The nation has now to prepare itself for a war against terror. The hon. Prime Minister has also rightly declared this war. But, unfortunately, nobody quite believes that our Prime Minister with all good intentions has the power and clout to bring about any significant changes.

We all know that this Government is suffering from serious dilemma and confusion. It is trying to engage themselves in a political strategy but hopelessly it does not have the power to execute. It also engages itself in a security strategy but helplessly, it cannot implement it for fear of political consequences. These are the reasons for which this Government has miserably failed to combat terrorism.

Between the years 2004 and 2006, there was a sharp fall in the number of terror modules busted. This Government is not firm on tackling terror. In most of the cases it is observed that terror is practised by the local recruits. But it is painful that the Prime Minister would not hear it from his security advisors.

Government is also not taking steps to dismantle the infrastructure of terrorism. The Pakistani leadership has been aiding and abetting the forces behind the terrorist activities in our country. The proxy war of Islamabad is still continuing. About 62 terrorist training camps are functioning as usual across the border in Pak-occupied Kashmir and in the northern parts of Pakistan. Infiltration from Pakistan is on the rise with 183 cases having been reported in the past six months. We have heard it again and again.

After every attack, the name of a Pakistan-based group comes out and we just lodge protest at our meetings but nothing happens. But we are happy to continue our peace talk with Pakistan even if Pakistan Government is not ready, rather has refused, to return or hand over the wanted militants, such as Dawood and Salahuddin.

Cross-border terrorism seems to be no longer a part of South Block's diplomatic agenda. It has been recently proved that it was not on the top of the agenda when hon. Prime Minister met world leaders at the G-8 Summit on July 18. But the Government should know that cross border terrorism has seriously jeopardized India's sovereignty and progress. Let us hope that this Government will come out from the political trauma it is now suffering from and good sense will prevail on them to give justice to the nation.

I would like to request the Government that it should come out and have a dialogue with all the political parties. Let there be a joint meeting and let us decide as to how to combat terrorism together. The people are with us. Political decision and political will are lacking with the Government. The Government should take the lead. If it does not take the lead, it cannot combat terrorism. If we cannot combat and control terrorism, the terrorism which we have been witnessing in the past, would continue in future too. Hence, I would request that let us sit together and decide as to how to combat terrorism. The Government should have the firmness; the Prime Minister should have the firmness. The Government should not act in such a manner which would encourage terrorism. I hope good sense would prevail and the Government would come out with a solution to combat terrorism and to save this country.

[Translation]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Today we are discussing an issue due to which hundreds of people have lost their lives and which has proved to be a fatal phenomenon. Terrorism which was earlier confined to Punjab and north-eastern part of our country is now spreading its tentacles in Western part of the country also. I do not want to mention the number of people died in the bomb explosions took place in this part of the country. I pay my tributes to them. All are in agony and distressed due to these incidents. Television had shown some pictures in which people belonging to all communities were helping each other. Hindu, Muslims and the people belonging to other communities were present there. They were helping each other irrespective of caste or creed. It seemed as if everybody was ready to combat the situation. There were apprehensions in the minds of the people that the people would react and get provoked as a corollary to theory that every action has its reaction as propounded by the people sitting on the other side which also found a mention in the book written by Jaswant Singh ji. Now the life has returned to normalcy and common men have resumed their routine work.

I have my reservations especially to what the leader

of the opposition spoke in the morning. Whether the then Deputy Prime Minister of the country can recall his uttering regarding the incident of 13th December but today his statement is completely contradictory. Munsiji mentioned one thing but he was on record saying that it was not the question of Hindus or Muslims. I would like to quote what he had said at that time that terrorism is barbarism and this is a war between civilization and terrorism. The other face of it can be democracy versus terrorism.

That initiative can be taken. The salient feature of our democracy is that 100 crore people are living in our country and all are equal. He also mentioned that I would like to assure the people of the country that this fight is not between Hindus and Muslims, however, what is being stated here is sending a message to the people that each and every person belonging to minority community of our country comprising Muslims in largest number is a terrorist, or is associated with terrorists or is extending help to them.

Sir, I hail from Gujarat. We have heard and read about the terrorism in Punjab and North-East. After the incident of Babri Masjid, no terrorist attack or riots took place in Gujarat. However, since their Government has come to power and the present Chief Minister has taken charge, it seems as if Gujarati people irrespective of where they are living have come on the hit list of terrorists.

Sir, 51 people among 200 died in bomb blasts were Gujarati. These blasts took place in western region where majority of the people are Gujarati. A terrorist group named 'Gujarati Revenge Group' was also involved in those blasts. I would like to request those who are claiming to wage a decisive war against terrorism that they should first stop their activities which are aggravating the problem of terrorism. It is really shameful that the Chief Minister of Gujarat while delivering a speech in Mumbai stated that his Government would kill each and every terrorist. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will you give them Chicken Biryani?

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not show the paper.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: There is a well established judicial system in our country. If Chief Minister has to accomplish this task then why does not he leave the Chief Minister-ship and start doing the job of punishing

the culprits. He is always escorted by 25 people even then he says that he will kill each and every terrorist. He instigates the people of Mumbai. It is inappropriate on his part. Every body should extend support to the cause of curbing terrorism. Members of his party are involved in the activities to divide Hindu and Muslims. They delivered speeches in the capital, in various districts and in the entire country to combat terrorism but all goes against the minority community of the country. Election in 2007 is before them and they are making speeches in view of that so that they could again come to power in 2007. However, we are being blamed to play the politics of vote.

Sir, I would like to ask why they are demanding POTA. I would like to inform that POTA is already enforced in Gujarat. Many blind people and even a 10 year old child have been booked under POTA. Information may be sought in this regard. I have figures with me. Why is it being done. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing would go on records.

*(Interruptions)...*

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, those people have been demanding POTA who blamed others for it and are playing vote politics themselves. Most of the persons detained under POTA in Gujarat belong to "Laghumati" community. They were also acquitted. I would like to ask as to which type of law this is? One person named another person, another person named third person, third person named the fourth person, fourth person named fifth person and sixth person, name was disclosed by fifth person. The people are being harassed this way. They need POTA to create terror and they need POTA for a particular community. Two boys were detained in Ahmedabad in our Gujarat. The only conclusion came from their conversation is that ten people are responsible for terrorism in western region of Gujarat and in Gujarat, Shri Advani has been ex-Deputy Prime Minister and they are still saving Gujarat's Chief Minister by giving him patronage and he is working arbitrarily. On the other hand you are saying that terrorism should be abolished and we should fight with terrorism. You do not have capacity to fight with terrorism. You cannot root out terrorism. I would like to say that our leader Shri Dasmunshiji also said in the House that we did not take

\*Not recorded.

[Shri Madhusudan Mistry]

terrorist attack on Parliament on party lines. At that time we supported the ruling party. Shri Vajpayeeji had also admired our policy but today it is happening to the contrary. Gujarat incident is shameful. I am not saying as your ex-Minister of External Affairs has said on page number 107-08 in his book. You released three terrorists. Nine hundred crores of rupees were demanded. I would like to submit to the Government that a complete inquiry should be conducted to establish that the resources wherefrom the Government managed the money or whether it was actually given to the terrorists or not and under what circumstances terrorists were released by them. At that time there was difference of opinion among Cabinet members. Laluji has not said anything wrong. All these things have been written in the book. It was celebrated at that time and champagne bottles were opened. Are these things have been described in the book and he has not said anything on his own. I would like to say that the public of this country would never forgive those people who are instigating terrorism. If you refrain from the vote of politics, it will be a win-win situation for you. You do not apply these policies. If you want to save this country and create sense of enmity among the people of all communities of this country, then stop implementing such policies. Whatever took place in Punjab, we did not derive this conclusion that all Punjabi speaking people were terrorists. But they think that every Muslim is a terrorist and associate with terrorist activities.

I would like to request again that the whole matter whatever is there in this book should be investigated into complete inquiry in respect of such incidents regardless of the matter where did they take place, should be held. I do not want to comment about dual faces of BJP. Advaniji had never visited his constituency to console the victims till date. All this happened in his constituency. Akshardham Mandir was attacked which is located only at a distance of two hundred metres away. I would like to ask as to what steps had been taken by you at that time and why it was not prevented and whatever IB failure could not be termed as your failure. Now under which pretext you are criticizing it. In fact, you should have stood with the Government and assured of your support whenever the need did arise. But instead of that they have been playing party politics and always trying to appease only one community. This resulted into the present situation. If they do not change their approach, the situation may get worse no body other than the BJP people who are sitting in the opposition and their leaders would be held responsible for this dilemma.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, this year on 11th July in suburban train in Mumbai specially at Western Zone. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sir, the time can not be allotted to all Members at one go so if I tell you now that your name is enlisted, it does not look nice.

Pathakji, Please continue.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: The serial blasts which occurred in seven first class Coaches was an inhuman incident. We witnessed the ugly face of terrorism and the bodies of the people torn apart. Honourable Sonia ji, Laluji, Shivraj Patil ji, Advani Ji and all party leaders reached the spot to console the people. The people rising above all sectarian lines tried to save them. I on my own and my party's behalf pay homage towards all innocent citizens killed in Mumbai bomb blasts. I pay my respect to all those who saved others.

I would like to ask Shri Munshi ji opposed the leader of Opposition Advani Ji, when he introduced the Adjournment Motion today on this pretext that the entire Government machinery is in operation in the country and there is no logic for such move. I am unable to comprehend as to how it is that the Parliamentary Affairs Minister does not know about the rules governing the functioning of the Parliament. Today the work is going on and we are trying unitedly to solve the 20-25 years old problem of terrorism. There are three rules relevant in this regard. The first one is either we bring an Adjournment Motion under the rule 56, hold discussion under the rule 193 or rule 184. This is an approved parliamentary structure of parliament structure of Parliament System of our country. I do not think that there is anything wrong in it.

The second thing I would like to disclose before you, we all have seen it, that Shri Lalujji has its own style of functioning but I do not think that the style is appropriate. Sonia ji, I have all respect for you. The whole country is witness to it that thousands of people have been killed and the discussion revolves around the people killed in the country including Mumbai during the last many years. Moments before the member speaking before me earlier speaker has said. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY, MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): What wrong he has said? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I am telling you. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH: What wrong did he say in his style? Whether he is telling or levelling charges?

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I am telling that he should not

have done this. His family members are watching this discussion. We should not laugh and smile. We should share their pain and sorrow and resolve that terrorism would not claim life of anybody's son in future. ...*(Interruptions)* This style is but sorrow-giving. Advani ji neither ever named any Hindu nor any Muslim during his entire statement...*(Interruptions)* An hour is still left. Our feelings should reach those families and after this discussion is over, we should committedly resolve to unitedly fight against it. After independence, we faced many challenges. The country got freedom after 150 years of bondage from the Britishers. We faced problem of hunger, poverty, unemployment and anarchy. A new problem called terrorism emerged before us for the last 25 years. I don't want to hold political discussion. It is not in my nature. Those colleagues, who are here for the last 17-18 years, know it. When you level some charges I very humbly respond to them. There was a question at serial no. 25 pertaining to the 25-year-old problem of terrorism. I was awaiting reply for the same from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. The question has not been taken up as yet. The question was as to what is the number of terrorist activities occurred alongwith the number of lives claimed and made victims therein during the last seven months of 2006. His reply was that 328 people were killed during the last months. It is your reply for today. 1248 people were injured in it. I don't again want to go into the figures. With regard to reply given by you, I would just like to say as to how we are going to solve this deadly problem. We should all unitedly solve it and it has to be done. We would like to take our selective years. I would take the years 1998 to 2004, someone else would take 2004 to 2006 and 1987 to 1998, but it is not going to solve the problem. Terrorism is such a problem that could be solved by unitedly taking the resolution to solve it. We should not give in before it. We may make good speeches, put-forth our point before the people, but that's a different thing. You may then say why you move the adjournment motion? Sir, all my old colleagues are sitting here, new ones also know, but none is old or new, all are hon. Members. The Parliament has framed rule for the democracy. All are responsible. Both the Ruling party as well as the opposition have a responsibility. Here, the terms used are – Leader of the House i.e. Sadan ka Neta and Leader of the Opposition i.e. Pratipaksha Ka Neta. The Leader of the Opposition has been assigned the responsibility to see that the Government governs in a right manner, solves country's problems as well as to bring to the notice of the Government if it commits a mistake anywhere. It is the duty of the Government to act upon those suggestions and points given by the Opposition which are in the interest of the country. Unite the country; don't try to divide it. You

may ask as to why the adjournment motion was moved? Before submitting my point, I would like to put-forth three points before you. I request the House very humbly that we all have observed the grief about which Mistry ji was talking. I don't know whether he is sitting here or has left. Like the problem of terrorism in the country, there is the problem of communalism, racial violence, hunger, poverty and unemployment. The Parliament has been assigned the work to solve the above problems, formulate policies and implement them in a right manner. Through you, I would like to ask all the hon. members, especially my colleagues from ruling party as to

*[English]*

are we serious about terrorism which is spreading all over the country? Are we serious about those innocent people who have lost their lives during the last 20 years? This figure goes to around 70,000 people.

*[Translation]*

Seventy thousand people were killed. Do we have any feelings for their family members? Are we really committed to face the challenges emerged in the country during the last twenty years?

Shivraj Patil ji was on his legs amid, I welcome him. He rightly said that we should act in a way that we get suggestions to unitedly work with each other. Terrorism is neither concerned with any caste nor any community. It is the enemy of country's integration and unity. You are in the power, then why you frequently tell us what you did from here. It was your duty at that time that you performed being in the opposition and today you are sitting in front of us. In democracy, it is the responsibility of the opposition to rightly guide the Government. You are a Minister and I am in the opposition. In Kabir's words –

*Nindak Niyare Rakhiye, Aangan Kuti Chhavaye  
Bin Sabun Pani Bina Nirmal Kare Subhaye.*

He, who criticizes us and tells us our faults should be kept as kuteer in the house. If we don't criticize you and only praise you by saying that terrorism is but a continuous happening, it is in existence since 1987, Akshardham, Jammu and Kashmir, Mumbai, your governance have witnessed this menace, it is no way to run the democracy. We have been ousted from the government and we have been given the responsibility of opposition and you got the opportunity to govern the country. It is the responsibility of the Government to find ways how to address the basic problems of the country, especially the problem of terrorism which has come in for special mention today.

