

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourth Session
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



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CONTENTS

[Fourteenth Series, Vol. IX, Fourth Session, 2005/1927 (Saka)]

No. 30, Tuesday, May 3, 2005/Vaisakha 13, 1927 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 523 & 526	1—31
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 521, 522, 524, 525 and 527—540	31—71
Unstarred Question Nos. 5622—5781	71—379
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	379—389
COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	
Fourth Report and Minutes	389
ELECTION TO COMMITTEE	
Marine Products Export Development Authority	389—390
OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER	
Business transacted during previous week	390—391
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE	
Situation arising out of increasing incidents of female foeticide resulting in fall in sex ratio adverse to females in the country and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto	391—404
Shri Gurudas Dasgupta	391, 393—396
Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss	392—393, 399—405
Dr. Ram Chandra Dome	397
Shrimati D. Purandeswari	397—398
Shrimati Minati Sen	398
Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal	398
Shri Shailendra Kumar	398—399
STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS	
Statement	404—405

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that member.

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS	
Re: Alleged misbehaviour by the Railway Staff with Members of Parliament travelling in First Class A/C Coach in Delhi-Howrah Rajdhani Express on 29 April, 2005	414—422
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	423—429
(i) Need to provide telephone connectivity in suburban and rural areas of Karimganj and Hailakandi districts in Assam and other parts of the country	
Dr. Lalit Mohan Suklabaidya	423
(ii) Need to declare 'Giri-Par' region in Himachal Pradesh as a Scheduled Tribe area	
Dr. Col. (Retd.) Dhani Ram Shandil	423—424
(iii) Need to provide special economic package for all-round development in Himachal Pradesh	
Shrimati Pratibha Singh	424
(iv) Need to revive and modernise closed N.T.C. mills in the country	
Shri Jivabhai A. Patel	425
(v) Need to restore direct booking of betel leaves at Mechada and Panskura Stations in West Bengal and consider waiver of tariff hike on betel leaves	
Shri Lakshman Seth	425—426
(vi) Need to develop an International Airport at Madurai	
Shri P. Mohan	426—427
(vii) Need to prevent alleged exploitation of child labourers engaged in commercial units in Delhi and other parts of the country	
Shri Ramji Lal Suman	427
(viii) Need to expedite completion of Upper Vadhava Reservoir in Bihar	
Shri Giridhari Yadav	427—428
(ix) Need to evolve a pilot scheme for promoting tomato cultivation and its marketability besides setting up of food processing industries in Thirupathur, Natrampalli and Ottanchathiram in Tamil Nadu	
Shri D. Venugopal	428
(x) Need to take up an integrated infrastructural development plan for connecting Jammu with the distant areas of Kashmir valley through the network of roads	
Shri Abdul Rashid Shaheen	428—429
(xi) Need for all round development of Jharkhand by Damodar Valley Corporation	
Shri Bhuvaneshwar Prasad Mehta	429
GOVERNMENT OF UNION TERRITORIES AND THE GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2005	429—490
Motion to Consider	430
Shri S. Regupathy	430, 440—443
Shri Sandeep Dikshit	431—435
Shri C.K. Chandrappan	435—436

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
Shri Hannan Mollah	436—437
Prof. M. Ramadas	437—440
Clauses 2 to 5 and 1	445
Motion to Pass	445
DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193	
Electoral Reforms	445
Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav	445—464
Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal	464—469
Shri Ramji Lal Suman	469—472
Shri P. Karunakaran	473—476
Shri Raghunath Jha	476—482
Shri Ilyas Azmi	482—485
Shri Sandeep Dikshit	485—489
Shri Suravaram Sudkhar Reddy	489—490
ANNEXURE-I	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	491
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	492—496
ANNEXURE-II	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	497—498
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	497—498

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 3, 2005/Vaisakha 13, 1927 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am unhappy that the hon. Members of the Opposition are not here. I again renew my request to them.

Q. 521, Shri Jaswant Singh Bishnoi—Not present.

Q. 522, Shri Sugrib Singh—Not present.

Shri Anandrao Vithoba Adsul—Not present.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Nehru Yuva Kendras

*523. +SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

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

(a) whether the Nehru Yuva Kendras were able to extend their activities to a larger number of villages during the Ninth Plan;

(b) if so, the number of Kendras opened during the said plan period and thereafter, State-wise;

(c) the names of the schemes implemented by the Nehru Yuva Kendras in collaboration with the other Union Ministries to encourage young people to take up development-oriented programmes;

(d) whether the objectives of these programmes have been achieved;

(e) whether the funds released to these Kendras have not been fully utilized during the last three years;

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

(g) whether the tasks assigned to such Kendras have been affected due to non-utilization of the released funds; and

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

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) to (h) A statement has been laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The number of registered & unregistered Youth Club, Mahila Mandal and Sports Club affiliated to Nehru Yuva Kendras increased from 1.80 lakh to 2.12 lakh during IX Five Year Plan & 2.30 lakh at present.

(b) No new District Nehru Yuva Kendra has been opened during the Ninth Plan period and thereafter.

(c) and (d) The names of the schemes/programmes implemented by Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan and their objective in collaboration with the other Union Ministries for youth related and development-oriented programmes are given in Annexure. The objectives of the completed programmes stand achieved except Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (Ministry of Rural Development), which is an on-going programme. In addition to above 497 model villages have been adopted for convergence of services under Gandhi Gramodaya Sankalp Abhiyan, an initiative launched on 2nd October 2004.

(e) All funds have been utilized except Rs. 10.12 crores under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana of Ministry of Rural Development, an on-going programme.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Does not arise.

(h) Does not arise.

Annexure

The names of the schemes/programmes implemented by Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan in collaboration with other Union Ministries

Sl.No.	Collaborating Union Ministry	Name of the Scheme/Programme	Grant-in-aid received (Rs. in lakhs)	Objective of the Scheme/Programme
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	(a) Health Awareness	241.40 (1994-95 to 1998-99)	To generate awareness, educate, motivate and popularize health and family welfare programmes.
		(b) World Population Day	36.10 (2002-03 to 2004-05)	To generate mass awareness about the dangerous consequences of unchecked population growth and to popularize small family norms and healthy life style.
		(c) Villager Talk AIDS Project (through NACO)	224.40 (2001-02 to 2002-03)	To generate awareness among masses especially the rural youth about, HIV/AIDS and prevention techniques.
		(d) World AIDS Day	54.00 (2003-04)	To generate mass awareness on HIV-AIDS among young people, to highlight the concern of HIV/AIDS epidemic in India and the necessity to prevent it.
2.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	(a) Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/ Fitting of Aids/Appliances through Rural Youth.	155.33 (1999-00)	To provide financial assistance to disabled persons for purchase of Aids/Appliances.
		(b) Old Age Day Care Centres through Youth Development Centres	67.50 (1998-99 to 2000-01)	To provide physical, social, emotional, psychological and economic support to the aged (60 years and above) with a view to helping them to continue to be useful to the society.
3.	Ministry of Water Resources	Awareness Generation -Cum- Management of Water Resources through Youth—A Participatory Approach	5.10 (1999-00)	To guide villagers communities for water conservation and its management.

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	(a) North Eastern Students' Cultural Exchange Programme	365.93 (1997-98 to 2004-05)	To provide opportunity to North Eastern School Youth and Non-Student Youth from village based Youth Clubs to visit to different places of cultural, social and historical interest in various parts of the country with a view to promoting national integration
		(b) Doordarshan North East Music Fest	14.69 (2002-03 to 2003-04)	To discover and highlight the known and lesser known cultural aspects of North-Eastern parts of the country and to recognize the talents of young people from the North-Eastern parts of the country and to honour them.
5.	Ministry of Home Affairs	Cultural Exchange Programme for the youth of Jammu & Kashmir	84.58 (2001-02 to 2004-05)	To arrange educational and awareness tour programmes for the youth from J&K to other parts of the country to provide National Integration.
6.	Ministry of Rural Development	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana—A Rural Youth Initiative	2271.80 (on-going since 2000-01)	To organize the poor from below poverty line (BPL) families in self-help groups and to build their capacities so that they at their own can start income generating ventures.

[Translation]

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are 500 Nehru Yuva Kendra located in various districts of the country. Whether the Nehru Yuva Kendra through the youth club has completed the work of bringing about literacy and setting up of rural information and technical Centres equipped with telephone, computer and Internet facilities in every village of all districts for the development of the country. If not, by what time the said work will be completed?