[Shri Harin Pathak]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to request the Government by drawing your attention specifically to one or two points. I would not like again to dwell on those figures. I would like to put four demands and give four suggestions. I can reply to all the points raised by Madhu Sudan, but I don't want to do so. The Chief Minister of Gujarat is competent enough in the state. If he said in Mumbai that he would kill the terrorists by not sparing anyone of them, is he wrong in saying so? If terrorists are not killed so, whether they should be served with Biryani as is being done by your Government in Jammu and Kashmir. Terrorists should be put to death under the law. Terrorism doesn't mean Hindu-Muslim. Stringent steps should be taken against those who want to break the unity, integrity & independence of the country. There may be controversy over and shortcomings in the POTA, MISA or in any other law. Advaniji told about shortcomings in the morning. 302, 307, 323, rape — all are the laws under IPC. Many people get released but we don't repeal the laws. One should be afraid of the laws. One of our colleagues has rightly said that fear is no longer. Why are we demanding the POTA. It has been misused. You all are witnesses that it was misused against me. The Court at Gujarat acquitted me respectably after twenty years. I felt small before the people at the Delhi Airport for seven years despite the fact that I was not at fault. Such political charge was levelled against me that I could never even dream of. It is misused. It was misused against me before 20-25 years. It doesn't mean that we should delete sections 302 and 307. There are courts which should be further strengthened.

I'd not like to make a long speech. I have four suggestions. First, you have replied today that has not been taken up in the House but there is reply to the 25th questions. Terrorist activities have occurred in 12 states during the last seven months. I can't help denying that there is any single state where the terrorist activity has not occurred during the last 20 years. But, what should be done? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Aaron Rashid, are you in your seat? Kindly go back to your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I am not saying anything to you.

Don't you find the good things interesting? Should I say political things. I am making some suggestions to you. There is not a single state in the last 20 years where no terrorists incidents have taken place. If we say that—

[English]

It is a state subject, if it is a state subject, we will just share our intelligence, provide them aid, give some money to modernize the police force of the state.

[Translation]

It will not remain confined to this alone. Now it has slipped out of our hands. The terrorism is gripping the entire country and eating into its vitals. Therefore, I would like that POTA be implemented again or a federal law should be enacted along with POTA. Today America is successfully fighting against the terrorism in the country, and they have federal law to deal with the problems. Today we have a separate set of laws in Maharashtra and Gujarat. Gujarat is a bordering state and its shares 800 kms long international border and 1600 kms long border along the sea. The lights of Karachi are visible from the highlands of Dwarika. And a lot of smuggling takes place from that border including RDX. Centre has given permission to enact MCOCA in Maharashtra and also for enactment of similar laws in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Delhi. The Gujarat Government had sent the 'Gujarat Control of Organised Crime Bill' to the Centre. I would like to know why the Government is not making any effort to get it passed? Whether you have formulated law just to imprison a few people. Whether RDX would not be carried over to other States? Whether the arms and ammunitions will remain within Gujarat itself. We are playing with the security of the country due to the fear of the misuse of the law. The Government is arbitrarily putting aside the bill submitted by the Government of Gujarat. I am of the opinion that it is danger sign for the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Harin Pathak ji, you conclude please.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I will conclude just now. If the Centre does not pass the said bill, hon'ble Sonia ji as you have said, even a more dangerous step

[English]

more stringent provisions are there in MCOCA. More stringent provisions are there in Karnataka under the Organised Crime Act of that State.

[Translation]

We have sent it as per the suggestions. The center should ensure its passage but it is not doing so. As I said that I have only four demand....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY (Nalgonda): It was in 2003, ...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Yes and there was a clarification which was sought by the NDA Government and sent it to the State Government. The State Government diluted those sections and sent it back to the Central Government again.

[Translation]

I would like to say that we should do it more firmly. Secondly, the Government should ensure the passage of the Bill sent by the Government of Gujarat and strengthen its intelligence.

[English]

Stop this vote bank politics.

16.54 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

[Translation]

When it comes to vote politics, our colleagues immediately rise to speak. The politics of vote bank has caused a lot of harm to the country during the last 40-50 years and its responsibilities lies on all of us. We should make a collective resolve. When in the year 1997, when we were celebrating the 50 years of Parliament, during my speech when hon'ble Speaker was also present in the House, we had taken a resolve to reform the governance in the country and to discuss the matter of national importance. We should once again resolve that rising above the party lines we should try to work for tackling the problems of poverty, unemployment, anarchy and the security of the country. Irrespective of whether a person belongs to any community, religion, if one commits anti national activities including giving the shelter to the enemy of the country, stringent action should be taken against him. This is what we should resolve. Today, though the Adjournment Motion could be defeated on account of number game yet the battle against the terrorism can not be won by the number game and the politics of vote bank

can not win the battle against terrorism. I exhort the House to collectively fight against the problem of terrorism eating into vitals of the country for the last 20-22 years. This is what I want to say.

[English]

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): Sir, we are discussing one of the most unfortunate things that has taken place in our country in Mumbai, that is the terrorist attack in which hundreds of people perished. We have been the victims of terrorist attacks for some time, but the people of this country have shown how they should be faced. Even in Mumbai, in the midst of such shocking terrorist attack, the people — they are ordinary people living all around the railway line — were united in providing all possible support to the victims. That is one remarkable experience that the country has got. Above religion, above politics, above caste, above communal and all other feelings, they came as people and they stood like a rock against terrorism, and they helped the people.

I think this has happened in Delhi also. Just on the eve of Diwali, when the terrorist attack took place in market place, it did not deter the people. They came forward and normalcy was restored. So, that is to say the people have shown a way that if people are united, they can face terrorism. Over-emphasizing that certain law would have saved the country, I do not think that is a very serious argument. I do not want to repeat it. We had POTA; everything took place including the attack on Parliament and Akshardham Temple. Now, what we have to think about? Our view is that we have to unite people. This Motion is not helping; it is again to show that we stand divided. Probably the terrorists sitting far away must be seeing this debate and must be happy that we are divided. That kind of situation should not come. I think that we have been facing it. Actually India was born at the time of terrorist attacks. It can be said like that. It is because just after our Independence, when the Independence was in its infancy, we lost our Father of the Nation in a terrorist attack. Let us not forget that it is not that we lost Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi; we lost Mahatma Gandhi in a terrorist attack. That was a terrorist attack unleashed by religious fanaticism. So, this religious fanaticism and religious intolerance created a situation from the very beginning. Then came probably the Indo-Pak issues and terrorism was sponsored from outside.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Kindly give me some more time. I just began.



MR. SPEAKER: Sorry. You can speak for one minute more.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, actually we are called also at the fag end.

MR. SPEAKER: I know that; I have also felt that position, but you have got three minutes and I am allowing you five minutes to speak. Other eight Members are there to speak.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, I am not arguing with you.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not get upset. Please speak.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, now there is an imperialist conspiracy against India. Probably these days, on the one side there is NDA and on the other side there is UPA. They think that imperialism has vanished from the world. Now, I am told that in the American Press, Mumbai Terrorism has been reported in a peculiar fashion. In the newspapers there, they have not used the periodicals, the political analysis, they have not used the word 'terrorism' but they have used the word " militant attack". Militants' attacks always have a different connotation for a certain cause. To achieve certain things, the militants in desperation might attack. But it is not so. Here it was an attack by terrorists but the Americans did not say so. That also has to be taken note of, why they are not saying that.

I feel that there is an element of intelligence failure. The Government should seriously look into it because in the western coast of our country, from Gujarat to Kerala, news were consistently being reported by the Press and by various agencies that arms are being smuggled, and explosives are being smuggled. I would like to know whether the Government took note of it.

Now, in the context of what happened in Mumbai. I think, there was a failure of intelligence. All the loopholes should be plugged. Secondly, there should be a serious effort made by the Government to unite the people, in the sense of uniting all the political parties against terrorism. The terrorists' attack took place in Mumbai. The Government did not, so far, convene an All-Party meeting. It is not even late today. When the Minister replies to this discussion, he can assure that there can be an All-Party meeting to discuss how the country should move unitedly in fighting terrorism. We may have differences on many issues but in fighting terrorism and in uniting the forces together, the Government has a special role to play. I think the Government has to play that role.

Sir, the meeting of the National Integration Council can be convened and this problem can be discussed there. I hope, the Government will look at this point sympathetically.

Now, Sir, we do not consider that these terrorists have any religion, any caste or any communal feeling. It is a kind of mercenary attack taking place against the country. It may be incited by various vested interests against our country. So, the Government should take such steps by which they can unite the people.

Now, regarding this Adjournment Motion, while opposing that, I must say that this is not a situation where the country, where the Parliament should appear before the whole world stand divided. The logic of an Adjournment Motion is a Censure Motion on the Government and it also visualises that it ends in voting. That is a sure way of showing that the Parliament is divided. So, it is very unfortunate to move such a Motion and divide the House.

Sir, with these words, I oppose the Adjournment Motion and I would request the Government to take some more positive steps.

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Pondicherry): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Adjournment Motion moved by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, Shri Advani for the simple reason that it is unwarranted and unnecessary at this juncture when the whole nation is concerned about the heinous crime committed by the perpetrators of terrorism.

Sir, the Parliament has done the right thing yesterday by condemning this activity and the Speaker condemning terrorism in Mumbai. As Mr. Chandrappan has said, this Adjournment Motion will only tell the world that this country represented by the Parliament is divided on this issue. But this is the time when we should be united; it is the need of the hour. So, I think that we should all condemn this activity and we should not press for a voting on this Motion. I think, my BJP friends will understand the implications of pressing this Motion because if this Motion is defeated, at least, 200 Members of Parliament would take a different view on this. So, it should not be pressed.

When these heinous crimes occurred, even during that regime, the Congress party was in the Opposition and Madam Sonia Gandhi was the Leader of the Opposition. She never pressed for an Adjournment Motion. She had only asked for a Short-Duration Discussion just to call the attention of the House as well as the nation about the terrorist activities in the country. That would have been the more magnanimous act on the part of the parliamentarians

rather than asking for an Adjournment Motion, and that magnanimity only has brought the Congress party to power and the BJP to go out of power. Therefore, they should, at least, learn this lesson now by not insisting on voting on this Motion, which is going to be surely defeated.

The second reason as to why we should reject this Motion is the argument given by the Leader of the Opposition that because POTA was scrapped, these incidents are occurring. It is not at all true and there is no relation between the POTA and the occurrence of terrorism. There was an attack on Parliament, there was an attack on the Legislative Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir and there was an attack in Gujarat. All these things have happened only when POTA was prevalent. But because POTA was very highly and pervasively misused in the country, we had to repeal it, and so, the Parliament had repealed it. Therefore, we should not try to blame the Government for this or that activity. We should really probe into the deeper causes of terrorism.

Sir, in our view, it is not an active political terrorism but it is a combination of social factors, economic factors and political factors, which are at work. When we look into the history of this country, terrorism was confined at one point of time in Jammu and Kashmir only, but today it is spreading its tentacles to different parts of the country. What is the reason for it? If you can clearly understand or diagnose this problem, you can find out that this evil has spread to different parts of the country because we have tried to show communal hatred; we have tried to show intolerance religiously. That is why it has happened. Therefore, we should cultivate a tempo of communal harmony.

It is a good thing that the UPA Government has reconstituted the National Integration Council. It has conducted its first meeting. Perhaps as Mr. Chandrapan has said this Council can again be convened to look into the matter of terrorism and analyse it. I also feel that the Government should take more stringent measures in terms of strengthening the intelligence agencies, and the intelligent agencies should not be starved of funds or resources because we find that the terrorists are more capable, the terrorists are more intelligent and the terrorists have more of coordinated activities. If this Government, if this nation with all its forces, with all its powers at the command cannot curb this menace, it tells a different story about our capabilities. Therefore, the intelligence agencies must be strengthened and we should be able to do something to curb this menace without any further delay.

We are going to launch the 11th Five Year Plan. In

my view, planning for the country's development in the midst of terrorism is like writing on the sea sand, which is being constantly washed away by sea waters. On the one hand we are trying to achieve eight per cent growth rate and on the other hand, we find that all the growth that has been created, the wealth that has been created, the human power that has been created are taken away by the increasing terrorist activities. Therefore, the Government should show as much seriousness to curbing terrorism as much as it shows to economic development.

I would feel, Sir, that there was a time when there was a Minister for Internal Security. The Minister for Internal Security was concentrating himself on the security issues. So, I think that it is more appropriate at this time that we revive the post of Minister for Internal Security and we try to curb this menace. The whole nation must stand together and our BJP friends should withdraw their Adjournment Motion. It is my appeal to them to withdraw this Motion and then close the discussion with that.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Yerrannaidu, you take only five minutes.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, on behalf of my Telugu Desam Party, I strongly condemn the serial bomb blasts that took place in Mumbai.

This is not the first time this has happened. In the serial blasts, 200 innocent people were killed and 700 people were injured. Since 1984, in the last 25 years, we have lost nearly 70,000 people in our country. We have lost two Prime Ministers of this country. We have lost so many people — civilians, police, armed forces personnel and others. Normally, people elect a popular Government. If anything is wrong, people normally blame the elected Government. Since 1984 till today, the successive Governments had failed to control the menace of terrorism. This is a fact.

Where there is a will there is a way. Prevention is better than cure. I will give one example. The Leader of the Congress Party, Shri Pranab Mukherjee knows that in Andhra Pradesh in the years 1978 to 1983, every six months, there was a communal riot. After 1983, the then Chief Minister, N.T. Rama Rao came to power. Till the end of Telugu Desam Party's rule — we ruled 17 years — there was not a single incident of communal clash. This means, the Government has to take stringent steps irrespective of Party affiliations. Today they may be in power, tomorrow

[Shri Kinjarapu Yerrannaidu]

they may not be in power. Whoever may be in the Government, we have to control terrorism in our soil, in our country.

When it happens, every time we blame the intelligence agencies. On so many occasions, on the floor of the House, we discussed the same issue. All the political parties have given so many suggestions to the Government, to the then Government and even to the present Government. We have not achieved anything on those lines. Why? We do not have strong enough intelligence capabilities. Why? In the Mumbai blasts, we had no information. The whole country was shocked to know this. So, this is the situation prevailing in our country.

Even in Mumbai, since 1993 to July 2006 on seven occasions, nearly 400 to 500 people were killed. Even after the UPA Government came to power, many such attacks have taken place. Even previously in the NDA Government's time, Jammu and Kashmir Assembly was attacked. Even Parliament was attacked. One year back on the eve of Diwali, we were all in Delhi. What happened in Delhi? After that also, we have not risen to the occasion to get information to feed the States.

Law and order is a State subject. Though law and order is a State subject, we should not leave the States. We have to give intelligence inputs. We have to provide enough money to strengthen the police force, intelligence agencies and everybody. That is not going on. Giving meagre amounts is not enough.

We are not discussing the other aspects of Naxalism, the problem of North-Eastern States and even Jammu and Kashmir. We are discussing the Mumbai blasts. On the same day also, eight innocent people were killed in Jammu and Kashmir. Out of eight people, two were Hyderabadis. They went to Jammu and Kashmir as tourists. This is the situation prevailing in our country.

Even legal luminaries, media people and everybody is writing that to deal with terrorism, special laws are required. All right, when POTA was in existence, they attacked Indian Parliament and Jammu and Kashmir Assembly. So, in the name of attacks, we cannot repeal all these laws. Why? It is because so many people committed murders. So many people committed rapes. We have not removed the Section from the IPC. But you take the whole world. There are special laws for controlling terrorism. So, the Government of India should also take necessary steps to think about special laws and they should control this menace.

Also, on three or four items I have given my suggestion to the Government. We have to strengthen national security capabilities. That is my first suggestion. The Government should deal with terrorism more firmly without any bias. Terrorist is a terrorist whether he belongs to Hindu or Muslim or Sikh community. Whoever may be, we have to deal with terrorist very sternly.

It is the responsibility of the Government to ensure the safety of the citizens. It should take all necessary precautions to prevent any untoward incident by strengthening the intelligence network. It is the responsibility of the Government to consult all political Parties and take them along to motivate all sections of the people to fight unitedly against terrorism.

At the time of bomb blasts, all the people were united to rescue the affected people. But what happened today on the floor of the House? We are criticising each other. This is not at all correct. At this time we should be united. Ultimately the Government is responsible. The Government should take the opinion of all political parties and also all sections of the people in our country. You have to evolve a concrete mechanism to curb terrorism. We need to revisit the legal framework. Many jurists and experts argue that the normal criminal laws are not adequate to book the terrorists. Special stringent laws are also required.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): Sir, I rise to condemn the bomb blasts in Mumbai and also in Srinagar. At the same time I would like to congratulate the people of Mumbai and Srinagar because they are fighting the battle everyday. Today we must appreciate one thing. We utter so many loose talk. I also feel sorry for that. This is a very serious subject and you have to take it very seriously. It has become not only terrorism from atrocities point of view but it has now become serious from scientific terrorism point of view also. Their target is very soft specially the cities like Mumbai, even Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad or Delhi. There are so many places.

I do not want to discuss the matter in detail because everybody discussed it. Firstly, we must pass a resolution. Yesterday you did it. But today when we are discussing the Adjournment Motion, it is not that we want to make our record. It is not so. We want to draw the attention to the issue and nothing else. Here we have to prove that we are one, we are together and we have to fight the battle against the terrorists together. That is why let us speak like one, let us speak in a single voice and let us condemn the atrocities and terrorism all together and the message should go to the world that if America can fight against the

terrorists, the world can fight together against the terrorists, then we can fight together to curb the rise of the terrorism. That is our intention.

I want to point out only two-three points here. Mumbai is a very congested place. Some 50 lakh to 60 lakh people travel by these local trains everyday. What steps the Government had taken so that nothing happens in future? Metro Railway, local trains, even the market, mandir, masjid etc. everything has now become a soft target in the country. We have to set up some mechanism through which at least the Central Government and the State Governments and our units like IB, SB or Armed Forces, Defence people etc. could work together as a team. There should be some coordination between the Centre and the States and with the Defence Ministry and some Govt. agencies also. All different agencies should work together. There must not be any gap in the coordination. For lack of communication something is happening. Sometimes the State is saying something and the Centre is saying something.

The National Security Adviser has sent a letter to all State Governments. Instead of sending only to State Governments he should have sent it to other agencies like Ministry of Defence etc. The Armed Forces may be demoralised for this. We have to take into confidence the Armed Forces.

I want to make some charter of suggestions not charter of demands. There must not be lack of coordination. There must be some coordinated action team to sunset the terrorist activities. Why do we not set up a team in the name of 'Operation Sunset' to curb the terrorism specially with the help of Central Government. State Governments and other Government agencies.

Secondly, I want to mention that in our country, a parallel economy is going on. It is a very dangerous trend that fake notes are in circulation throughout the North-Eastern region and Eastern parts of the country. Today, I do not want to make any political statement or anything, though I am able to do it.

Sir, the Defence Minister is here and the Home Minister is also here. I want to inform them one thing. Gujarat is a border State. Punjab is a border State. Rajasthan is also a border State. I will tell you why it is happening in West Bengal. This is the gateway of the North-Eastern region. At the same time, there is problem of insurgency in the North-East. West Bengal is the gateway of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal while North-East is the gateway of China and Burma. Because of the free movement of terrorists there, I would request the

Home Minister to please find out details from the Home Ministry as to whether reports have been submitted by their agency to the Home Ministry that some ISI people are taking full shelter from the politicians and are moving freely there. You must not forget that in Darjeeling and other parts of North Bengal area, fake currency is going on. That business is going on. It has become a smuggling centre now. From heroin to everything being smuggled from the North-Eastern and Eastern parts of the country. I will request him to investigate the matter and take serious steps so that another incident does not happen in our country.

Sir, I am not telling it from the political point of view because today we should forget politics here. We do not want to say that this section is communal or that section is communal. The terrorists are always terrorists. They do not have any caste. They do not have any creed. They do not have any religion. Their only religion is that they are terrorists. That is why, we have to take action against the terrorists from the terrorism point of view and not from religious point of view. Our country is a vast country and different types of people are there. The issue of caste and creed should not spoil the integrity and unity of our country. Let the message go — irrespective of whether a person is Muslim, Sikh, Hindu or Christian, we should fight the battle together — that nobody is isolated from the mainstream and everybody is together. That is our motto. That is our principle. That is our vision. That is our mission. That should be our action also.

The Centre and the respective States should together prepare some comprehensive action policy. Railways sometimes say that they cannot take the responsibility of the people. Sometimes, the State Government says that this is not the State subject. Sometimes, the Central Government says that this is within the State subject. Ultimately, the people are facing the trouble. That is why, please set up something from the terrorism point of view so that nobody feels isolated and people do not suffer.

The other thing I want to say is about the Rs. 5 lakh compensation.

*[Translation]*

As per the prevailing compensation norms of the railways, a person dying in railway accident gets an amount of five lakh as compensation. However, the Government has made a commitment in this regard. Several persons were killed in Srinagar bomb blast also. I had visited the families of the Bengali tourists who had been killed in Kashmir bomb blast and those include one senior scientist

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

of Geological Survey of India. I would like to say Shri Lalujji that though the Government provides five lakh rupees, it is not doing anything extra.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: During the tenure of your Government, Rs. 1 lakh used to be provided as ex-gratia and we raised it to Rs. 5 lakh. Besides four lakhs are to be provided by the criminal and one lakh from the Government of Maharashtra. This way a total amount of 10 lakhs will be provided. We have started giving the money and I have given order to ensure the disbursal of money for each and every affected family.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: It is not true that hon'ble Minister is not aware about it. I have the information that ex-gratia of Rs. one lakh is already in vogue and a total amount of Rs. 5 lakh is paid to those dying in railway accidents including four lakhs being provided by his Ministry. As in the case insurance money in aviation sector.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: On making claim four lakhs rupees used to be provided besides one lakh as ex-gratia. However, now ex-gratia would be five lakhs and four lakhs would be provided after making claim. We would definitely ensure that their claim is successfully made and we will leave anything to chance. We do what we say.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, right now I received the clarification. Earlier I was under the impression that a total of five lakhs would be provided including one lakh as ex-gratia. Now Shri Lalujji has given this clarification and we are very happy to hear it. There is a need to consider the case of injured as well who have either lost their limbs or suffer some other serious injury and it is not sufficient to pay an amount of Rs. 10,000 or 50,000. I would like to request you that either the family member of the person who has lost his limbs in an accident should get employment or a lump sum monthly payment should be made so that he could sustain his family.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: We will provide jobs to such persons and provide him stall at the railway stations to the person becoming handicapped during railway accident. I have already assured about it, you have not gone through it. ...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, I have not given it any political colouring in that Lalujji had not said it earlier that Rs. 5 lakh would be provided. If the hon'ble Minister has conceded our demand, it is very good. Why do you do so? When we do not indulge in petty politics it is not good on their parts to do so. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: You can claim credit for it.

*[Translation]*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, if they are feeling the pain, I am feeling the pain as well. There should be no discrimination keeping in mind the humanitarian approach. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, I had said that ten thousand or fifty thousand hardly make a difference for the injured person. They should give some compensation to him also and see to it that while claiming the amount he faces no difficulties.

With these words, on behalf of the NDA I have drawn the attention of the Government. We do not intend to bring down this Government on the issue of terrorism. Our request to them is that they should take note of Opposition's suggestions and implement them in a proper manner.

*[English]*

We are ready to cooperate with all to fight terrorism.

MR. SPEAKER: Next speaker is Shri L. Ganesan. Do you want to say anything on this issue? Okay, please try to cooperate with the Chair, and conclude Within five minutes.

SHRI L. GANESAN (Tiruchirappalli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I appeal to the illustrious leader Shri Advani with all respect at my command not to press his Motion of Adjournment or to withdraw his Motion. Why am I saying this? Have you not already created enough storm and caused enough harm? Don't you realise that the terrorists – whether inside India or outside India; whether they are instigated from outside or sheltered inside – will be jubilant to see this.

How are you going to fight terrorism? Don't they realise it? Is it not a green signal for them? They will be happy because they would think that we are not going to fight terrorism. Why am I saying this? I am saying this because we are not united. How are we going to fight terrorism if we are not united? The one and only way to fight terrorism is that we should all be united. We cannot fight terrorism unless we are united. Is this the way that we are going to fight terrorism? I have great respect for him, and it would be better and magnanimous on his part to withdraw his Motion.

We are faced with so many problems. India is a big

country, and there are economic problems, and so many other problems. The so-called super power is creating all sorts of difficulties for India. Under these circumstances, the worst problem of all the problems is terrorism. Therefore, it should be rooted out, and it should be eradicated with all roots and branches. I appeal to all that we should be united irrespective of political differences. I am saying this because we cannot fight it unless we are united.

Some of my friends here referred to POTA, and said that terrorism is a little bit rampant nowadays because of repeal of POTA. It has nothing to do with POTA, and it is almost irrelevant. Was the attack on Parliament not a terrorist activity? Was POTA not in existence at that time? Therefore, terrorism was there, is there and will be there unless we fight it, and POTA has no relevance to it whatsoever. Bringing POTA back is untenable. I belong to a party whose General Secretary was imprisoned under POTA for about 19 months for no fault of his. Therefore, POTA has nothing to do with that.

I feel sorry to hear sweeping statements being made in the House. We should not resort to making sweeping statements. There may be Muslim terrorists but can anybody say that there is no Hindu terrorist? What is the connection between terrorism and religion? Terrorism has nothing to do with the religion. The two have no connection. There may be a Hindu terrorist and there may be a Muslim terrorist. Religion has nothing to do with terrorism. Please do not try to disunite the country on the lines of religion.

With these words, I once again appeal to Shri Advani, for whom I have great respect, not to press for a vote and magnanimously withdraw this Adjournment Motion.

SHRI SUBRATA BOSE (Barasat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on the Adjournment Motion moved by the hon. Leader of Opposition. I would be brief because a lot has already been said and I would not like to repeat anything which has already been placed before the House.

Words are not strong enough to condemn the dastardly act of terrorism recently committed in Mumbai killing about 200 people and injuring about 1000. I think Members of this House from all sides join me in condemning this dastardly act.

What we have to realise today is the grave situation which exists in our country. Acts of terrorism are unfortunately on the increase. Therefore, all of us, unitedly

and together, have to take action to fight terrorism which affects not only the country but is affecting and threatening the stability and peace of many countries in the world.

It is a pity that during quite a number of speeches of the hon. Members, accusations have been hurled and allegations have been made against each other. I think that will not solve the problem of combating terrorism. What we need here is a united action not only from the Government and the Opposition side but also from all sections of the people. We have to fight terrorism unitedly. If we do not do that, we shall not be able to combat this menace that is threatening us everyday.

We would like to be assured that the Government is taking positive steps to strengthen the police and security forces all over the country. The State Governments have to come forward particularly since the law and order is a subject in the State List. As the hon. preceding speaker has also pointed out, there must be a very close coordination and cooperation between the Centre and the States.

When we recall the Mumbai incident, we realise that a very meticulous planning had gone into it. Bombs were placed and exploded in seven places almost at the same time. So, I think there is some failure on the part of intelligence agencies in this. Going by the way these terrorist attacks are planned, it is easier said than done that all acts of terrorism can be known to the intelligence agencies in advance. But it is important that the Government take steps to improve and fortify the intelligence agencies all over the country, particularly the Central forces.

I think, as I have mentioned, we must admire also the courage which has been shown by the citizens of Mumbai. The incident happened in the evening — 6 o' clock, not late but early in the evening — but the next morning, as I have read in the newspapers, saw in the television and heard over the radio, the citizens of Mumbai faced the situation with courage and boldness. Normal life was back in Mumbai from the next morning. I think, this is an example we have to follow all over the country and we must face the situation with courage and boldness. I also think that it is our duty to assure the Government and extend our wholehearted cooperation in the matter of combating the acts of terrorism.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN (Saharsa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise 2-3 points. Today we are

[Shrimati Ranjeet Ranjan]

holding a discussion on the Motion of Adjournment in the House. I would like to ask only one question – if our brothers and sisters who were martyred in Mumbai blasts; I will call them only martyrs; were listening to us or watching this discussion, would they have any reverence for us? They might be wondering what kind of decision is going to be taken for them by us and also what would be the outcome of this discussion? While discussing the killings there, sometimes we are laughing at their condition, cracking jokes and at other times we are casting aspersions on one another. Are we not hurting the sentiments of those people by behaving in such a manner?