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Member has stated that there are 500 branches. However, I would like to say that we have also two lakh youth clubs. The programmes which are being conducted by them are in the interest of the country and also are for the progress of the country. We want that all our clubs

and its branches above district level should be equipped with Computer facility so that their efficiency may enhance. However, the progress in this regard is slow due to paucity of funds. Still efforts are being made to fulfil all the promises made by our Government at the earliest.

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: As per the suggestions of the Planning Commission, Nehru Yuva Kendras are functioning as nodal agency for changing the mindset of the youths in the country and making them self reliant. Almost all centres are functioning as nodal agency. But Centre which is located in my parliamentary constituency, Bulsar has not served the purpose. What action is proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: We function according to the programme assigned to us and every State points out

about shortcomings at the social level. I would like to submit to you and the House that Nehru Yuva Kendras are always ready to tackle the problems. Recently, Tsunami tragedy occurred in the country, the volunteers of Nehru Yuva Kendra assisted in relief work in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, coastal area of Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Andhra Pradesh. We are doing a big programme on AIDS very shortly. We have launched Red Ribbon Express Programme which is being sponsored by National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) and Rajiv Gandhi Foundation. Under this project trains will be introduced from all four directions. Each train will have five bogies and every train will also have doctors and NGOs volunteers. Wherever train will halt, the information regarding the AIDS will be given to people all over the country. Consequently, 29 thousand persons will be benefited by this programme. Five or six persons from Nehru Yuva Kendra will be accompanying them, those persons will further create awareness among people regarding AIDS as it very dangerous disease for youth. If our youth are not strong and vigorous the pace of implementation of the schemes will slow down and it will make adverse impact on the economic development of the country. Nehru Yuva Kendra always remains at the forefront for the implementation of all the programmes which are meant for youth and for the unity and integrity of the country and also for maintaining harmony among the people of various religions.

[English]

SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI: Sir, the Minister has just now told about the work done by the Nehru Yuva Kendras for eradicating social evils and all that. In the year 1993, the Ministry of Youth Affairs had announced vacancies of Youth Coordinators. Applications were called for and an examination was also conducted. But till now, the result of that examination has not been published. I would like to know from the Minister what prevented the Ministry from filling up the vacancies even after conducting the examination.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: In the year 1992, there was an advertisement in the newspapers for the new enrolment in Nehru Yuva Kendras. Before engaging the services of people, you have to inform the Ministry of Finance about the funds required for this purpose. But the concerned Ministry, at that time, did not do that. They conducted the interviews of the candidates but the Ministry of Finance refused to fund them. Then, the matter went to the court. It is still lingering on and because of that we

are also suffering as we need 97 people to hold positions all over India so that they can really work for the betterment of the people of this country.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to wait for the court decision.

SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI: Sir, the Minister can tell the time-limit within which the results will be announced.

MR. SPEAKER: It is held up due to court order.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: Yes, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the hon'ble Minister is aware that there is no branch of Nehru Yuva Kendra in many district headquarters or block headquarters. I would like to ask him whether he proposes to set up the Branches of Nehru Yuva Kendra at the said places.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to request the hon'ble Member to mention the name of those places where there are no branches of the said Kendra. Only then I can reply in this regard. I want that its branches should be set up all over the country as Nehru Yuva Kendra works for unity of the country and unity among secular people.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shailendra Kumar to ask his supplementary. You are monopolising every day.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister, in his reply has told that earlier the number of youth clubs and Mahila Mandals was 1.80 lakh which is now 2.3 lakh and Rs. 10.12 crore have been allocated under the Gramin Vikas Swarn Jayanti Rojgar Yojana but till now the entire amount has not been spent. I would like to know the reason for not spending the funds. Second thing that I would like to submit is that Nehru Yuva Kendra have not yet been set up at block level in rural areas. Through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether he has formulated any action plan in this regard.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already replied the second question of the hon'ble Member that, he should tell me about the places where there are no branches of Nehru Yuva Kendra. The second question of the hon'ble Member is regarding the unspent funds. In this regard, I would like to submit that we are working on several schemes which are under the various Ministries and we are implementing those programmes. One of the programmes belongs to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. It is an ongoing project. If the funds are released for an on going project we spend it in phased manner. The funds for the scheme are allocated for five years. We cannot spend the fund for five years in one year period. The funds are spent gradually. We are making further efforts regarding the funds of the Ministries that is lying with us.

DR. TUSHAR A. CHAUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the reply of the hon'ble Minister, the number of youth clubs and Mahila Mandals are 2 lakh 30 thousand. I myself is running a youth club. We have been organising volley ball tournament for the last fifteen years. I have seen it that once the tournament was over the volunteers of Nehru Yuva Kendra used to come and offer to give us a volley ball and a net if I oblige them by placing their banner in tournament. Thereafter, they took from us the details of the entries. I came to know later on that the expenditure of the tournament was made by us while Nehru Yuva Kendra volunteers devoured the entire funds by way of showing the expenditure of tournament in their account. Ever since I have been elected as MLA they have not approached me. The tournaments are still organised but they do not come to us. Presently many young Member like me have been elected for the House. I would like to submit that we can be useful if Nehru Yuva Kendra people organise tournament after seeking our suggestion. I would like to know the reaction of the hon'ble Minister in this regard.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good suggestion.

[Translation]

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Member has asked a good question. I would like to submit that those who are committing such mistakes are not actually conversant with the philosophy of Nehru Yuva Kendra. We do not want such people in Nehru Yuva Kendra. I would like to request the hon'ble Member to give particulars of those people. I will immediately expel them

from the Kendra. We need good people who may serve the people in the interest of the country. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINSHA PATEL: The same thing has also happened in 'Dandi March' that was organised recently. ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is very receptive. He has offered to take action immediately. Please give him the particulars. We should appreciate him.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Sir, I would like to know whether it has come to the hon. Minister that during the period of the last Government there were widespread allegations that activists belonging to a particular fundamentalist organisation were recruited to various levels of the Nehru Yuva Kendra.

I would like to further know from the hon. Minister whether he would enquire about this and cleanse this organisation of these elements.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: I would like to thank the hon. Member for raising this question.

Sir, If you permit me I would like to say a few words about the Nehru Yuva Kendras for the information of all my colleagues here. The Nehru Yuva Kendras were started in the year 1972 because there were certain unrest and violence in certain districts of the country. It was for the vision of the late Indira Gandhi that Nehru Yuva Kendras were started in those districts at that time. Then for the next few years, till 1987-88, nothing happened. But when the late Rajiv Gandhi became the Prime Minister, a major thrust was given to this movement.

First of all, he reduced the age of voters to 18 years because he wanted the participation of the youth in the mainstream of national life for maintaining unity, integrity and plurality of our country. Maximum impetus was given to this cause during those days. The Nehru Yuva Kendras were set up in almost all the districts of our country.

The main aim of the Nehru Yuva Kendras is not to cheat anybody. The main aim of the Nehru Yuva Kendras is to unite the people of our country. The main aim of the Nehru Yuva Kendras is that we must forget about differences of religion, caste and creed and build the nation. The main aim of this organisation is that the youths of our country should be given the right direction. They should be encouraged to participate in sports and social work. The purpose was to engage the mind and

the body of the youths and keep them busy in making effective contribution for the construction of the nation.

Sir, therefore, I do not know as to what had happened earlier and about what is being mentioned by the hon. Member. We are basically the people who work for the unity of the country. I do not know what the earlier regime did. But as far as we are concerned, we want unity, we want transparency. We believe in the oneness of the people of our country. This is the basic purpose of the Nehru Yuva Kendras and we are going in that direction.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: The particular ideology has infiltrated into the Nehru Yuva Kendras in the last five years. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that he wants to maintain and uphold the ideology with which they were set up. It is a youth matter and so, I am a little liberal today.