First of all I would like to salute the residents of Mumbai who quickly learnt their lessons from the riots and, now, when the bomb blasts took place the second time, forgetting all the pangs of the riots and cutting across the caste and religious barriers they adopted 'service to humanity' as their only religion. I also salute those people who took out a six year old boy from 7 feet deep pit, when the nation acted as a single unit. He was taken out alive from the pit even after three days.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would only like to ask whether this discussion is going to serve any purpose? Why are we having a discussion here? Can terrorism be annihilated through this discussion? We are having a discussion that we should put a stop to terrorism. If we go through the annals of history, particularly of pre-independence history, I was not even born at that time, the truth remains that we – the politicians, perhaps, are at the root of all these turbulences who have caused to produce terrorism. Here the discussion should be centered around who are the so called terrorists, who come as human bombs ready to court death anytime. Whether there has been some turn of events which forced them to become terrorists? This is outrightly wrong to say that the terrorists who are spreading riots everywhere are themselves stationed in safe houses. The truth is that 90% of the people who come essaying the role of human bombs ready to risk their lives, do so only because of their sheer need to quell the pangs of hunger, the majority belongs to this class. If we take the case of the unemployed youth of Jammu and Kashmir or other terrorists, the people who risk their lives, the people who are undergoing training there, majority of them do so because of the hunger pangs. They are given crores of rupees in lieu of becoming terrorists; not only that after their death, the responsibility of their next seven generations is also shouldered by their

sponsors. Some families of Kargil are still looking up to the Government for improving their financial lot. Till date we could not construct houses for them, perhaps we were unable to provide even food to some people. I feel that through the type of discussion we are holding here, perhaps, today also we are causing to produce terrorism.

Sir, after hearing our speeches perhaps someone may be turning into a terrorist. Through you, I would again like to give a suggestion that if we really want to hold a discussion on putting a stop to terrorism in the right earnest, we would have to hold a discussion on putting a stop to unemployment and if we want to stop unemployment, it is necessary to keep growing population rate under check. If we want to keep population rate under check, irrespective of the fact whether one belongs to treasury benches or opposition benches, it should be deliberated upon seriously and if the House has got the courage, firstly, we shall have to introduce a Bill through which in entire India, irrespective of one's caste and religion, there should be a provision for a ceiling of only two children per person. If our Government and opposition dare to take such a step, then a bill should be introduced so that we can reduce the growth rate of population thereby preventing the aimless wandering of our unemployed youth who get strayed into those areas.

Sir, our senior member, Kumari Mamata Banerjee, was making a mention about counterfeit currency notes. I would like to say that this is perfectly correct. The place from where I come is adjacent to Nepal Border. Counterfeit notes come from there also. As per the newspaper reports, now-a-days, the terrorists have consolidated their position in Bihar. It is entirely correct. I would like to warn the House that given the magnitude of poverty in Bihar it is highly possible that a day will come when terrorists will be roaming about in every township of Bihar. Regarding our talks of resorting to the use of guns, I would like to ask how many terrorists will be gunned down? He has to die by starvation and on becoming a terrorist, he also has to die by the gunshots. In either way he is destined to die. For putting a stop to terrorism, how many more people will be shot down by us? That's why my request is that we should deliberate on why terrorism is flourishing, why people are becoming terrorists. We should think about rooting out terrorism. You cannot put a stop to terrorism by gunning down everyone. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN (Baramulla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I were asked to speak on terrorism, its repercussions and remedies before the hon. Members for a month at a stretch, I am sure, this long period of 30 days

would have proved to be inadequate; yet, I express my gratitude to you for permitting me to deliberate on this issue for 2-3 minutes in this august House.

Unfortunately, I hail from a terrorism infested constituency. The hon. Leader of Opposition has rightly said that Kashmir and North-East are the theatres of terrorism. It is an irony of fate that our destiny is sacrificed at the secular altar of Indian democracy and not only we, but our progeny is constrained to struggle for survival in this sordid state of affairs. We should resolve to combat the forces of death and destruction with full vigour and determination at our command who are bent upon tearing apart our democratic fabric, desecrate our Constitution and paralyze law and order situation.

My submission is that the vicious effects of terrorism cannot be addressed merely by holding meetings, deliberating on the issue and then dispersing. It can neither be remedied by eloquent speeches, humour and satire, skillful presentation of quote and unquote, insinuations, metaphors or by denigrating the minorities. This is a conflagration which has enveloped the whole of our nation and its nationals; so much so that the people feel insecure while sitting within the confines of their homes. It may be true that the Mumbaikars — who witnessed the agony and sufferings of Mumbai blasts victims lying in a pool of blood were psychologically a shattered lot but there are such cases galore in Kashmir. Given this situation, I would like to ask the Government what steps are being taken to ameliorate the situation? While we are discussing this issue here the Government does not deserve to take credit by forcefully saying that the Mumbaikars showed exemplary courage, expressed solidarity with the victims and life returned to normal the next day. The Government owns a responsibility to the nation, to this august House; since it has the required resources, the power and authority and the state apparatus, to take the lead under such grim circumstances and come forward to apprise the nation of the steps proposed or taken in this direction. The Government may solicit the opinion of the intellectuals, the analysts, the elected representatives and confer with them behind the curtains if it does not intend to deliberate on such a sensitive issue in this open assembly. This problem is not going to be solved by holding meetings in air conditioned rooms and by making tall public speeches. Kashmir is destined to meet death and destruction since it is a theatre of terrorism but the menace has now spread its tentacles to rest of India as is evident from the Mumbai and Sarojini Nagar incidents.

Sir, the largest mammal, the whale is bitten on its tongue by the escorting shark as and when the former

opens its mouth for inhalation which it is able to heal by dint of its regeneration power. The whale is bitten only when it does not use its censors planted on its snort. I would like to ask whether the states make use of their censors? These acts of terrorism may be ignored once, twice or thrice but the Government cannot absolve itself of its culpability if it is not able to reign in a series of such acts. The Government can be compared with lord Shiva having many arms. External Affairs is one of the arms of the Government. The Home Department and the defence department are the other two arms. I would like to know whether there is any coordination among these three arms. If we, who are the stake holders in this unfortunate situation, are not trustworthy, the Government may talk to the leaders of the other side, who are also very senior leaders and were sitting on that side earlier. Can not the Government take them into confidence with regard to the road map it has evolved to deal with the situation?

I would also request the other side to please shun the fire brand Togadia type rhetoric. The destiny of this country rests in their hands. Smaller parties and insignificant people like us are probably small fries in this vast ocean of democratic system. During any discussion, we depend on the mercy of the hon. Speaker, and get a couple of minutes to express our views on his pleasure. We don't have a say here. But they are the stewards of this country. Instead of indulging in allegations and counter allegations they should put their heads together and unitedly devise a formula to save this country and convey a clear cut message to the perpetrators of terrorism that we have the ability to unitedly combat and defeat the sinister designs of the anti-national forces who are bent upon disintegrating the country, destroying its secular character, hitting at the root of its Constitution and denigrating the minorities.

Parliament is the diadem of Indian democratic system. There is no doubt, that we should express ourselves freely, discuss issues, demand clarification, advance arguments in support of our version because it is the life and blood of Parliamentary democracy but we shall have to work unitedly with unanimity and face the challenge boldly in the same fashion in which the hon. Members of different parties and ideologies reach a consensus in a Parliamentary Committee. I would request the congress to ask its angelic and dynamic leader, Smt. Sonia Gandhi to take the lead in maintaining the unity and integrity of the nation. I am a Muslim but I would not talk about them because it will invite a lot of criticism. I do not consider Indian Muslims as a minority. Their population in India is, undoubtedly, eight times more than those in Malaysia. The country's unity and integrity cannot be maintained by ignoring them.



[Shri Abdul Rashid Shaheen]

there is a need to take every small group of this country into confidence in order to combat the situation. I would not talk about sensitive areas as I myself come from a sensitive area. I and my family have borne the brunt of terrorism. I am aware of the condition of those who bravely come on the small screen and say that enough is enough but nobody would ask them what they are cooking behind the curtains. I would request the Government and the Opposition is to set apart all their bitterness and hostility and join hands in order to eradicate this menace and signal to the world that we may speak in different languages but we don't have our minds divided on this issue. Nobody should say that the honourable Prime Minister says one thing and the hon. Home Minister speaks in a different tone.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad, Maharashtra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given a notice. My constituency is the most affected by terrorism. I had also given a notice yesterday. R.D.X. was first detected in my constituency and we had apprised the Government of it. Please allow us to speak a couple of minutes. This is a incident related to my constituency.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Your leader has already spoken, and yet you are not satisfied.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Your leader has taken double the time already. This is not proper.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not fair.

[Translation]

O.K., I give you 2 minutes but be specific.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Then you should have been the spokesman of this Party. The time allotted was three hours and your leader has spoken for 24 minutes.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: How do I conduct the proceedings?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. It does not behove of you to speak while seated.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The time allotted was three hours and we have already taken four and half hours.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak for two minutes in this regard. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need to thank me, you conclude quickly.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Mr. Speaker Sir, we were carrying out relief operations with the assistance of the Shiv Sainiks by helping the blasts victims in all the hospitals in Mumbai. The situation was very serious there. Hon'ble Lalu Ji visited there and made announcement. Subsequently, hon'ble Prime Minister and hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs also visited and made announcements but there was a need to provide more assistance for the injured.

However, how did it happen? The same day the Commissioner of Mumbai Police had stated that the blasts were carried out with the help of the RDX that was not seized in our Allora Malengaon i.e. Sambhaji Nagar. I would like to say that two of the vehicles passing from Ellora on 9th May, had RDX and out of the said quantity of RDX, some was seized by the police and some was not caught as the terrorists carrying RDX were able to escape. However, those who had escaped were nabbed by the devotees at the Mahamandleshwar Asharam and Ellora situated Asharam of renowned Shri Shanti Gिर्र्जि. The other terrorist was caught in the premises of Bhadrantaunti and he was also nabbed by the devotees therein. The third terrorist was nabbed by the police. Some of the RDX and the weapons were recovered from the Ankal fort near Manmar. I would like to ask as to whether the police was under the slumber until then. We had also staged protest movement in Mumbai. Another anti terrorist campaign was started by Shiv Sena but it was not taken seriously by the police and the Ministry of Home Affairs of the State. It has also been reported in the newspaper that out of the 16

terrorists behind the Mumbai blast, only one has been killed while rest of them are still at large and celebrating.

They had threatened to blow up the Sai Baba Temple that hon'ble Lalu ji had visited. They had also threatened to blow up the Gurudwara at Nanded and the Swami Smarth temple at Akalkot alongwith the Vitthal temple at Pandharpur. Not only this even Sidhi Vinayak Temple in Mumbai was in the same list. I would like to know who are those terrorists. The hon'ble Minister who was making tall claims here, has also left behind.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You should not make allegations.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Why do not they tell as to which place the terrorists who were caught belong to and to with whom they were related...\*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This should not be recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: I would like to tell that...\* all the telephone lines were out of order when the bomb blasts in Mumbai took place for two hours. Mr. Speaker Sir, I am saying a very serious thing. ...*(Interruptions)* I am saying thing related to the department when the bomb blast in Mumbai took place, all the mobile services were temporarily shut. There should be an inquiry to know about the reasons therefore.

MR. SPEAKER: You sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will see to it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Do not be friendly with Pakistan. I had said the same thing during the tenure of NDA Government also and I demand that POTA be implemented again. Do not maintain any relations with Pakistan. ...*(Interruptions)*

Not recorded.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Khaire, you are not cooperating with Chair. I am very sorry about it. This is not right. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)*...\*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also would like to say something in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, it is a very important discussion. Now, the hon. Minister will reply to the debate.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Athawale, your name is not in the list. Please do not disturb. Only the submissions of the hon. Minister will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Your name is not in the list. You never bother to give your name.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: I have also given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Your name is nowhere in the list. Hon. Minister is replying, listen him.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): The Mumbai bomb blasts on 11th July are being discussed. Some of the points that have been raised here are very pertinent. I would like to thank the hon'ble Member who have raised these points and also would like to say that their suggestions would certainly be taken care of while formulating policies in this regard. Some of the points raised were countered by the Members sitting on either side of the benches and I do not feel like highlighting them. Very humbly, I would like to make a request that I wish to present before the House the very nuances of the policies of the Government in context of the various points raised by the hon'ble Members during the course of

\* Not recorded.

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

discussion of this issue in the apex house of the country in the aftermath of the tragic incident that took place. Therefore, it may take some more time for me to put up my view point. Therefore, I would like to take the leave of the House to speak me in full detail.

Sir, the first thing is that the people had provided very open hearted support to those who were injured in the blast and they included the people from all communities i.e. Hindu, Muslims, Christians and even belonging to other religions. This in itself is a great boost to our moral and we should always remember it in our fight against the religions. Secondly, the people of Mumbai send a clear cut message across the world that life in Mumbai can not be brought to a standstill at any cost and it will go on irrespective of all kinds of difficulties and attacks. I am of the opinion that it is a great virtue and our strength lies in it.

18.00 hrs.

The Railway Staff had reached to provide assistance. The Minister of Railways had also visited there and Smt. Sonia Gandhi also paid a visit within an hour of the incident taking place. However the railway staff had done a commendable job and the railway service was resumed in hours. We should not forget it.

This is true that Mumbai is a very big city with a population of almost two crores. The number of police personnel there is inadequate in proportion to the population. Despite that, I think, the way in which the officers and other police personnel carried out investigations in a foolproof and assiduous manner is praiseworthy.

Mumbai city is the economic capital of our country, it is the industrial capital as well and as much significance is attached to Mumbai as to the city of Delhi. If anything happens in the city of Mumbai, it affects our economic policy, industry, trade and our international trade as well. Keeping in view this fact the terrorists are trying to spread terrorism over there. We can not easily forget this fact. The officials of the State Government controlled their emotions and came forward to carry out their functions without losing their spirits — I think we will always remember this. We did whatever we could have done. I do not think that there is any need to speak much about that. We should discuss this matter in this House keeping in view all these things and it appears that many a honourable Member has kept in view these things while expressing his views. It was

appearing that the feelings of the House were very much same with the country at large. If the feelings of the country and the House are similar, then we, as well as the people of the whole world can imagine the power of the country.