PROF. BASUDEB BARMAN: Sir, in the reply, it has been stated that in no district, any new centre of Nehru Yuva Kendra has been opened during the Ninth Plan period and thereafter. I want to know from the hon. Minister, through you, as to why this has happened. I would suggest that more centres of Nehru Yuva Kendra may be opened in the Tenth Plan period starting from today.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: Sir, we have written to the Ministry of Finance. As I told you earlier, for any new scheme that we have, we have to have more finances and we have got 97 vacancies that we want to fill up. We have already written to the Ministry of Finance that we require more funds to fill up these 97 vacancies and as soon as we get the sanction from the Ministry of Finance, we will fill up those 97 vacancies there.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan actually aims, as the hon. Minister said to mobilise the students and the youth of the country for the ideals that were dear to our founding fathers. The Movement did receive impetus during Shri Rajiv Gandhi's time. But later on, unfortunately, from 1997-2003, the Movement suffered a setback because the people at the helm of affairs wanted to divert this Movement, from this noble cause to an altogether different purpose. And that was the time when an effort was made to put in people who would really take the Movement off the tangent and use it for an entirely different purpose.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether he has got some sort of monitoring done about the setback which the Movement has received during that period and the corrective measures that are now proposed to be taken.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: Since our Government came to power, we are going according to the philosophy and the policy of whatever the Congress Party believes in. The Congress Party believes in the unity of the people; the Congress Party believes in non-violence and the Congress Party believes that plurality and all religions belong to this very country. Sir, I am sorry. With all my apologies, it is the UPA Government. I being a Congress man has gone too much into my head. I express my apologies for it.

MR. SPEAKER: But there are some supporters from outside.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: According to the philosophy and the policies of the UPA Government, we are doing our best. If things had gone wrong for many years, it takes a while to set them right. You can build an empire very soon, but you can just break it in a few seconds. The empire was built in many years by the efforts of our great leaders. Today, I am receiving complaints. It will take some time to correct it. But we are on the right track and I assure the House that we will get rid of those wrong elements who have penetrated in this movement.

MR. SPEAKER: I think we should have a full discussion on youth matters.

SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY: I am really happy to know that the Ministry is taking steps to create centres of Nehru Yuva Kendra in co-ordination with other Ministries like the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Social Justice. But, Sir, to create awareness among the youths, we should not lean on certain alibis that it was not possible or that it was not necessary. For the last four to five years, I have been writing to the Ministry to create some centres of Nehru Yuva Kendras in Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu and I have not been able to get a proper reply for it. I have never come across a centre of Nehru Yuva Kendra in my constituency.

Of course, the past Government might have taken it politically and would have ignored all these things. It does not matter now. Now, having the UPA Government come to power, I hope it will take necessary steps to create

new centres of Nehru Yuva Kendra to create awareness among the youths, to mobilise youth power, to sensitise them and do some development activities.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any plan in Tamil Nadu, especially the Cuddalore and Thiruvannamalai districts to create such Centres in the near future.

MR. SPEAKER: These are individual matters.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: Certainly, we are doing our best. Hon. Member can meet me any time. If there is anything that we can do for the betterment, we will certainly do it.

SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of concern that in my constituency, Durgapur, one Nehru Yuva Kendra was set up when it was a Municipal town. But now, Durgapur is a Municipal Corporation catering to six lakhs of people. Now, the Nehru Yuva Kendra is going to be shifted to some other town of West Bengal. In other districts, there are two Nehru Yuva Kendras. Durgapur—though it is falling under Burdwan District—itsself is a sub-divisional town. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Not only that it is *rurh* area of eastern India and so many industries are coming up. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI SUNIL KHAN: I appeal to the hon. Minister that this should be continued. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a question.

SHRI SUNIL KHAN: I would like to know whether it should be continued or not.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know whether it should be continued or not.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: Sir, I will go through the papers that he has sent to my Ministry. We will do whatever needful is possible.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow up to 1200 hours. I have already said that if the hon. Members give notice about discussion on youth affairs, I shall very favourably consider.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had given a notice for supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: Supplementary notice is not accepted. Notice has to be given for full discussion.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Sir, now you please give some time to me ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: No that will not go. That will not go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 524. I want a fuller discussion. I have advocated for a National Youth Commission. Have I not, Mr. Minister?

Shri Kailash Meghwal—Absent.

Q. No. 525—Shri Ramdas Athawale—Absent.

Has he changed sides?

Q. No. 526—Dr. K. Dhanaraju.

Encouragement to Sports in Schools

*526. DR. K. DHANARAJU: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme was launched in 1986 to raise standard of sports at school level and to encourage participation in inter-school competitions;

(b) if so, the financial grant given to States during each of the last three years for the same, State-wise;

(c) whether the grants remained unutilised during the said period;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to encourage the sports particularly in rural areas?

*Not recorded.

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. A scheme titled 'Promotion of Sports and Games in Schools' was launched in 1986 with a view to raising the standard of sports in schools and to encourage participation in inter-school competitions. The scheme has been revised since then.

(b) Financial assistance is given to the States on receipt of viable proposals for conducting District and State level Inter-School Competitions. Based on viable proposals received from the State Governments, the following assistance was released during the last three years:

(Rs. in Lakhs)			
Name of State	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Maharashtra	19.50	—	—
Tripura	4.00	4.00	—
Manipur	6.50	—	—
Uttaranchal	8.50	—	—
Orissa	17.00	—	—
Assam	—	13.50	—
Sikkim	—	4.00	—
Nagaland	—	6.00	11.25
Himachal Pradesh	—	8.00	—
Daman & Diu	—	3.00	—
Chandigarh	—	—	3.00

For the year 2004-05, an amount of Rs. 1.31 crore has been released to Sports Authority of India (SAI) for disbursement to 13 States. Releases to the remaining 11 States shall be made after receipt of certain clarifications sought from the State Governments.

(c) and (d) The utilization certificates for the year 2002-03 and 2003-04 have been received. The funds for the year 2005-06 will be released subject to receipt of utilisation certificate for the year 2004-05.

(e) 'Sports' is a State subject and promotion of sports at the State level is the responsibility of the concerned State Government. However, Government of India supports and supplements the efforts of the State Government through following schemes:

1. **Rural Sports Programme:** Financial assistance of Rs. 30,000/- is given to States/NGOs for holding local rural tournaments at district level for any particular discipline, including indigenous sports. In addition, State level and national level rural sports competitions are organized by SAI. A sum of Rs. 1.15 crore has been released to Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan for organising local rural tournament during 2005-06 at district level in 58 districts of North East Region.

2. **Promotion of Sports and Games in Schools:** Financial assistance of Rs. 75,000/- per district is payable to States for organizing inter-school tournaments in Athletics and four other disciplines. The State level tournament is organized by SAI in collaboration with State/UT Governments. National level inter-school tournaments are organized by SAI.

3. **National Sports Talent Contest Scheme:** Under the scheme talented boys and girls between the age group 8-14 are selected and trained in selected schools/Akharas/Navodaya Vidyalayas.

4. **Army Boys Sports Company Scheme:** Under the scheme talented boys of 8-14 age group are selected and trained at selected army centres/units.

5. **Special Area Games:** Under the scheme, sportspersons in age group of 14-21 hailing from regions which are either genetically or geographically advantageous are selected for achieving excellence in a particular sports discipline.

DR. K. DHANARAJU: Thank you, Sir. I am satisfied with the answer given by the hon. Minister. In the Statement, it is given that only two States have so far used this Scheme i.e. in Nagaland and Chandigarh as per the Statement for the year 2004-05, Rs. 1.31 crore has been released to the Sports Authority of India. But, in the Statement, again it is given that the releases to the remaining 11 States shall be made after the receipt of certain clarifications sought from the State Government. This means, the remaining amount is unutilised. What report has been collected so far from the Sports Authority of India and which are the States that have submitted the viable proposals? I would like to know from the hon.

Minister through you, Sir, whether they are under the scrutiny or not.

MR. SPEAKER: How can he give all the details?

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: The Statement is already given. In 2004-05, Sir, only two States gave us the right information. We just cannot give the money whatever the States may ask for. There are certain details which we want to know, for example, how the money will be spent over there and what sort of sports are there. As regards Nagaland and Chandigarh, we have released the fund because they gave us the proper information. Other people who are asking for, if they give us the proper information, we would release the money. The money is there and we want that more States must come forward and take advantage of this Scheme that we have for the Schools, and for other games and for tournaments.

DR. K. DHANARAJU: Sir, the amount, which is earmarked for the year 2004-05, is unspent, then, what are you going to do with the current financial year?

With regard to Tamil Nadu, I think this Scheme has not been taken up with full spirit. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to help. Will there be any proposal of visiting Tamil Nadu by the Sports Authority so that the scheme is implemented in full swing?

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: I have always brought to the notice of the House that sports is a State subject. Unless and until the States do not inform us, do not give us the proper information, how can we react, how can we perform? The States, who are giving us proper information, are being helped financially. We send our SAI people there to check up the young people who are already good at sports and pick them up in order to bring them to national and international levels.

In 2002-03, Maharashtra, Tripura, Manipur, Uttaranchal, Orissa, Assam, Sikkim, Nagaland, Himachal Pradesh, Daman and Diu, and Chandigarh got help. In 2002-03, Maharashtra actually had these games there in 35 districts. We gave them Rs. 19,50,000. In Tripura, they had it in four districts. We gave them Rs. 4 lakh. In Manipur, they had a game competition in 9 districts. We gave them Rs. 6,50,000. In Uttaranchal, they had the competition game in 13 districts and we gave them Rs. 8,50,000. For Orissa, we gave them Rs. 17 lakh.

In the year 2003-04, Tripura again got from us Rs. 4 lakh. Assam got Rs. 13 lakh. Sikkim got Rs. 4 lakh.

Nagaland got Rs. 6 lakh. Himachal Pradesh got Rs. 8 lakh. Daman and Diu got Rs. 3 lakh.

In the year 2004-05, Nagaland got Rs. 11,25,000 and Chandigarh got Rs. 3 lakh. This is the position. Whenever they give proper information, we are all there to help them.

[Translation]

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to ask a question which does not entirely fall under the jurisdiction of Hon'ble Minister. Physical development is as important as any other course in education. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister that whether the Government have any desire or scheme to ensure that sports are given importance at par with other courses? Sir, today the parents do not encourage their children for sports because they know that in future their child will not be able to earn such a respectable living out of it as by studying some other courses of education.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: Sir, Hon'ble Member has asked a very good question. Hon'ble Member is himself young, therefore he understands the problems and difficulties of younger generation better. I appreciate his feelings. Sir, I also have the similar desires and it is happening. Our Education Minister is also present in the House.

[English]

It is in the pipeline that sports becomes a subject in the schools. With hundred per cent marks, this is what is going to happen. We are all there. When this is implemented, when this is done, we will be very much happy because we will have sports at school level. A lot of problems will be solved so far as this is concerned.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY: The real condition of our country in the field of sports internationally is very much pitiable. All of us know about this. There is no doubt that if you like to groom our sportsmen, it must start at the school level. Proper attention must be given there itself. In olden days, in schools, attention to sports, P.T. games was relatively much more than what it is today.

Though it is a State subject, how is the Government of India's Department of Sports planning to motivate and encourage the States at the school level itself and can be taken in a very positive manner? Part (b) is about the

School Sports Academy like things at the age group of 7, 8, 10, 12 etc. I would like to know whether the Government of India planning to develop School Sports Academy like things.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: Sir, with all my apologies I must say that in our country we do not have a sports culture. There is only one game that is very popular and that is cricket. That is why cricket has a future; it is a profession today. If football is a profession today then all parents will like their kids to be on the playground because they can earn money. In the foreign countries, if one footballer puts on one goal, he is a millionaire. I have gone to schools and colleges. I interacted with the students. I was in Chandigarh and I was talking to the students. One student met me and he told me: "I am a very good badminton player. After 12th standard my parents asked me to stop playing and build on future and concentrate on studies". First of all, we must make sure that our nation, our parents and our country becomes a sports cultured country. That is the only way to promote sports in schools and colleges and all parents will put their children in sports over there.

Secondly, it is very vital and very important that having all these limitations still our sports persons are winning medals abroad in international games and everything. Yesterday, I got information that our wrestlers from Asia have won a couple of gold medals. Therefore, I feel that these are all because of individual efforts of people. But, I want total efforts of the country, and the people that they must say the sports is the only thing that should be popularised in the country.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: According to the answer given by the hon. Minister, which says that in the financial year 2004-05 the States of Tripura, Manipur, Assam and Sikkim did not receive any money. I am very glad to read that the Department has earmarked Rs. 1.15 crore for 58 districts in the North-Eastern Region. Since, I know that the hon. Minister has a special place for the North-East and the people of North-East in his heart, I would like to know through you, Sir, whether the Minister is considering keeping a separate corpus or a special fund to develop sports amongst the youths and people in the area of North-East.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: This is my belief that in the North-Eastern Region, we can churn out one of the finest athletes and one of the finest sportsmen. That is why we

have a special scheme where we have earmarked Rs. 1.31 crore from the Sports Authority of India for this Region. You can give us certain suggestions and I am sure we will try to help and incorporate them. It is because I generally feel that people of North-Eastern States can be very good footballers, they can be very good in archery and some other games. Sir, 10 per cent of the Budget is earmarked for the North-East. We will do our best and if there are any suggestions, they are most welcome.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEWANG THUPSTAN: I am glad that hon'ble Minister has accepted the importance of sports in school curriculum. But merely accepting it, does not make us achieve the target. For this, concrete steps are required to be taken. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to whether the Ministry proposes to formulate a scheme at district level so that arrangements could be made for making sports infrastructure available at the school level in those districts where it is not available. My constituency is Ladakh, but not even a single sports stadium has been constructed there. Whether the Ministry is considering to construct sports stadium in each district for organising sports events at school level? We all know that for last many years the Jammu and Kashmir has remained terrorist affected. As such there is a need to divert the attention of the youth there from other things towards sports.

The schemes mentioned by him.

[English]

Rural Sports Programme, Promotion of Sports and Games in Schools, National Sports Talent Contest Scheme, Army Boys Sports Company Scheme, Special Area Games—Under these I would like to know about Jammu and Kashmir State and particularly about Ladakh that how many proposals have been received by him and whether he has given any special attention to them?

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: At present I do not have information about Jammu and Kashmir with me. I will give you the details later on. But it has always been our main thrust that the maximum facilities should be given in the rural India and particularly the tribal areas, North-Eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir, so that it may contribute to the better development of the youth. Our

basic thrust is on this. That is why at the time of Olympics we had especially sent the Sports Minister of Jammu and Kashmir to Athens so that he can be aware of the programmes that take place there and he may introduce them over here after his return. I have said that it is a State subject therefore, States should take initiative in this matter, States should inform us.

SHRI CHHEWANG THUPSTAN: Our State does not have funds.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: We are also short of funds. We get only Rs. Four hundred crore. If we get Rs. Four thousand crore then I would make play grounds in every district.

[English]

This is what I say. In Rs. 400 crore I am taking care of youth affairs and sports and my Ministry is the last one. In the all alphabetical order of Ministries, my Ministry comes in the last.

[Translation]

Even then we are working so much.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: But it has the support and sympathy of all.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: Thank you, sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Best wishes for you.

Now, our hon'ble Deputy-Speaker Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal, who is our sportsman, wants to ask a question.

[Translation]

SHRI CHARNJIT SINGH ATWAL: Sir, I would like to ask a question regarding the constituency of an hon'ble Member of Punjab. There is a village called Sansarpur in his constituency from where at one time there used to be 6-7 hockey players in our Indian team and they used to make 24 goals while playing in foreign countries which had placed our country at number one in the world. Unfortunately the game in which our country held such high position, now we have been brought down to the second position from below due to some of our people and compulsion of parents. Our Sports Minister and

Education Minister are sitting here. We are talking about sports in primary schools. Today our primary education has been completely ruined in the villages, besides that, sports of Punjab have also been ruined. At one time the country was proud of Punjab but now its sports have been ruined. I do not blame any party but I would definitely like to say that first of all the Government lacks resources to provide the required funds. I would like to know from the Government that whether it is willing to seriously consider this and do something in this regard. On the one hand there are no teachers to teach in our primary schools and the grant provided by Central Government for children's sports facilities in schools can not be received because State Governments are not able to give their share as matching grant due to the lack of resources. Whether the Central Government is willing to consider that those States which cannot give matching grant are provided grant from the Union Government itself so that we can improve sports education in primary schools. Whether the Government are willing to consider such a provision?

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a very good question has been asked and I would like to express my gratitude for that. Though we wanted to provide some more facilities to the States but I do not know if the House is aware of it or not that recently a decision has been taken in this regard? Probably they may have received such complaints that provision of matching grants should not be there, but the Planning Commission has decided that the 50 percent contribution made by us out of the funds allocated to us, all that amount should be given to the States due to which this matter is not in our hands anymore. Planning Commission would allocate this money to the States from the 1st of April. Earlier the funds received by us were allocated to different States to encourage sports particularly and to improve infrastructure but the matter is no more in our hands.

[English]

SHRI GURJEET SINGH RANA: Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Minister is aware that Sports College, Jalandhar has been converted from a Sports College to an Arts College. The entire infrastructure is there, but because of financial crunch, the sports have been ignored. Will the hon. Minister assure us revival of this Sports college, which was a breeding centre for the sports-persons for all sports in Punjab? Will the hon. Minister assure us to provide funds so that the Sports College and the facilities there

could be revived and the Sports College could be restarted there?