Sir, some issues have been raised during this discussion. First issue was that the conspiracy for this incident had been hatched long before. It is reported that this has been executed with a military-like strategy. I think that this assessment is right. They observed minutely when the number of people is maximum in the train and the way they tend to sit in the train, which station had to be picked and what the people might be doing into their way to office. So, the terrorists are adopting military-like sophisticated technology and methods. As such, our police forces, youth and army personnel should be equal to their methods to combat terrorism. We should not stop, we should move ahead.

The second point which has been raised here is also right that today terrorism is not limited to our borders only, it is spreading to the hinterlands. In our endeavour we have erected barbed fences on our land at the bordering areas. This has been erected at the borders of Pakistan and India and Bangladesh and India. Fencing has not been done at the borders of the other countries, but our Para-military forces are certainly containing infiltration. Today, it is being proved that terrorism is not limited to the areas adjoining the borders. It is spreading at various places not related to the borders. We need to prepare ourselves to combat it. But, how are they reaching? Infiltration has been checked due to fencing but it is going on through the sea route and the air route. At times we extend the hands of friendships to create a congenial atmosphere. That should go on but infiltration must be checked. We have to move forward and we have, a course, moved forward. The Government of the day have taken several measures in this regard. We have planned to make security arrangements at our coastal areas. We are taking steps to strengthen the security across the coastal lines of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and the low lying areas of the country under which new Police stations will be established at those areas. All the States Governments have been directed to recruit police personnel and give them training to make use of their services for this purpose. They are being provided fast boats to check the infiltration across the sea routes. The personnel of the defence ministry responsible for the coastal lines are helping them. The Navy personnel also help them. The coast guard and Navy personnel are working in this manner. We need to remain prepared to combat terrorist activities on the basis of anticipation of

what the terrorists may carry out once they get inside through the sea route. We have made preparation in this regard and have the knowledge of the same.

At times, it happens that we get to know something through the newspapers, magazines or media. One media report contends something and the other one something else. Similarly, at times something is heard from a particular officer or a minister. Thereafter, it is reported that there is contradiction between the two statements. It is my submission to all the Hon. Members of the House and to the public at large that they must know that the reports of the newspapers are not the notifications of the government. The perceptions might have some flaws. This must be kept in view.

If any statements come from the Hon. Prime Minister, Defence Minister, Home Minister, or from any other Minister or Official which are contradictory, it must be brought to our notice. We are ready to accept that. But, if it is reported by the print media, it is not proper if we are asked to explain why such a statement or comment was made. The report might not be correct. It could be mala fide or incorrect as well. We cannot blame them.

But we must try to understand whether the report is authentic or not.

The issue of POTA has been raised here. As Advaniji contended that he had told me that for combating terrorism a POTA-like law is a must. As such, it should be introduced. I have been a member of this House for a very long time. During the discussion on TADA, we had been on the opposition benches. Those who had been advocating for the withdrawal of TADA, took steps to introduce POTA and it was enacted. At that time, we submitted that if TADA is withdrawn then there is no need of POTA also. In fact, if the other laws are properly executed, they could serve the same purpose as POTA or TADA. I would like to submit about POTA that it has been decided at the international level and in the United Nations that new laws are required to be formulated to combat terrorism. Some Ambassadors and foreign delegates asked me why we withdrew POTA when there was terrorism in our country. I told them that before POTA was scrapped, similar provisions as incorporated in POTA were incorporated in the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act to combat terrorism. The most significant point with the POTA was that its provisions have been misused about which all people sitting here are fully aware of. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: No he is not yielding.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: POTA was also amended by the previous Government to prevent its misuse and even after that if we recommend POTA only because of the thinking that it was introduced by us and so it should remain in force, it will not be a proper thing. I particularly liked a statement made by our hon'ble Defence Minister which was also reported by the newspapers. He had stated that we would definitely combat terrorism but not at the cost of violating human rights. While taking action in this regard we have to keep both these aspects in mind and if POTA is being used for human rights violation then we will have to look into it. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri L.K. Advani has a right to reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded except the speech of the Home Minister.

*(Interruptions)...\**

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Now, I would like to point out the particular provisions of POTA about which accusations have been made. If there is any provision in POTA against which accusations can be levelled then it is that

*[English]*

the onus of proof shall shift from the prosecution to the defence.

*[Translation]*

in POTA it is stated that the onus of proving one's innocence falls on the person who is brought before the Court as the accused when a matter involving him comes up. ...*(Interruptions)* To my fellow members who are saying that it is proper I would like to inform that it is not tenable under Indian criminal jurisprudence. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Tripathy, nothing is being recorded except the speech of the Home Minister.

*(Interruptions)...\**

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\* Not recorded.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am not speaking against anybody. If any hon'ble Member wants to ask anything, he can do so afterwards, please do not interrupt in between.

Sir, I was telling that in Indian Criminal Jurisprudence, British Jurisprudence or in European Jurisprudence. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot interrupt an hon'ble Member or a Minister because you do not like him. Then, nobody will listen to you. It will not depend on your liking.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be possible.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I was telling that the most accusable thing in POTA was that

*[English]*

onus of proof was shifting from the prosecution to the defence. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

when this fact was put across to the people of the United nations and other foreign countries, they said that if this was the case, they had no reservations about it. This was all about POTA. Be it POTA or MACOCA or TADA, an argument has been put forward that if these laws having been enacted are not being brought into use fully, then whether they should be repealed or not? I would like to ask whether we were able to prevent the incidents that occurred in Delhi or in Akshardham on account of the POTA. I feel that we failed to prevent them.

*[English]*

POTA is not a complete seal. POTA is not really protecting everything. Let us understand. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Very well, then I will call Advaniji. You do not want to hear him.

*[Translation]*

If you do not like to listen to the hon'ble Home

Minister's speech then I will call Advaniji. You please listen to the speech of the Home Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot go on like this.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The contention given against the POTA was a very ingenious one. I was praising it secretly. There is a section 302 in the Indian Penal Code. Even after the existence of such a section if the crime of murder has not come to a stop, whether we would scrap the section 302 from the Indian Penal Code? This contention has been given in this regard. However this is true that the death penalty has been awarded for certain crimes in some places, but we are not ready to award this for those crimes. We are saying that we would not give death sentence or even life imprisonment for those crimes, we are talking about settling the penalty with a 10 years imprisonment. We feel that there should not be any increase in the rate of crimes and see to it that a wrong punishment is not meted out to such a person who is not the real culprit. Our leaders, our party and our people are of the opinion that POTA was more misused than used. It is a fact that due to this we have repealed POTA.

We are not levelling accusations on what you are talking about. Subsequently, there was a talk of MACOCA. This law is in force in Maharashtra. In spite of that we could not prevent terrorism. There is a similar law in force in Karnataka, but still we could not prevent it. We are not asking them to repeal this law, but people have reservations about laws like POTA and MACOCA. The facts which I have presented can be perhaps comprehended by the Members. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please, such an important debate is going on.

*[Translation]*

Please listen to the reply of the Debate.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: He is not taking it seriously.

MR. SPEAKER: If you feel that he is not taking it seriously and if you do not like listening to it, then you may leave the House.

SHRI VIJAYENDRA PAL SINGH (Bhilwara): This may be making the terrorists a very happy bunch. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): If you take recourse to such type of languages, then terrorism will not end. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Very well, I think, I will request the hon. Leader of Opposition to reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am very sorry.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I know this is an important debate. There are strong feelings because so many innocent lives have been lost, so many incident of terrorism have occurred. I am saying that everyone is concerned. Maybe you have some perception and the hon. Minister has certain perception, but he has a right to reply. The country is entitled to know. You have a very eminent mover of this motion, who will have an opportunity to reply. Therefore, kindly allow this. It does not look nice.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Now I come to other points. Some points are about statistics. Some statistics have been given by hon'ble Advaniji. I do not say they are wrong, but when compared with other statistics, we can estimate about them. It is not right to say something right or wrong on the basis of statistics. Similarly, it is not right to say something about sentiments. Between statistics and sentiments, which one is right or wrong, if you take into account both, we can hold a talk on them. We had before the start of the session, given the statistics of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Assam or the areas affected by naxalites. This time also we will give separately and you can assess whether the situation has improved or deteriorated. You make an assessment on that. We are not holding a discussion on it here. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: The situation has deteriorated and would deteriorate further. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: If you keep on disturbing like this, I

will request him to take his seat. If you are not prepared to listen to the Home Minister of India, then I am sorry.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I would like to make submission on behalf of the Government. I would like to place here the views of people who are in majority in the country. Some persons may not like it. Our Government do not admit the point that, people belonging to a particular religion or community are terrorists. ...*(Interruptions)* If we look with our open eyes and ears, we can know who are the culprits. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: When your hon. Leader of Opposition was speaking, there were interruptions and you rightly protested. I tried to control them. Now you are following the same thing. We must respect each other. The hon'ble Leader of Opposition is entitled to full respect and similarly the Home Minister is also entitled to full respect like all other leaders.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I would like to state in clear terms that the people who spread terrorism do not know what the religion is and what the sentiments mean. Terming that they belong to a particular religion, it will be wrong to level charges against all the people belonging to that religion. If we do so it will arrest our movement and put a bad impact on the original cause. ...*(Interruptions)* Now I come to other points. When this is the situation, what our Government want to do in this regard. Several hon'ble Members desired to know as to what the Government want to do in this regard. It is a matter of happiness that the points raised by various speakers on this subject call for a discussion on them. We will definitely accept those suggestions and implement them. A very painful incident took place and when such incidents take place, people get united and this gives a fillip to country's strength. Keeping this in mind, efforts are taken to the maximum extent possible to increase vigilance in border and hinterland areas and in small and big cities and in every territory. I would not like to go into much details as one can go on speaking on this issue for hours together.

The second point is that we want to augment the powers of police. We want to increase the strength of our forces. We want to increase the strength of the police force of the Center and states and other groups and forces. Many hon'ble Members were asking about the volume of

[Shri Shivra] V. Patil]

increase which we are going to make in the strength of Centre's police force. I am not talking about the magnitude of increase in separate forces like CISF, ITBP, SSB, but regarding the entire forces, I would like to inform this august House that we are going to raise 300 more battalions. We are also asking the State Governments to increase the strength of their respective police forces. Our population has crossed one billion mark, but the strength of the police forces has not increased as compared with the increase in Population. Compared to the police population ratio of the world, the available statistics show that with the kind of our police population ratio, it becomes difficult to execute the work smoothly. The police population ratio in Russia is 1:82 and our police population ratio is 1:728. In our country for every 728 persons there is one police personnel and in Russia for every 82 persons there is one police personnel. Therefore, we are going to ask the State Governments to increase the strength of their police forces and we also are going to raise 300 more battalions.

The third point is that we are going to fortify our coastal line. Just now I had informed that we were going to increase the strength of our coastal police force who will assist coast guards there. Subsequently under our modernization plan, we will provide different types of motor vehicles, communication equipments and machines for gathering intelligence and these facilities will add teeth to the capabilities of the police forces. Nothing can be more significant than these steps. Perhaps our unity can be as potent as this, but to counter terrorism we have got no other solution except intelligence. At national level, intelligence is gathered by Defence Intelligence, RAW and IB and then it is made available to the States. However, the state intelligence agencies have become further weakened. The reason for this change is that the police who used to gather information is perhaps not doing that much and the police officer in-charge of the village who used to gather intelligence, he is also falling short of expectations. The persons who are posted in those special branches treat it as a punishment posting and do not accord proper attention to the work assigned to them. Their strength as well as the devices available with them are not upto the desired levels. We are asking them to strengthen the State vigilance, district vigilance and Taluk intelligence. How can one gather intelligence related to the villages, there are some fresh ideas emerging in this aspect also. I would not like to go into the details as it would take one-two hours to speak on this issue and it will be of no use. There should be cooperation between the Centre and the States. This is a good thing and how this

cooperation should be between States and Centre, I would like to tell all of you. The first thing is every year there is a meeting of the Chief Ministers. Prime Minister participates in the meeting and other ministers also participate in it. Discussions are held with them.

The second thing is there are regional bodies, regional committees on behalf of the Home Minister. Within these Committees dialogues are held with the Chief Minister concerned. There are five regional bodies like northern, eastern, southern, western. Discussions are held in these regional bodies. The home secretary holds a quarterly discussion inviting all the Chief Secretaries and DIGs. Special Secretary holds a discussion with the DIGs of each states and the home secretary. In this way, the work regarding the cooperation is going on. Apart from this certain more things need to be done. We will ponder over the suggestions given by you and subsequent suggestions also would be considered by us.

The third point is concerned with planning. If we want to control terrorist activities, if we want to control terrorism, one way is to control this with the help of the forces and the second way is through achieving economic development and the third way is through removing the misunderstanding from the minds of the people. For this purpose, the assistance of the media can be availed of. I am pleased to note that media people provided great assistance during the Mumbai incidents. I think, they played a very important role in maintaining peace. A special committee has been set up in the Planning Commission to look after the financial aspects and it needs to be seen that what type of economic development is required for the terrorist affected districts for each States. From here we are specially providing assistance to them. They are given funds, they are also given funds of the plan and Rs. 35 crore is given as additional fund each year for the developmental activities. We are going to take steps with regard to the international cooperation. In this regard we have entered into extradition treaties and legal assistance treaties. In the international conferences, generally three points are talked about, I would like to point them out. There should be international cooperation against terrorism. The first thing is if a refugee goes out to other countries in the hope of a safer haven, he should not get it there and the flow of money to him should also be blocked but there is no international concurrence in this regard. They should not sell weapons on large scale without license. But there is no consensus on this issue, whereas it is being formed on other matters.

Advaniji has rightly stated that the job does not pertain to the Government only. People's Support is essential in this regard. It should be done.

[English]

People, political parties, Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals have to co-operate. If they do not cooperate, this task is going to be quite difficult.