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: Sir, I wish I could do it, but I have my limitations. The limitations are because as I just mentioned that there are no funds with us any more now to help in developing infrastructure in any State. Requests have been coming from every State.

We had funds and we were trying to help them. We have helped in so many places, somewhere or the other, in almost all the States of India. We are doing something with regard to infrastructure. When I took over, my dream was that every school of my country must have a playground. We wanted to utilise Nehru Yuva Kendras for this purpose. Those clubs over there must build playgrounds. We were supposed to have a dialogue with all the Sarpanches and Panchayats over there that if they could give us their land then we can build playgrounds over there. Those facilities are not with us today. I wish they come back to us.

Sir, sports is not on the priority list. I always felt that Sports should be in the priority list and our country must bring sports on the priority list. That is one of the most important things. It should be a Concurrent Subject. We must work together in this regard. All the States are my States, they do not belong to any other country, they belong to my country. So, the Centre and States must combine together and build up sports infrastructure all over India. For that I am always there.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Members are only asking for money from him, but there is no point in asking.

Shri Ram Krupal Yadav. Please do not ask any money.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Minister has silenced all of us with a single reply. If we ask any question, it would be related to finance but he has said that they do not have any other arrangement. What are we supposed to say under such circumstances?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Next time we should discuss Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Sports.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is my submission that yesterday when this issue was discussed, through Calling Attention Motion, it was said that the standard of sports is continuously declining and the players are not playing that well to perform good at the national and international level. Particularly the sports which are associated with villages are a cause of concern for us as well as the entire country.

I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to what steps the Government propose to take to encourage sports in villages?

Second important thing is that Moienul Haque Stadium is a famous stadium in Patna. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether he will give fund for the upgradation and renovation of the said stadium and will assist in the development of villages as there is only one Stadium i.e. Moienul Haque Stadium in entire Bihar which is located in Patna and the eight crore people of that area are fully dependent on it. The hon'ble Minister has advised us to send proposals in this regard and he would consider them. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether any measure will be taken by the Government to upgrade the Moienul Haque Stadium so that the national level sports and games are organised there. What steps are going to be taken by the Government to ensure that sportspersons and spectators are benefited by the Stadium?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If the House wants, I can continue till 12 O'clock with this question.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is the last point. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is not the matter of point.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, presently Cricket holds an important place among sports. The people are taking interest in Cricket matches. Essential equipments and lights are required to be installed in Moienul Stadium so that day night matches may be organised there. I would like to know whether

the hon'ble Minister will allocate funds for the said purpose so that national and international level cricket matches may be organised there fulfilling the aspirations of the people of Bihar and interest of the spectators.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, earlier the hon'ble Member submitted that it was futile to ask question from the Minister as I would not release fund because I do not have it. But now at the end he is demanding for the fund. I would like to submit that. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You refer him to the Governor.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: I would like to submit that the Cricket Board has enough resources so they do not demand funds.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will go on with this question till the end of the Question Hour.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the cricket associations of all the States in the country are recognised, however, similar is not the case with Bihar. ...(*Interruptions*)

Even after the creation of Jharkhand, Bihar cricket association has not been recognised. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please cooperate. Have you finished the answer?

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall continue till 12 o'clock with this question.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: I will go there with Shri Lalu Prasad ji and inspect the stadium. Thereafter I will

demand funds from the Ministry of Finance. If the fund is allocated by the Ministry, I will certainly help.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Then he will not take you. I wish I had all the time at my disposal.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM GOPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am well aware of the condition of sports in the country and how this department is ignored. One of the reasons for this situation is that often it is heard that extreme partiality is done in sports circles in the selection of the players. There is a very big complex of Sports Authority of India in our village having sports hostels for Hockey and Wrestling. Coaches and sportsmen there always complain that despite their ability and best performance in Nehru Hockey Tournament, not even a single player is selected at national level. Earlier, selection used to take place in Sansarpur and the selection was fair. That is why so many good players were produced there. Now selection is not fair so, the standard of sports has declined. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether efforts will be made to ensure that selection of sports persons is done on the basis of merit and the players coming from the centres in rural areas are selected. I would like to know whether any transparent process will be adopted by the Government. The people have full confidence in him that the hon'ble Minister will put in place the transparent selection process. I would like that such process should be adopted.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the House that all the sports federations are autonomous bodies. They are well aware of who is a good player and who is not. If I recommend any sportsman from the Ministry that this player should be selected, then daily newspapers will write news against me that I am favouring certain players. So, all the Sports Authorities select the players on their own. We only assist them in their selection process.

As far as the number of foundations under the Sports Authority and the information sought by the hon'ble Member regarding this is concerned, I myself will get the information collected and will tell them as to what facilities can be given to these.

[English]

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI: Sir, it is quite evident from the reply that a very few States are availing this particular scheme of financial assistance. Now, my point is that yes, this subject is in the State List. But what role the Ministry of Sports of the Union Government is playing to pursue with the State Governments? It is because in the last year, only two States could utilise the fund. This is my first question. In continuation to that, is the Ministry planning to declare some of the schools in our country as sports schools? They will be regular schools but those schools should be declared as sports schools. I would like to know whether the Minister has any plans to do that.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, it is a similar question.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: We have adopted the army schools. We have adopted the Navodaya schools. We are really trying to promote students over there, especially in the army schools. Wherever these schools are there, we are helping them. When they grow up, when they become good sportsmen, they will get jobs in the Armed Forces also. Navodaya schools are boarding schools. Pupil, the students from the rural India come over there. We are promoting them. We are putting them in the competition games are everything. This is also the effort of my Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: There has to be a national commitment.

SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH: First, I must tell the hon. Minister, through you, how sorry I feel for him because up-till now we have heard complaints from the Ministers of State who say they have no power and money. But this is for the first time, unfortunately, we have an independent Minister with the Ministry having the same complaint, and I hope the Government takes his words very seriously because as a country we all join in the celebrations of the successes of Sanya Mirza, Leander Paes, Mahesh Bhupathi and people like them. But we do not put our money where our mouth is which I think is a matter of great regret.

The question, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is about encouragement to sports in schools. I remember my days in school, we used to have a school called Motilal Nehru School of Sports, Rai in Haryana. That always produced the best sports persons. In fact, it won most of the inter-

public school competitions. I would like to know, through you, from the hon. Minister the status of MNSS, Rai. What is the status of sports in that school; and what encouragement is the Government giving to that school to produce better sports people?

MR. SPEAKER: Have you got the specific information?

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: I will actually forward the total information to him in details. I am very happy that he has raised a very good question. Apart from that he complimented me. I am very thankful to him. Please keep this sympathy for ever.

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I would like to apprise the whole House that we all keep talking about sports and encouraging sports especially in schools. While I would like to draw everyone's attention to, especially the sport of shooting where I feel we have the best potential. We can be absolutely the number one in the world, but the role of the Government does not allow any one school to even import the basic shooting equipment, that is, air guns and air pistols. So, I just want to ask the hon. Minister, through you, when we want to get medals internationally and at the same time if we do not allow the schools even to import the basic sporting equipment, how can we encourage sports? I am not asking for any money at all. I am just saying that the Government should allow the import of basic equipment which is not combat equipment. These are basically air guns and air pistols where we can excel in the world.

I know when the Sports Ministry had initiated these things, the import clearance could not be given expeditiously. Generally, the officials of the Home Ministry at that time created a lot of problems in that. So, I would like to know, through you, what the Sports Ministry is doing to make it easier for the schools to import shooting equipment.

MR. SPEAKER: It is regarding easy import.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: I think Mr. Naveen Jindal should not have any complaint because he came with the proposal and my Ministry okayed that proposal about the guns, ammunition and whatever they wanted. Further, if there is any need that he has, he is most welcome. We know my office. I am very fond of him. He is also doing a very good job. Being a businessman, he is involved in sports also. He has his own horses. He has his polo

team. We need such young people to be involved. Thank you very much.

MR. SPEAKER: Srimati Jyotirmoyee Sikdar. Have you any further question after his reply?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JYOTIRMOYEE SIKDAR: Today, it is common perception of the people that education makes the career while sports tend to spoil it. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether the Government propose to take some measures to cultivate interest among people towards sports. Though it is fact that sports is a State subject, however, it will not serve the purpose if the entire responsibility of promotion of sports is left with the States. It is the responsibility of the State Government to promote sports in their respective States, however, I would like to know whether the Central Government has taken any steps to increase the allocation of funds to the States for sports sector.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, she had made good suggestions yesterday in the wake of which I feel quite enlightened and inspired to proceed further. I attach due importance to her and her suggestions. I am extremely thankful to her for her sentiments towards sports and her contribution to the sports in the country. Whatever she is telling is correct. We all should put our heads together on the subject like we have been doing in the past as well. If she has any other suggestion or advice to make in this regard, she can tell me straightway.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Sir, I would like to make recommendation to the UPA Government regarding the hon'ble Minister. Till now whenever the sports material was in short supply in Jammu and Kashmir and the Minister took the plea of paucity of funds, we used to think that it was in respect of Jammu and Kashmir only, however, today I came to know that the sports departments have run out of funds throughout the country.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Chaudhary Lal Singh, Brief question only.

[Translation]

You please ask question—we do not have much time.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: I would like to submit that if I ask any question from the Government in this regard, they will say that they do not have funds. I would like to request the Government that if it intends to encourage sports then it is essential to allocate funds for this department. Therefore, I would like to recommend to the Government that it should generously release funds to this department so that sports may be promoted in the country.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Your sifarish has been noted.

[Translation]

Shri Mitrasen Yadav, no question is permitted for making your recommendations.

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister that our country is at number two among the democratic countries of the world. We should have similar smoking in the field of sports in the world. The women of our country are also not lagging behind in any competition.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed time but it is not properly utilised.

[Translation]

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to what is the policy of the Government regarding the women players. I would also like to know about the programmes being organised to encourage them.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: There is no difference between men and women on the playground. Who so ever is a good player gets award. Our sister is sitting here. She has won two gold medals and one silver medal. P.T. Usha has earned fame for our country in the world. Anju Bobby George is expected to hold third rank in the world. Everyone knows about Sania Mirza. There are countless other famous women players in the country. Those women who have a flair to achieve something are bound to achieve it with their labour and efforts and there is no discrimination on the playground. Recently our women cricket team had gone abroad and emerged second in the world. It is difficult to achieve number two position in

the world and I am fully confident that next time our team will move up to become number one. Similar is the case with our women's hockey team. Our women athletes are also very good. They are doing hard labour. There is no difference between them and their male counterparts. All the programmes meant for women are the same as are for men.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ravichandran.

I have been very liberal today but I am sorry that we have not fully utilised the time.

SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPIPARAI: Thank you, Sir. Through you, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government has any special step to promote kabaddi, which is played in rural India largely.

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked about kabaddi. We are concerned with encouragement of sports in schools. Please go ahead if you may like to answer.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: We always encourage local and rural sports. Kabaddi is one part of it, in which we do very well. For the information of my friends over here, I would like to say that Punjab is the only State where they have Rural Olympics. For the last 70 years, they are doing it without asking for any money from anybody. They are doing it on their own. They have the bael gadi race; they have the horse race; they have kabaddi; they have all the rural games. Every year, they do this. I feel, if every State does it in the same way, it would be much better.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Import Policy on Food Items

*521. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the present import-export policy on food items;

(b) whether the Indian farmers are not getting remunerative price for their produce due to excessive import of food items; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) Quantitative restrictions on the import of various items including food items have been removed as a part of the process of economic liberalization and also in terms of our international commitments and obligations. The final dismantling of quantitative restrictions on 715 tariff lines were announced on 31st March, 2001. The import of certain products of animal origin are, however, restricted/prohibited for import. The import of foodgrains like wheat, rice, maize, other coarse cereals can be made only by nominated State Trading Enterprises. The import of beef is prohibited. The detailed item-wise policy for import is available in Schedule-I of the ITC (HS) Classification of Export and Import items, 2004-09.

The removal of Quantitative Restrictions does not automatically remove all the protection available to the domestic producers. India can regulate imports through adjustments in Customs Tariff within the bound rates. This mechanism has been effectively used in case of edible oil, coconut, tea, coffee, pepper, skimmed milk powder, poultry products etc. In order to ensure a level playing field to domestic producers, imports are also subject to certain domestic regulations. These non-tariff regulations include compliance with the provisions of the Food Adulteration Act, 1954, Meat Food Product Order, Packaging requirements, Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) measures etc.

The import of 300 sensitive items including major food items is being monitored on a regular basis by the Government for checking any surge in imports.

The item-wise export policy is available in Schedule-II of the ITC (HS) Classification of Export and Import items, 2004-09. Most of the commonly grown food items such as cereals, pulses, oil-seeds, vegetables, fruits, natural forest produce such as honey and dairy products, animal products, manufactured/prepared or processed food items are freely exportable subject to availability being certified by the concerned Ministry, wherever necessary.

The Government has taken many measures to boost export of food items by giving special incentives such as duty free entitlement under Vishesh Krishi Upaj Yojana. This will enable Indian farmers to get more remunerative prices for their products.

There is no excessive import of food items, and the Economic Survey 2004-05 does not indicate that farmers are not getting remunerative prices.

*[English]***Manual Scavenging**

*522. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has consulted the technical experts to devise workable solutions and alternative technologies to stop the dehumanising practice of manual scavenging prevailing in most parts of the country;

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

(c) whether the Human Rights Commission has requested the State Governments to adopt Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993;

(d) if so, the response of the State Governments thereto;

(e) whether certain States stressed that considerable funds would be required to convert dry latrines into wet latrines;

(f) if so, the names of such States and the details of the funds asked for by such States from Government as well as international sources;

(g) the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(h) the time frame to end such practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS) aims at eliminating manual scavenging involved in the cleaning of dry latrines and convert/construct low cost sanitation units through sanitary two pit pour flush latrines with appropriate variations to suit local conditions. The Scheme is being implemented through Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO). HUDCO provides the technical assistance/guidance to the State Governments.

(c) The Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation as well as National Human Rights Commission

have requested the State Governments to adopt the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993.

(d) Seventeen States and all Union Territories Statement enclosed, have adopted the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993.

(e) and (f) Uttar Pradesh had requested for Rs.1076.60 crores in the year 2002.

(g) The proposal of Uttar Pradesh could not be approved as the State has to submit Utilisation Certificates for releases made in previous years. The total subsidy released to the Government of Uttar Pradesh since the inception of the Scheme till date is Rs. 48.67 crores and the Utilisation Certificates for Rs. 19.36 crores are still pending.

(h) Planning Commission has formulated a National Action Plan for total eradication of manual scavenging by 2007. For effective implementation and monitoring of the National Action Plan, a Central Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has been constituted.

Statement

Names of States/UTs which have adopted the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993.

Name of States

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Chhattisgarh
5. Goa
6. Gujarat
7. Haryana
8. Jharkhand
9. Karnataka
10. Madhya Pradesh
11. Maharashtra

12. Orissa
13. Punjab
14. Tamilnadu
15. Tripura
16. Uttar Pradesh
17. West Bengal

Name of Union Territories

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. Chandigarh
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
4. Daman & Diu
5. Delhi
6. Lakshadweep
7. Pondicherry

[Translation]

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

*524. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount in Rashtriya Mahila Kosh at present;

(b) the quantum of funds donated by Government/ various organizations to this during each of the last three years separately;

(c) the details of schemes which have been funded by this Kosh during each of the last three years, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether any evaluation has been made to assess the fulfilment of objectives of the schemes under Rashtriya Mahila Kosh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The total amount with Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) as on 31.3.2005 is Rs. 73.30 crores.

(b) RMK has not received any donation from Government/various organizations during the last 3 years.

(c) A statement indicating details of the schemes of RMK and details of funds disbursed during the last three years Scheme-wise and State-wise are enclosed as Statement-I and II respectively.

(d) Evaluation of RMK was undertaken by an external consultant team in September-2001 and by "Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi" in May-2002.

(e) A statement indicating the major findings/ recommendations of the two evaluations is enclosed as Statement-III.

Statement I

Details of Schemes of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

(1) Main Loan Scheme

The scheme aims to provide credit to poor women organized into self-help groups both in rural and urban areas for income generation activities. The credit facility is channelised through eligible organizations to the needy women in a simple and flexible manner without insisting on any type of collateral. Loans drawn from RMK by the organizations are repayable within a period of 36 months with an initial gestation period of six months. The maximum loan per individual beneficiaries is Rs. 15,000/-.