[Translation]

While deliberating with my other colleagues in the Government, one thing distinctly emerge that we have paid adequate attention towards economic development but we should continue to do so. Adequate funds have to be given for the economic development but the time has come when we should pay more attention to strengthen the security apparatus also. More funds are required to be allocated for this purpose. Also there is a need to formulate an in-depth plan and to use new technology. I have mentioned it during my discussion with the State Chief Ministers and other colleagues. I have requested them to allocate more funds for police force. The concepts of Federal kind and Federal Forces are conceived time and again and then disappear. As per law, federal force is not allowed to be deployed in a State. What can be done in this regard? I will not put forth my views in this respect. I will act according to the suggestions of other Members. Some Members are in its favour and others are opposing it. The views of those who are against it would be brushed aside and we will say nothing about it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as Railway is concerned, our colleague, hon'ble Minister of Railways has taken some good steps. He has constituted a Committee which has submitted its report. It has recommended to strengthen railway police. Kumari Mamta Banerjee has mentioned about Kolkata Metro rail. ...*(Interruptions)* We have formulated security plan for the Delhi Metro rail. The Chief Minister of West Bengal has held discussion with me and has requested for the help. I have assured him full support. First of all a security plan would be given to the State, secondly, we will try to provide all the help desired from us. Thirdly, we can provide them CISF. Thirdly, we can provide them CISF. Though CISF remains much in demand but we will help them in this regard.

In the end, I would like to say that had Shri Pranab Mukherjee spoken here he would have revealed the entire matter. However, he has asked me to explain it in the House. It has been reported that some persons of Lashkar-e-Taiba have entered into Indian Air Force. However, after doing detailed investigations. We have come to the conclusion that the reported news is incorrect.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: The content of the statement made and the letter written by the Security Advisor.

[English]

Please tell us, this is very important.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: The entire border of Bihar is open. ISI agents and terrorists with weapons and fake currency enter into Bihar from the Nepal border. Wheat steps have been taken to check this infiltration? Please consider this problem of Bihar and deploy forces so that the borders of Bihar could be protected. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: All leaders have developed the habit of speaking without permission.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): MR. Advani, while making his observation, referred to the communication issued by the NSA to the Chief Secretary, and along with that letter an annexure was there. The annexure was of August last year. That annexure was the report of the National Security Council. That report was sent for the background material for the consideration of the security agencies and the security authorities of the States. In that report, a reference was made that some Lashkar-e-Taiba persons, two such persons got job in Indian Air Force. After this information was being made available to us last year, immediately the investigation process started. The services of IB and all other intelligence agencies were requisitioned. The Indian Air Force also scrutinized all the evidences and it was found that this suspicion is not based on facts. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: One of our colleague has raised the issue of Bihar border. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No interruptions. This is very unfair.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I would like to mention that the number of SSB battalion deployed on this border is going to be increased to 22 battalion. Secondly, the CROF battalion deputed in Bihar will now be deployed on this border. Such instructions have been given to them. A query



[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

has been raised about the arrangements being made for Mumbai. We have told them to formulate any plan be it short, medium or long term for the security of Mumbai. Compare it with the security plans of Delhi and other cities. Go through the Mega City Policing Plan. By all means we will try to help them in this regard. Not going into more details on this issue, I would like to mention that if we remain united and receive intelligence inputs timely, we can definitely counter the low intensity war going on and which will continue for some more time. It would be wrong to say that we would be able to counter this war successfully but we can control the situation to an extent. Our objective is not to demoralize the police force. I am of the view that we can rectify the mistakes and if we recognize the work done and respect the sacrifices made by them, we will definitely be able to achieve our objective.

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH (Phulbani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not disturb him.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South-Central): My only question is as to where from the RDX was obtained. When it was seized from Malegaon and the Central Government was informed about it, then is it not the failure of the Maharashtra Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have listened and noted it.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot force him to reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: I want to seek a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: No clarification.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker Sir, I heard all the speeches delivered during today's discussion. Though I had not been sitting in the House for the whole time, I heard all the speeches and I am happy to know that the apprehensions, which were expressed by some hon. Members who were critical of my speech, did not turn out to be correct. Today whoever will hear this speech, leaving some people whom I do not intend to mention, have all criticized terrorism. There were no differences in this regard. I said that I will not mention the names of some persons who did not criticize terrorism, but they were criticizing us. ...*(Interruptions)* leave them aside. I do not think that there is anything in this Adjournment Motion to divide the House.

[English]

There is nothing to divide the House. An Adjournment Motion is never intended to divide the House. An Adjournment Motion is intended to point out that what we, in the Opposition, feel this is not adequate. You may feel, it is adequate.

I have so many quotations including that of the hon. Prime Minister which say that our response is not adequate at the moment. I have Shri R.R. Patil saying that "It is not just the State Intelligence Department and the elite Anti-Terrorist Squad. ATS that failed but even the Intelligence Bureau at the Central had no inking". This is what Shri R.R. Patil, Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra himself said this does not mean that he is dividing the country. This does not mean that. Therefore when everyone talked in that vein that

[Translation]

Introducing an Adjournment Motion is meant to divide the House. I feel that dividing the House is meant to determine the two opinions with regard to terrorism which we are combating today and to ascertain whether our present intelligence system meant for that purpose and our present legal system is adequate or not. Democracy is run through this method. In our opinion the legal machinery is not adequate. I do not intend to go into it. You are entitled to say that we have covered POTA by incorporating provisions in the Unlawful Activities Act. If everyone knows this fact then there is no meaning in criticizing POTA because POTA has been incorporated in the Unlawful Activities Act.

I think that the provision of POTA which is not available in any other law is that except in the POTA there is nowhere such provision to check the funds being received by these organizations from the foreign countries.

We have a regular experience in this regard in Jammu and Kashmir.

I would like to submit a point as the Hon. Prime Minister is sitting here. After the statement of the Prime Minister, a statement came from Pakistan. In his statement he explicitly stated and also during a press conference in Mumbai he said that —

*[English]*

"We are certain that these terror modules—those who carried out this misdeed — are instigated, inspired and supported by elements across the border, without which they cannot act with such devastating effect."

*[Translation]*

I had been full time listening to the speech of Shivraj ji. He had been replying on behalf of the Government. He did not utter a word which reflected this. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: If you do not mind, I will just say something. I would like to say that we have certain information which is not in the interest of the investigation to discuss at this point of time and which does not contradict what the hon. Prime Minister has said.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: You have said it already, which you should have said even in your speech.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I did not want to prolong that kind of discussion.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I know the initial response and I did not quote it except saying that there was a difference between what the Prime Minister says and what the Home Minister says and therefore, the Home Minister's statement was welcomed by friends in Pakistan because he says that it is those who want to. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sometimes, to malign you, they criticise and praise you. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Those who want to abort the peace process, they will be happy and the terrorists will be happy that you have reacted to it by blaming Pakistan because this will abort the peace process. Something similar has been said by some people here. Now the Prime Minister himself says that 'the attack on India's economic powerhouse...' He rightly describes Mumbai as India's economic powerhouse. The attack on India's

economic powerhouse is now a roadblock in the bilateral peace process. It is not just cancellation of one meeting; it is a roadblock. I do not know what is the hereafter on this particular issue because this is something that the whole world will be looking forward to.

Sir, you have rightly admitted that even though the IB at the Centre is well, equipped — they do their jobs quite well — so is the RAW. I have been familiar with it, but the situation in the States is not that happy. It may vary from State to State. Even in a State like Maharashtra. I have already quoted the Deputy Chief Minister of the State saying that it is not adequate.

Of course, I have with me an article written in the Frontline by Shri Praveen Swami who has been writing exceedingly well on this problem of terrorism. He writes:

"Despite the charge of intelligence failure, there has rarely been a terrorist outrage so predictable — indeed, in fairness to the covert services, meaning IB and RAW, predicted so precisely. In late April, the Intelligence Bureau (I.B.) learned that a major consignment of arms had entered Maharashtra through India's western coast. Late on May 9, the Maharashtra Police recovered a part of that consignment — over 24 kilograms of Research Development Explosive (RDX) packed in computer cases, along with 11 AK-47 assault rifles, grenades and ammunition / but Zabiuddin Ansari, who was in charge of the Aurangabad cell, succeeded in escaping."

Now, most of the people, who have been arrested there, were connected with Lashkar-e-Toiba and the Lashkar-e-Toiba is banned in our country. It is also banned in Pakistan and it is the explanation that they always give. Even now they have been giving this explanation that they have banned it. But when the interviewer of the CNN-IBN asked the Foreign Minister of Pakistan "How is it that your Ministers are all meeting the Chief of LeT there daily?", he said that now it is another organisation. He said that instead of LeT it is called something else. Therefore, that only confirmed what the Prime Minister has said. I would like to say that you accuse us also of being communal only because Pakistan is named in it.

Frankly, I can tell you that I am fond of books. I have recently come across a non-fiction book, which I regard as a best-seller in which reference is made to Indian Muslims in so complimentary a manner that I have quoted it again and again and again everywhere. Therefore, I think that it would be in the fitness of things that it is put on record in

[Shri L.K. Advani]

this House also. It is a book by the name 'The World is Flat' by Mr. Thomas Friedman. I am an admirer of him. Mr. Thomas Friedman is an outstanding journalist and a column-writer in the New York Times. I was greatly impressed when I first read his book on globalisation and liberalisation named 'Lexus and the olive tree'. I will quote one paragraph, which says:

"The largest Muslim country in the world is Indonesia, and the second largest is not Saudi Arabia, Iran, Egypt or Pakistan, it is India. With more than 15 crore Muslims, India has more Muslims than Pakistan. But there is an interesting statistics from 9/11. There are no Indian Muslims we know of in Al Qaeda and there are no Indian Muslims in America's Guantanamo Bay, post 9/11 prison camp..."

It is a huge prison camp that they have maintained, and Pakistan also has sent 500 of their citizens who were identified as Al Qaeda people. They were sent there. It further says:

"Why is that? Why do we not read about Indian Muslims, who are a minority in a vast Hindu-dominated land, blaming America for all their problems and wanting to fly aeroplanes into the Taj Mahal or the British Embassy? Lord knows why? ..."

He goes on to answer. He says:

"The answer is context, and in particular the secular, free market, democratic context of India, and furthermore heavily influenced by a tradition of non-violence and Hindu tolerance."

This is the sum and substance of why the Indian Muslim is not behaving like other Muslims by going into Jihad here and there and everywhere. Therefore, we have never ever accused any particular community of being a terrorist. No, we have not done so.

Now, when our Akali Dal friends were expressing anger, that anger was because of a particular situation there. The crime of two individuals there was attributed to the whole community. What was the scene here in Delhi in those days? I witnessed that with my own eyes. Therefore, I can very well understand their anger, and it was very much understandable. *...(Interruptions)* Please, do not do it. Otherwise, I would have expected someone to explain why Mr. Mahdani is such a darling. Why is it so? *...(Interruptions)* I do not know. Can someone please

explain it? I am asking this because I do not know. *...(Interruptions)*

MD. SALIM: What about Mr. Ashok Singhal's statements on the Mumbai bomb-blasts? *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (Palghat): Sir, why is this being allowed? *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)*

MD. SALIM: What about the Vishwa Hindu Parishad? All that the Vishwa Hindu Parishad is saying is wrong. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Again I would like to plead that please let us resolve it. After all, it is not a question only of POTA. It is a question of attitude, and in which attitude these things also matter. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Your attitude also. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: My attitude is clear. A terrorist is a terrorist. Therefore, I read out Sardar Khushwant Singh speaking in a context where in Punjab most of the people who have been recruited by Pakistan were Sikhs, and even then he said that a terrorist is a terrorist, and terrorism and civilised society cannot co-exist. Therefore, I quoted it.

I feel that the reply given to this debate is not satisfactory. If the House is of the view that there should be no Division. I will not press for Division. You have a majority anyway. I would like to say that something much more is needed to face this problem of terrorism more effectively. If you want to have a voice vote, you can have a voice vote. But we will, in protest, walk out later on. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the House do now adjourn."

*The motion was negatived.*

*...(Interruptions)*

18.56 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri L.K. Advani and some other hon. Members left the House.*

18.56 hrs.

**PAYMENT AND SETTLEMENT  
SYSTEMS BILL, 2006\***

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Item No. 9, Bill to be introduced –  
Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I beg to  
move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the  
regulation and supervision of payment systems in India  
and to designate the Reserve Bank of India as the  
authority for that purpose and for matters connected  
therewith or incidental thereto. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide  
for the regulation and supervision of payment systems  
in India and to designate the Reserve Bank of India  
as the authority for that purpose and for matters  
connected therewith or incidental thereto."

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I oppose introduction  
of the Bill. I have given notice on this.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no reason for that. I have  
got your letter before me. It has nothing to do with the  
legislative competence of the Bill.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the very purpose of  
this Bill is to separate the clearing function from the Reserve  
Bank of India.

MR. SPEAKER: That you will speak during the  
discussion on the Bill and not now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I will take just one  
minute. There are 1600 clearing centres for the country.

MR. SPEAKER: There are all merits of the Bill, Mr.  
Acharia.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Only 16 centres are  
being managed by the Reserve Bank of India and  
approximately 900 by the State Bank of India.

MR. SPEAKER: This is on merits of the Bill. It has  
nothing to do with legislative competence.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Since this function is  
being done by the Reserve Bank of India, it has been  
satisfactorily done. Ninety per cent of the work is being  
done today.

MR. SPEAKER: So, according to you there is no  
reason for this Bill.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: There is no need to  
separate this function by the Reserve Bank of India and to  
have a separate company for clearing of the cheques.  
This is nothing but an attempt to allow outsourcing in  
some of the activities of the Reserve Bank of India.

MR. SPEAKER: All your points they will come to  
know and come prepared. Do not do that. That is on the  
merits.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, there is no complaint  
in regard to clearing of the cheques.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Radhakrishnan now. Shri  
Radhakrishnan is a lawyer and he has mentioned the  
words 'legislative competence. Of course, it has nothing to  
do with legislative competence.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Why is a separate  
company being formed to do this work?

MR. SPEAKER: He has got your points already.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Why is a separate  
company being formed to do a work which has been done  
so long by the Reserve Bank of India very satisfactorily.  
Customer satisfaction is to the extent of 96 per cent. So, I  
oppose the introduction of this Bill.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir,  
I oppose the introduction of the Bill on the basis of legislative  
powers. The Bill refers to Section 38 regarding regulations  
to be issued. As per regulations issued, a new Committee  
will be constituted under Subclause 2 of Clause 3. The  
constitution of the Committee is very pertinent and very  
important.

MR.. SPEAKER: It has nothing to do with legislative  
competence.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: If the Committee  
is constituted, its powers and functions must form part of  
the Bill.