(2) Loan Promotion Scheme

This scheme is for promoting activity of thrift and credit among the new and small but potentially capable NGOs/Organizations which fulfil other eligibility norms but do not meet the requirement of three years experience in thrift and credit management and organizations, which have minimum of six months but less than three years of experience, are eligible for loan upto a maximum of Rs. 5.00 Lakhs under the scheme.

(3) Revolving Fund Scheme

To provide lump sum funds to organizations to enable them to supplement their own resources and to recycle loans to the poor women in need of credit. To provide more flexibility to the organization in the management of funds. To sharpen the experience of funds management in partner organizations.

(4) Gold Credit Card Scheme

Gold Credit Card Scheme aims at providing adequate and timely credit to NGOs for on lending to SHGs for their Income generating and consumption needs in a flexible and cost effective manner. NGO to be provide with Gold Credit Card passbook. Revolving Cash Credit facility to be fixed. Card Valid for a period of three years.

(5) Franchise Scheme

Responsible agencies would be appointed to act as RMK's Franchisee especially in States where RMK has no or very limited outreach. The organizations would be chosen as RMK's representatives on the basis of certain transparent verifiable and objectively defined criteria. The franchisee will also act as nodal agency for training (both

awareness and skill building) as well as capacity building of the NGOs/SHGs.

(6) Marketing Finance Scheme

The objective of the financial support for marketing will be to facilitate the marketing of products/goods produced by the women borrowers/members of SHGs by tapping their demand either in the local markets or at some other places near consumer centres.

(7) Housing Loan Scheme

Under this Scheme loan is provided for construction/ acquisition/repair of dwellings of the Self Help Groups Members. The maximum loan for individual beneficiaries is Rs. 50,000/-and the repayment period is 60 months.

Statement II***Rashtriya Mahila Kosh******Scheme-wise and State-wise funds released during the last three years***

(Amounts in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the States	Main Loan			Revolving Fund			Loan Promotion			Housing Loan			Gold Credit Card			Franchisee			Total		
		02-03	03-04	04-05	02-03	03-04	04-05	02-03	03-04	04-05	02-03	03-04	04-05	02-03	03-04	04-05	02-03	03-04	04-05	02-03	03-04	04-05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	249.44	348.19	271.25	224.50	75.00	81.00	9.50	13.50	3.00	—	—	—	—	—300.00	—	—	—	—483.44	436.69	655.25	
2.	Assam	8.00	—	27.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.00	0.00	27.50
3.	Bihar	38.20	6.58	60.00	—	—	—	4.50	7.50	11.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42.70	14.08	71.95
4.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Delhi	—	20.00	20.00	25.00	25.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	40.00	—	—	—	—	—	29.50	25.00	45.00	89.50
6.	Gujarat	6.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	22.50	20.00	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—35.00	—	—	—	—	22.50	20.00	37.50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	150.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	150.00	0.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	—	15.00	—	—	—	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	15.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	5.00	2.50	20.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.00	2.50	20.00
12.	Kerala	7.50	—	22.50	—	—	—	6.00	5.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.50	5.50	22.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
13.	Madhya Pradesh	—	135.00	17.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200.00	0.00	135.00	217.50
14.	Maharashtra	5.00	—	37.50	26.00	25.00	—	—	2.50	2.45	—	—	—	—	—	37.00	—	—	—	31.00	27.50	76.95
15.	Manipur	—	1.00	2.50	—	—	—	—	3.50	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	4.50	6.50
16.	Mizoram	—	—	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	2.00
17.	Nagaland	—	—	6.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	6.00
18.	Orissa	43.50	45.50	147.25	—	—	—	9.25	6.25	9.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52.75	51.75	156.75
19.	Pondicherry	15.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	2.50	21.00	15.00	25.00	50.00	—	—	2.50	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	80.00	—	—	—	27.50	73.50	96.50
21.	Tamil Nadu	162.83	218.70	153.50	55.00	115.00	125.00	66.05	25.00	7.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	283.98	358.70	286.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	13.50	47.00	31.50	—	—	—	8.50	8.50	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.00	55.50	33.00
23.	Uttaranchal	4.00	19.00	16.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.00	19.00	16.37
24.	West Bengal	11.00	24.85	22.35	—	—	—	3.00	7.00	10.75	—	—	32.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.00	31.85	65.10
Total		594.07	924.32	875.22	355.50	440.00	206.00	108.80	81.75	52.15	0.00	0.00	72.00	0.00	0.00	452.00	0.00	0.00	229.50	1058.37	1446.07	1886.87

Statement III**Major Recommendations of Study Conducted
in Sep. 2001**

- (a) RMK should enhance complementary services to target women by including explicit attention to gender rather than only support for household livelihood and well-being.
- (b) There is a need to mainstream gender and empowerment concerns throughout all the staff as a routine part of all interactions between staff and clients.
- (c) Effective management information systems should be developed by RMK and NGOs to receive and monitor regular feedback from the NGOs and women beneficiaries. A MIS proforma should be developed to facilitate information exchange between RMK and the implementing agencies every 3 months.
- (d) Application procedures should be made less cumbersome with minimal paperwork.
- (e) In order to maintain the quality of the administration of disbursed funds, RMK should

give a bigger margin of loaned funds to implementing agencies for a administration purposes.

- (f) The attitude of the staff employed from banks at RMK and implementing NGOs dealing with micro-credit prevent the holistic empowerment of women. This staff should be restricted to financial accounting and more staff should be employed from the social service sector in order to facilitate the empowerment process of women.
- (g) RMK should provide technical assistance in the form of regular and frequent training to the implementing agencies in the area of increasing women's participation since many technically competent implementing agencies have little or no experience in increasing women's level of participation.

**Major Recommendations of Study Conducted
in May 2002**

- (a) Neither RMK nor its partners have devised/implemented any methods or procedures to focus on the poor nor have they considered the dimension and need of the poor to fight

deprivation and to meet the different kinds of crisis they face relating to life cycle, natural calamities and structural factors.

- (b) The better status in the community is reported by 53% to 58% in all the regions except the northern region where only 15.8% have reported enjoying a better status. This is a matter of concern and needs to be addressed in future strategy.
- (c) RMK schemes must include a much more sustained support and capacity enhancing efforts by its mediating NGO partners and fund and monitor this support separately.
- (d) More than half of the borrowers reported receiving only one RMK loan and a large percentage having received loans below Rs. 3,000/-. This limits the effect of RMK policy instrument in leading to more sustained improvements in well being or in empowering processes.
- (e) The promotional costs of mobilization of women, facilitation and monitoring of credit and processes associated with women's mobilization and support represent a social investment and the cost of this mobilization have to be funded and monitored separately. The credit operations are to be made separately viable and self-financing for which RMK gives 4% spread to NGOs.
- (f) RMK should make it mandatory for NGOs to extend credit through SHG even if the loan is to individual members.
- (g) The RMK must use both innovative as well as business approaches. The women in poverty household value low transaction costs, quick loan disbursement and continued access to loans (to obtain a line of credit rather than a single loan). At present RMK seems to fully succeed only on the first two aspects.
- (h) RMK must base selection of NGO partners on the basis of their work with women, their gender sensitive mission, and goals and not based on three years credit experience as at present. It should introduce mandatory initial orientation of partner NGO's field staff in the philosophy, process and procedures of RMK credit and the role/expectations from NGO.

Shelling on Indo-Pak Border

*525. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been shelling on the BSF check posts and villages by Pakistan Army from across the international line of control in Jammu;

(b) if so, the details of the incidents during the current year as compared to that of the last year;

(c) the details of life and property loss during the aforesaid period along with the compensation provided to the affected families;

(d) the number of BSF jawans and civilians killed/injured as a result thereof during the aforesaid period;

(e) whether farmers of the bordering villages are facing difficulties to work in their fields due to such shelling by Pakistani Army; and

(f) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide security to the civilians in the border areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (f) After the cease-fire agreement between India and Pakistan on 26th November 2003, there has been no shelling by Pakistan army either on the International Border or Line of Control on Border Security Force (BSF) posts in the Jammu Sector. Hence, no loss of life or property has been reported either by BSF or civilians in the current year or the last year due to shelling by Pakistan army.

Since no shelling has taken place after the cease-fire, the farmers are not facing any difficulty in cultivating their fields in the bordering villages.