19.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the legislative compe-  
tence.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2,  
dated 25-7-2006.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: They have said that it is only a procedural matter. But that is not a procedural matter. It should form part of the Bill itself because the Committee to be constituted will have definite constitutional powers. But unfortunately, the mover has taken a stand that it is only a procedural matter that if the delegated legislative powers, they have taken. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is meant by legislative competence, Shri Radhakrishnan?

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: I oppose the introduction because it is an encroachment on the legislative functioning of this House also. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That is not legislative competence.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: They will have the issues of regulations. ...*(Interruptions)* This is a very important Bill giving powers to the RBI. He has brought a very lengthy Bill. At the same time, if it is allowed, my humble submission is that it will be an encroachment on the legislative functioning. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The regulatory functioning of RBI will be diluted with a separate company. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Hence, I object the introduction of the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation and supervision of payment systems in India and to designate the Reserve Bank of India as the authority for that purpose and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I introduce\* the Bill.

19.02 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 \*\*

*(English)*

MR. SPEAKER: Matters Under Rule 377 listed for the day may be treated as laid on the Table of the House.

\*\* Treated as laid on the Table.

\*Introduced with the permission of the President.

#### (I) Need to address the problems of labourers from Dhubri, Assam settled in Delhi

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN (Dhubri): Sir, about twenty thousand labourers from Dhubri, HPC members of registered society called AASA are living in Delhi and surrounding areas for livelihood. All have documents to prove their nationality.

Police frequently raid their houses, and pick suspecting them as Bangladeshi. On 5.05.2006 police picked up sixteen people, six of them are still in police custody and eight are reported to have been deported to Bangladesh. The matter was reported to the Ministry of Home Affairs but none cared to respond.

The Ministry of Home Affairs is requested to enquire into the matter and ensure that aforesaid bonafide Indian citizens are not harassed and deported denying judicial process and fundamental right of being heard.

#### (II) Need to give tax exemption on the amount of compensation received by farmers for their land acquired for oil and gas wells in Mehsana, Gujarat

*[Translation]*

SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL (Mehsana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my parliamentary constituency of Mehsana when a gas or oil well is found in the farms of the farmers, the Government acquires their land. But I regret to submit before the Government that income tax is charged from the farmers out of the compensation provided to them for the acquisition of agricultural land. This is an injustice to the farmers. On the one hand, acquisition of their land deprives them of their means to provide for a livelihood to their families and on the other hand, a major portion of the cost of their land is taken away by the Government by imposing income tax on the earning made from the acquisition of land.

As such, Government is requested that whenever the land of the farmers is acquired for whatever purpose, no tax be levied upon the compensation received from the acquisition of agricultural land.

#### (III) Need to give relief package to Andhra Pradesh for providing irrigation facilities to farmers in the State

*(English)*

SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY (Narasaraopet): Sir,

a large number of farmers has committed suicide due to poor economic conditions and unprecedented drought over the past 15 years in the State of Andhra Pradesh. As many as 4261 farmers had ended their lives in the last 3 years which is a matter of grave concern. Out of 31 districts in the country where the problems are acute, 16 fall in Andhra Pradesh.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has recently apprised the Central Government of the plight of farmers in the State. The State Government has sought a Rs.70,000 crores special package from the Centre to deal with the agrarian crisis in the State with a major portion being reserved for on-going irrigation projects.

I would request the Central Government to announce the relief package at the earliest and save the farming community.

- (iv) **Need to provide water from Panchet Dam for irrigation in Nirsa Block of district Dhanbad, Jharkhand**

*[Translation]*

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR DUBEY (Dhanbad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is submitted for information that Panchet Dam has been constructed by the Damodar Valley Corporation in the Nirsa block of the Dhanbad district of Jharkhand State. As per the agreement with the Damodar Valley Corporation and the Government of Bihar, water from this dam is supplied for irrigation in the areas of West Bengal, but the Nirsa block at which land this dam has been constructed is not being supplied water for irrigation. Despite being an agricultural area Nirsa has remained extremely backward due to lack of agricultural methods development and water for irrigation. Due to lack of any other source of income, the residents of this block are living in poverty.

As such, drawing the attention of the Union Government in this direction, I demand that required action may be taken to review the agreement with the Damodar Valley Corporation and the erstwhile Government of Bihar to ensure the supply of water from the Panchet Dam to the Nirsa block for irrigation. Action is desired at the level of the Union Government in case no initiative is taken by the State Government in this regard.

- (v) **Need to provide financial assistance for fencing of agriculture land in Dhari, Amreli and Kukabao Tehsils in district Amreli, Gujarat with a view to protect the crops from the menace of wild animals**

SHRI V.K. THUMAR (Amreli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my

parliamentary constituency of Amreli 'Neel Gai' and 'Rose Wool' animals are destroying the crops of the farmers thereby wasting the hard earned livelihood of the farmers and adversely affecting the production of the country. Due to the destruction of their crops, farmers fail to timely repay their loans and cannot properly upkeep their families. One of the farmers committed suicide in the Rajula Tehsil of my constituency due to his failure to repay the loan in time. It is unlawful to kill Neel Gai and Chinkara as per the Wild Life Protection Laws. Therefore, the farmers cannot kill them.

Through this House, the Government is requested that assistance may be provided from the Central Government level to the farmers of the Dhari, Amreli and Kukavav Tehsils of my parliamentary constituency of Amreli for fencing of their land so that the crops of these distressed farmers could be saved and the animals are also not killed.

- (vi) **Need to expedite the work of laying a new railway line connecting Erode-Palani via Chennimali, Kangayam and Dharampura**

*[English]*

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): Sir, during the Budget Speech for the year 2005-2006, the Railway Minister had announced laying of a new railway line connecting Erode – Palani via Chennimali, Kangayam and Dharampura and later allocated necessary funds for survey. Survey was also undertaken by the Southern Railway and was completed. However, the project is yet to be materialized.

Palani is one of the abodes of Lord Karthik. A famous temple is situated in the Palari hillock. Lakhs of devotees are coming to this temple every year. Besides, devotees going to Sabarimalai (Kerala) also make it a point to visit this hill town. Palani town is in the bottom of Kodaikanal Hill an important Tourist spot and Munnar Hills, with Tea and Coffee estates are important places of tourist attraction. Further Amravati Dam, Thirumoorthy Falls attracts tourists during all seasons.

In Erode district 450 Modern rice mills are located. Out of this, 250 Modern are situated in Kangayam. Besides, 6 ghee manufacturing units are also located in Kangayam which exports ghee.

In Chennimali, nearly 10,000 powerloom and handloom industries are functioning. Nearly 32 lorry booking offices are also located. Daily hundred tonnes of finished goods are transported throughout the country.

Hence, laying of Erode – Palani new line is utmost important to promote trade and industry and to facilitate the travelling public in the region. I, therefore, urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to allocate necessary funds for acquisition of land besides taking immediate steps for the implementation of the project.

**(vii) Need to complete the four laning of Deoli-Jhalawar and Deoli-Jaipur sections of National Highway No. 12**

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (Jhalawar): Sir, the four laning of Deoli-Jhalawar and Deoli-Jaipur section of National Highway No.12 has not started yet though the proposal was mooted long ago. These sections of NH 12 are some of the high traffic density routes. Unless immediate steps are taken to start the bidding of these sections, the four laning of NH 123 will not be completed. Any further delay will cause further congestion in these sections. In fact there is a need to complete the fourlaning of entire stretch of Jaipur-Tonk-Kota Jhalawar road section upto Madhya Pradesh border. Then only the movement of traffic will be smooth.

As such, I demand that the National Highway Authority should complete the bidding process in all these sections expeditiously.

I urge upon the Government of India to allocate adequate funds so that the fourlaning work is completed at an early date.

**(viii) Need to provide relief to flood affected people of Kalahandi and Nuapara districts of Orissa under Disaster Management Scheme**

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): There was unprecedented and incessant rainfall in the Kalahandi Parliamentary constituency on the 3rd and 4th July 2006 which was more than 7000 m.m. and the District in the two days received rainfall which should have been distributed through out the year. The Government of Orissa and the District administration were completely unaware with this type of deluge which has resulted in heavy damage to the infrastructure and agriculture operation like paddy sowing, and Cotton cultivation due to stagnation of water and heavy sand casting alongside all the major rivers of the District namely Tel, Hati and Sagada in the District of Kalahandi and Udanti in the District of Nuapara. Most of the embankment have breached and have to be restored. Also seed at subsidized rate and free distribution of seed kits to small and marginal farmers should be provided within 7 days as the seasonal sowing period is going

away. A special emergent natural calamity meeting was called on the 9th at the District level to assess the damage which is quite high compared to a backward District like Kalahandi. So I would like to request the Ministry of Home Affairs to implement the Disaster Management Scheme in letter and Spirit for the District of Kalahandi and Nuapara.

**(ix) Need for expansion and upgradation of Medical College in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh**

*[Translation]*

SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY (Maharajanj, U.P.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the medical college located in Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh is very old, despite that even after so much time the said medical college has achieved no progress. In the absence of sufficient treatment facilities the patients suffering from serious diseases are forced to go elsewhere for treatment and the poor patients remain deprived of treatment as they cannot afford treatment outside the town for want of money. Though there are sufficient number of buildings in the said medical college and the college can be expanded and up graded by way of using the available infrastructures and proper treatment facilities can be made available in the Hospital. There is need to conduct a comprehensive survey of Gorakhpur Medical College at the Central level and the said medical college should be upgraded to make available treatment facilities for diseases like spinal injury, cancer, heart disease, encephalitis and other serious diseases.

**(x) Need to construct a bridge over river Chambal at Usaidghat connecting Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.**

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Morena): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a need to construct a bridge over river Chambal at Usaidghat connecting Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Keeping in view the importance of the said bridge the foundation stone of the bridge at Usaidghat was laid by the then Prime Minister in 1989. It is a serious matter that the bridge has not yet been constructed despite laying of foundation stone. The reply given to me by the Surface Transport Ministry is not satisfactory. So, I would like to urge upon the Central Government that the bridge should be constructed at the earliest.

**(xi) Need to open an alternative route to Mansarovar via Leh.**

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Speaker Sir, lakhs of Hindus pilgrims go for Mansarovar yatra every year. The pilgrims have to under go lots of

formalities. Only one access road is opened for the 'yatra' whereas the people want to go there via Leh as well, if the route via Leh is also opened. It will be convenient for the pilgrims and the business of the people of Leh will also flourish. The facilities extended to pilgrims going for holy Mansarovar yatra should also be increased. The Government should also provide financial assistance to such pilgrims as is provided for other 'yatra's' (Pilgrimages).

**(xii) Need to provide necessary Infrastructural facilities to the Coast Guard Force at Beypore, Calicut**

*[English]*

SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI (Badagara): Sir, the newly introduced Coast Guard Force with an intention to intervene at the time of natural calamities and to prevent terrorist activities is lacking proper infrastructure facilities to fulfil its objectives. For the Coast Guard Force it is possible to intervene at the time of monsoon related calamities only if it is provided with well-equipped ships and boats. The Coast Guard Force at Beypore is not provided with such ship or even boats. Hence the Ministry should take urgent steps to provide the necessary infrastructural facilities to the Coast Guard Force at Beypore.

**(xiii) Need to announce relief package for helping aggrieved farmers in Wayanad and other northern districts of Kerala**

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, Hundreds of people committed suicides in Wayanad and other northern districts of Kerala due to debt trap. The State Government is not in a position to meet the serious challenge on its own. The Central Government is duty bound to declare a package covering, staying of all recovery proceedings and other remedial measures without delay.

**(xiv) Need to construct bridges over railway crossings in Manjhanpur, district Kaushambi, Uttar Pradesh**

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are hundreds of villages, five districts and two states falling along four main roads, also connected with National Highway and Mugal Sarai-Delhi rail line going to Manjhanpur headquarters of newly formed district Kaushambi under my parliamentary constituency of Uttar

Pradesh which are important from commercial, economic and religious tourism point of view. The said railway line passes through four bigger townships of Manauri, Bhakhari, Sirathu and Khaga which are equivalent to a town area and a municipality. In the absence of any bypass or a railway flyover bridge along this route, there remains traffic jam for hours together and there is constant apprehension of an imminent accident. The Government should take initiative and get the flyover bridges constructed at the earliest across the said railway crossing.

**(xv) Need to open branch of a Nationalized Bank in Mehrauna, Salempur, Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD (Salempur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the House that Mehrauna town is located along Bihar border in Lar development block situated between Ghagra and Gandak rivers in my parliamentary constituency, Salempur. There is not even a single nationalized Bank in Mehrauna town and it is on account of this that the people of this area are deprived of banking facilities. Most of the people of this area work abroad and often send bank drafts to their family members back home. However, in the absence of banking facility, the people of this area are facing difficulties in getting their currency exchanged. They have to cover several kms. distance for this purpose and have to take risk of carrying the cash. The farmers of this area are finding it difficult to invest their money since they are deprived of banking facilities.

Through the House, I would like to request the Government that a nationalized bank should be opened in Mehrauna town of Lar development block under my parliamentary constituency, Salempur, in public interest at the earliest.

**(xvi) Need to expedite completion of Karnpura Super Thermal Power Plant in Chatra, Jharkhand and shift its headquarter from Hazaribagh to Chatra**

SHRI DHIRENDRA AGARWAL (Chatra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the foundation stone of Karnpura Super Thermal Power Plant in my parliamentary constituency, Chatra was laid twice, however, no further work is being done on the said plant. The said power plant was proposed to be set up to meet the demand of power in Jharkhand, so that mines and mineral based industries could be set up in Jharkhand. The headquarter of this plant is located in Hazaribag and it is on account of this that the completion of the said plant is being delayed. There is an urgent need to shift its headquarter to Chatra.



Through the House, I would like to request the Government that Kampura Super Thermal Power Plant located at Chatra should be completed and its headquarter should be shifted from Hazaribag to Chatra at the earliest.

**(xvii) Need to revive the licences of opium growers in Barabanki and other districts of Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT (Barabanki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the licences of opium growers of Barabanki have been cancelled. Last time, in the year 2003-04, 48 kilogram per hectare norm was fixed at 70 degrees. As per that the address was given by the growers, however, now the licences have not been given to the growers which is in contravention to the terms and conditions. Thus licences of 10 thousand opium growers of Barabanki and other districts of Uttar Pradesh have been cancelled by way of formulating new laws. It is on account of this that thousands of families have become jobless and are on the verge of starvation.

I would like to demand from the Government to annul the order of cancelling licences of opium (posta) tenant farmers in Barabanki and other districts of Uttar Pradesh so that these tenant farmers may continue to earn their livelihood.

**(xviii) Need to permit fishery in Jaykewadi lake, Aurangabad, Maharashtra**

SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL (Parbhani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the Jaykewadi lake in Pathen Taluka, Aurangabad, Maharashtra, one of the largest lake in the area and having abundant water, but District Administration has imposed ban on fishery in this lake, even though fishery is taking place in all lakes of Maharashtra. It is source of employment for local people as well. However, due to ban on fishery in Jaykewadi lake, the local people have been deprived of employment opportunities in fisheries.

Through the House, I would like to request the Government to give permission for fishery in the said lake so that people of this area may get employment in this sector.

**(xix) Need to take steps to facilitate peace process in Sri Lanka**

*[English]*

SHRI L. GANESAN (Tiruchirappalli): Sir, ethnic strife

has become a continuing one in Sri Lanka ever since its independence. All right thinking nations would like to see lasting peace in that Island Nation. Even armed conflicts and blood-shedding have become an intermittent recurrence. Whenever peace is at peril there is spill-over effect in felt in a big way in Tamil Nadu in the form of refugee influx causing heavy burden on our economy with wider ramifications politically and socially.

When countries like Norway can, Indian can still facilitate a negotiated political settlement between the conflicting parties there. India, if at all it wants to assume a helping Nation's role, it must desist from arming any party there and must not add to Sri Lanka's military might. Even if some arms and equipment like RADAR are being sent, it must be stopped. Instead, India must work towards assuming a more responsible peace-marker's role so that it does not earn the wrath of anyone of the ethnic races there especially they Tamils who have their traditional links even today. India must be seen as peace-maker from the land of Gardhiji and Buddha.

**(xx) Need to provide scholarship to SC/ST/OBC/Minority students studying in Central Schools situated in Delhi**

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the AGCR has raised the audit objection in the year 2005-06 granting scholarships being given to eligible SC/ST/OBC/Minority students studying in Central Schools of capital Delhi by SC/ST/OBC/Minority Department of Delhi Government on the ground that the Central Schools are under the Union Government. Though, upto year 2004-05 the SC/ST/OBC/Minority Department of Delhi Government had given meritorious scholarship to eligible SC/ST/OBC/Minority students study in Central Schools located in Delhi and all other schools/colleges and AGCR had not raised any objection on scholarship given to said categories of students studying in the Central Schools by the said department, till 2004-05.

Through the House, I would like to request the Union Government not to raise audit object/or to impose restriction on meritorious scholarship given by the SC/ST/OBC/Minority Department of the Delhi Government to eligible students of said category studying in Central Schools located in Delhi and in various colleges under Central University and also to issue directions to remove audit objection/restriction imposed by AGCR in the year 2005-06 on scholarship being given to the eligible students of the said category by the said Department in the year 2005-06.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ganesh Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a very important issue of my parliamentary constituency in the House which is related to maintaining status quo of Petroleum depot which was set up before independence in Satna.

Sir, a joint oil depot of Hindustan Petroleum, Indian Oil and Bharat Petroleum was set up in Satna Headquarter of Madhya Pradesh before independence. Diesel, Petrol and Kerosene is distributed from this depot to Satna, Panna, Chhattarpur, Sidhi, Rewa and Shahdol districts. Besides, there are approximately 100 petrol pumps, owned by the said three oil companies are also situated in this area. During last three years, it has become customary to flash the news in regard to discontinuance of oil supply from this depot every month. Now, it has been notified that oil supply would be discontinued from July 31.

Earlier also, I had raised this issue in the House. Then, Minister of Petroleum had arranged my discussions with managers of these three companies and all three had stated that it is being contemplated to discontinue oil supply from depots due to security reasons. At that time I had presented an alternative before them that depot could be shifted to the land that these three companies purchased land in Wagha village near railway line and the construction of tank was also started over there. The construction of depot at that site was likely to be completely safe. The oil-supply from the depot had been continuing undisturbed, ever since. But, the notice for its re-closure has been served. All political parties, Chamber of Commerce, all commercial and social organizations had unanimously decided in a meeting with public representatives that oil depot will not be allowed to shift to any other place at any cost from Satna. Only the proposal of setting up the depot at the alternative site at Wagah village was acceptable.

Through you, I would like to demand from the Government to issue directions to oil companies to maintain status quo of oil depot set up in Satna in public interest.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shailendra Kumar. Today is his birthday also.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chall): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the fact that there are seven lakh Anganwadi centers in the entire country employing 14 lakh anganwadi workers. They have to work for 7 hours per day. It is a long pending demand of the workers that the Integrated Child Development Scheme should be accorded the status of department and they should be given designation of Grade-3 and Grade-4 assistant. If Grade is not accorded, then minimum wages should be given. The honorarium of Activist should be increased from one thousand to three thousand rupees. The honorarium payable to the Anganwadi workers should be raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2000. Besides, arrangements should be made for bringing their services within the ambit of pensionable job and introducing EPF and ESI schemes for them since they work for seven hours a day in the states. They also work for providing nutritious food, extending health facilities and education, encouraging small savings and in certain places for the deracination of dowry system and child marriage. Therefore, keeping all these things in view the Government should pay attention to these Anganwadi workers and take suitable measures in this regard.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not get an opportunity to speak on the issue of Mumbai Bomb blasts during the Adjournment Motion, yet, I thank you for granting me time during the Zero Hour. My only submission is that the central Government shares an equal responsibility with the State Government in ensuring the complete security of Mumbai city. Shri Shivraj Patil has just now given an assurance that security intelligence of Mumbai would be strengthened.

On 11.7.2006, terrorists carried out 7 bomb blasts in Mumbai. My only point is that some Muslims might be terrorists but the entire Muslim community cannot be termed as terrorists. Therefore, whoever may be the terrorist, stringent action should be taken against him. I am happy to note that the Railway Minister, hon'ble Shri Lalu ji has announced Rs. Five lakh compensation for the victims. He has also given an assurance of providing them jobs; but it is class IV jobs. My demand is that if the next of kin of the deceased is qualified for a clerical job or possesses qualification for technical job, then he should be provided with the suitable job. This is my only demand.

[English]

\*SHRI P. MOHAN (Madurai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, power driven pump sets, Water Jet Pump Sets manufactured by

\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

thousands of small and medium enterprises with an investment less than Rs. 5 lakhs have been ordered to obtain ISI Certification on or before 31st July, 2006 or pay an 8% excise duty or face closure in the event of not complying with both. This would affect seriously several micro units in Tamil Nadu, particularly in Coimbatore, Erode and Madurai Districts. Lakhs of people from middle class and people from poor sections also have been using this economy pump sets to meet their drinking water needs. They will also be affected. Those who run these jet pump manufacturing units are not wealthy and well to do. Most of them who have started as Fitters and Turners and after having risen to the level of Foremen and Supervisors, have started these small units to manufacture jet pump sets. None of them would like to compromise with quality and hence levying 8% excise duty for not obtaining ISI Certification is not justified and it is unfair. But it is only the Government that apparently compromise on quality by way of insisting on 8% Excise Duty in the absence of ISI Certification. Big investors who can get ISI Certification are spared from 8% Excise Duty. But those who can not afford to invest more than Rs. 5 lakhs must pay Excise Duty. This is a contradiction. Hence, I urge upon the Government to delink ISI Certification and Excise Duty. The Government must declare the units with an annual turnover less than Rs. 50 lakhs to be small enterprises and must exempt them from ISI Certification and levying of Excise Duty.

Small units must be charged less. Levying of duties must correspond with the size of the units. There can not be equality when there are classifications like big units, medium units and small units. The Government must also reduce 75% of the ISI Certification charges. This amount Rs. 3 lakhs that is to be paid as charges for ISI Certification must be extended to these small units as unsecured loans.

DR. C. KRISHNAN (Pollachi): Sir, I want to associate with what Shri Mohan has said.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): Sir, the Government of India is in the process of short-listing the list of sensitive items under the Agreement on Agriculture and the Non-Agricultural Market Access. NAMA for finalizing the modalities of tariff reduction under the WTO Agreement. The Government is also finalizing the list of sensitive items to be included under the Indo-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement.

The ASEAN countries enjoy similar agro-climatic conditions as prevailing in Kerala and are also the major

producers and exporters of cash crops and spices in which Kerala has a comparative advantage. The Government of India should take steps to include pepper and pepper products, cardmom, tea, coffee, ginger, turmeric, coconut, copra, coconut oil and natural rubber in the sensitive list of WTO and Indo-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement. The Government should also take steps to register Alleppey Green Bold Cardmom and Malabar Extra Bold Pepper under the Geographical Indications Register of the WTO.

*[Translation]*

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): With your permission Sir, I would like to raise a very important matter which have discussed many times in the Parliament and it is my good fortune that the hon'ble Home Minister is also present here and this matter is concerned with him. The hon'ble Minister had stated that he would sort out the issue of SPOs and VDCs. This is the third session in progress after his said statement. I would like to remind him that the role played by VDCs and SPOs in maintaining the unity and integrity of Jammu and Kashmir and especially in restoring normalcy in the state is very commendable. They have killed a number of extremists and militants and their families have suffered great loses. I would like to say that they are neither permanent employees nor entitled to any fixed salaries and they have not got any type of weapons nor any wireless sets for connectivity. They do not even have any uniform whereas it was decided that they would be deployed as constables. That is why I am saying that this issue needs to be considered seriously. Considering the extent to which they are being discouraged and the manner in which they are fighting the anti-national force, I feel that we have not only to strengthen them but also strengthen the country and the State. Therefore, my submission is that the VDCs and SPOs have not been getting any salary for many years and have not yet been made permanent employees, therefore, he should ponder over their condition as he had stated that he would take a decision in that regard.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was constrained not to stage a walkout alongwith the members of my party as I have got an important issue to raise during the Zero Hour. So, I seek your permission to raise the issue and request that my presence here may not be construed to be against my party dictate.

MR. SPEAKER: It is OK. Please speak.

[English]

It is a part of parliamentary practice.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards a very important matter. The Rameshwaram Bridge which was certified by NASA as being a 17,50,000 years old bridge lies between India and Sri Lanka and the Union Government is going to demolish it. This move is a direct attack on the belief of the Hindu society. Instead of declaring it as a World Heritage site, why are efforts being made to demolish it? By acting in such a manner the Government is infact obliterating the age old Indian civilization. Therefore, my demand to the Central Government is that this old bridge should not be dismantled and instead it should be declared as a world heritage by protecting it since the feelings of the entire Hindu community are linked with it. The Rameshwaram bridge was built by Lord Rama with the help of an army of monkeys to bring back Sitaji. I feel that it should not be disbanded.

[English]

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA (Mavelikara): Kerala has been experiencing the worst ever agrarian crisis. Four districts namely Wayanad, Palakkad, Kasargod and Idukki are the worst hit districts in the State. The continuous fall in the prices of agricultural produces, especially the cash crops and the increasing expenses on cultivation coupled with natural calamities put the farming sector into great jeopardy, pushing farmers into debt traps. More than 1500 farmers have already committed suicide in the State. The situation continues to be serious and deserves immediate attention and demands serious measures for helping the farmers to tide over the present crisis. The Government, therefore, should consider comprehensive relief packages at least for the above four worst hit districts in the State as has been done in the case of Vidharbha region.

Wayanad and Palakkad districts are covered under the NREGP and Backward Districts Grant Fund. Considering the seriousness of the situation, I urge upon the Government to consider the other two districts, that is Kasargod and Idukki also under the NREGP and Backward Districts Grant Fund.

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Sathedeivi will associate with her.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI (Vishnupur): Today a

large number of women of our country, who work as ICDS workers, got included in our Parliament's vision and they are on a relay fast from today the 25th July to 3rd August. These women work for the pregnant women in the villages and for children between zero to six years of age. All of us are aware that there are numberless villages in our country. The tribal people of the villages are very poor. They are neither getting proper food nor education. By the efforts of these women, there has been a slight improvement in the condition of the villages. These people have to work under a lot of schemes of the Government as well. They have to work for 7-8 hours daily, but they are not given commensurate wages. On behalf of the State Governments also certain amount is given to them. They are getting Rs. 900 or Rs. 1200 in total. This is an age of price-raise and the prices of all the commodities have increased substantially. That's why these people are staging a picketing. Their demand is that they should be made permanent employees. Their salary should be raised to Rs. 2000 or Rs. 3000. They should be promoted as Grade-3 and Grade-4 employees and provided with all other benefits. At the time of retirement, they should get Rs. One lakh fifty thousand.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, I intend to raise a very important issue. Since the outbreak of war in Lebanon, the Indians stranded there are finding it difficult to reach their homes. Some people have already reached Kerala through special arrangements. But still there are many people who are there and are desirous of returning to their native land. I would request the Central Government to take immediate steps for repatriation of all the Indians who are stranded there due to the outbreak of war in Lebanon.

MR. SPEAKER: Some steps have already been taken. Happly, I think most of them have come.

DR. C.K. KRISHNAN (Pollachi): Sir, I have also given notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow you since this is regarding personal allegation.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): I would like to invite the attention of the Government to the serious issues of agricultural sector in Kerala. The Chief Minister and a team of Ministers of Kerala Government has submitted a detailed representation with regard to the important serious

issues of Kerala. Most important among them is the crisis still prevailing in agricultural sector. For the last four or five years about 1,300 farmers have committed suicide. Four districts namely, Wayanad, Kasargod, Palakkad and Idukki are badly affected. The fall in prices of agricultural product and cash crops is the main reason for this tragic incidence. The recent monsoon also have adversely affected in general and thousands of houses have collapsed. The crops of paddy, arecanut, coconut, rubber plants and other cash crops are damaged to a large extent. The fishermen have suffered much due to the 'sea erosion' and many of them lost their houses and all their belongings. Large number of roads have damaged. So, an urgent and special

financial assistance is essential to give relief to the farmers. I would request the Government to take immediate steps in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 26th July, 2006 at 1100 hours.

19:19 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 26, 2006/Sravana 4, 1928 (Saka).*

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