[English]

External Assistance for Drinking Water Supply Projects

*527. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank and Asian Development Bank have sanctioned any financial assistance for drinking water supply projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether these funds have been fully utilized;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether there is any mechanism to monitor utilisation of such assistance and the progress of the projects; and

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

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

(b) State-wise details of World Bank and ADB assistance for urban drinking water supply projects sanctioned in the last three years given in enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Karnataka Urban Water Sector Improvement Project is yet to be declared effective for loan assistance by the World Bank. Work on the Madhya Pradesh Urban Water Supply & Environment Improvement Project, is expected to start in May, 2005. As such, no funds have been utilized so far.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Periodic review meetings are held by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance and donor agencies to review the progress. Supervision/review missions are also dispatched by donor agencies to the project areas for on the spot assessment. In addition, Asian Development Bank (ADB) undertakes benefit monitoring and third party evaluation of the projects.

Statement

State-wise details of World Bank and ADB assistance, provided for Implementation of Drinking Water Projects in the Last Three Years

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the Project	External Agency	External Assistance (in US \$ million)	Year of Sanction
1.	Karnataka	Karnataka Urban Water Sector Improvement	World Bank	39.50	April, 2004
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Urban Water Supply & Environment Improvement	ADB	181.00	December, 2003

Financial Assistance to States Under S.S.A.

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

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received requests from State Governments for grant of financial assistance for implementation of "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan";

(b) if so, the names of States from whom requests have been received during each of the last three years and thereafter, till date;

(c) the details of the financial assistance granted during the above period, State-wise;

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite the process of sanctioning financial assistance to States under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan;

(e) whether some States have not fully utilized the financial assistance; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (f) The Centrally Sponsored Programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is implemented throughout the country except the State of Goa so far.

A statement showing the Government of India releases during the last three years and the expenditure reported by the State Governments/Union Territories is enclosed.

The State Implementation Societies (SIS), which are autonomous bodies set up by the State Governments/Union Territories to implement the SSA Programme, prepare district-wise annual plans and budgets which are appraised by a team of the Government of India. These plans are then approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) of the Government of India, in which the concerned State Government/Union Territory also participates.

During the X Plan the funding pattern of SSA between the Centre and State/UT is in the ratio of 75:25.

Once the State/Union Territories' annual SSA plan is approved, 50% of the share of the Central Government is released to the State Government/Union Territory after the PAB meeting. The second instalment of the Central share is released after the commensurate State Share has been released to the State Implementing Society of SSA and there has been expenditure of at least 50% against the first instalment.

There is now adequate provisioning for the Central share in SSA in the BE 2005-06 amounting to Rs. 7159 crores.

To expedite the process of sanctioning financial assistance to States and Union Territories under the programme, Government of India has drawn up a schedule for the meetings of the Project Approval Board in the months of April and May 2005. The States/Union Territories are cooperating with this in order to receive their 1st instalment within the first quarter of the current financial year.

Statement

Financial Assistance to States under S.S.A.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005	
		Govt. of India grants released during 2002-03	Expenditure	Govt. of India grants released during 2003-04	Expenditure	Govt. of India grants released during 2004-05	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8226.10	3952.10	9884.41	20183.40	28000.00	39708.58
2.	Assam	10175.92	8526.23	12190.43	18500.90	20654.00	22381.50
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1412.00	0.00	675.35	1454.46	3009.00	1819.93
4.	Bihar	7914.97	3452.41	13515.75	24689.41	31970.56	34590.96
5.	Chhattisgarh	3639.73	2413.60	6589.02	7627.39	20786.76	29564.93
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—
7.	Gujarat	14004.30	11839.14	11660.13	12844.00	14072.00	18607.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Haryana	2735.87	2571.00	6895.55	8930.66	12881.55	11359.14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1717.62	1911.57	5462.17	6661.94	6144.00	8354.41
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1948.85	500.35	5326.62	7426.47	7747.18	8156.52
11.	Jharkhand	3244.32	4210.87	11474.31	11127.96	16568.50	29250.32
12.	Karnataka	8270.46	9594.67	10426.67	13591.63	26280.70	34416.35
13.	Kerala	2250.78	3122.23	4966.00	6317.00	8939.00	9383.78
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11017.10	10801.00	35237.91	36077.00	44608.92	59785.00
15.	Maharashtra	11000.00	9671.41	20526.67	32203.31	35489.79	38955.70
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	1225.00	1354.93
17.	Meghalaya	711.37	634.96	825.77	2285.37	2930.81	2150.33
18.	Mizoram	903.29	432.56	1182.37	951.68	3300.24	4478.66
19.	Nagaland	973.28	109.77	0.00	0.00	2086.49	2751.24
20.	Orissa	2214.15	2594.33	13453.27	15812.00	21807.27	28060.70
21.	Punjab	4868.00	8492.32	6492.49	10304.96	3040.00	9636.43
22.	Rajasthan	9995.58	5574.10	15627.00	21423.00	23549.40	39590.65
23.	Sikkim	425.14	168.31	269.73	657.30	1000.25	755.82
24.	Tamil Nadu	13526.90	10188.72	10505.84	24532.30	26517.00	36638.00
25.	Tripura	1162.18	726.97	2752.39	4598.22	4703.96	5110.00
26.	Uttaranchal	2067.69	1855.82	3522.02	6567.16	9144.71	9750.77
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20245.40	22061.21	34043.30	47427.00	87761.00	125165.00
28.	West Bengal	10867.61	5148.26	16748.23	16945.95	46024.36	50950.00
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	283.96	433.11	272.58	272.08
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	224.54	196.98	447.95	122.00
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	447.42	1.21	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman & Diu	12.00	12.00	0.00	—	111.91	0.00
33.	*Delhi	161.27	0.00	1959.62	515.00	0.00	860.67
34.	Lakshadweep	19.98	0.00	28.31	—	12.03	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	116.46	0.00	141.06	139.22	225.53	65.00
Total		155828.32	130565.91	269838.31	360425.98	511314.44	664046.42

Note: Funds available to the States include State Share and unspent balance from previous year.

*No grants has been released to Delhi during 2004-05. The expenditure is out of the unspent balance available from the previous years.

[*Translation*]

Special Economic Zone

*529. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL:

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

(a) the criteria stipulated to consider a manufacturing industry fit for Special Economic Zone and the facilities extended to such units;

(b) details of the manufacturing units established in Special Economic Zones in the country during last three years;

(c) whether any new facility has been introduced for the year 2005-06;

(d) number of Special Economic Zones established after the announcement of the new Exim Policy;

(e) details of FDI received for setting up Special Economic Zones;

(f) measures taken by the Government to bring legislation on SEZ; and

(g) the details of the benefits that are expected from this Act?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Manufacturing units in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) need to be positive foreign exchange earners. Major incentives and facilities offered to these units include duty free import/procurement of goods, exemption from Central sales tax on supplies from domestic tariff area, exemption from service tax, 100% income tax exemption on export profits for 5 years, 50% for 2 years and not exceeding 50% of profits ploughed back, for next 3 years.

(b) Manufacturing units established in the SEZs during the last 3 years broadly fall under the product groups of electronics, engineering goods, gems and jewellery, textiles and garments, pharmaceuticals, chemicals and agro-products.

(c) Rendering of services by SEZ units to another SEZ unit, Export Oriented Units, units in Electronics

Hardware Technology Parks, Software Technology Parks and Bio-Technology Parks have also been made eligible for counting towards fulfilment of positive net foreign exchange earnings.

(d) Approval has so far been given for setting up of 10 SEZs in the private/joint sector or by the State Governments or its agencies after the announcement of the Foreign Trade Policy in August, 2004.

(e) No inflow of FDI for setting up of approved SEZs in the private/joint/State sector has been reported so far.

(f) and (g) A proposal for introduction of a Special Economic Zone Bill in the Parliament is under the consideration of the Government. The proposed legislation is expected to provide a stable and transparent policy regime covering all aspects of establishment, operation and fiscal regime for SEZs.

[*English*]

Funds Allocation by Sports Authority of India

*530. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Sports Authority of India (SAI) to States to organise sports competitions for the boys and girls at Block, District, State and National level;

(b) the achievements made by organising such competitions during the said period; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to check the misuse of funds allotted by the Sports Authority of India (SAI)?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) Government of India implements three schemes for Rural Sports, School Games and North East Sports Festival through Sports Authority of India. SAI allocates funds for district level and State level sports competitions under 'Rural Sports Programme', 'Promotion of Sports and Games in Schools' and 'North East Sports Festival'. During 2004-05, Rs. 82.80 lakhs under 'Rural Sports Programme' has been allocated to various States. An amount of Rs. 1.31 crore has been released to Sports Authority of India (SAI) for allocation to States under scheme of 'Promotion of Sports and Games in Schools'. In addition, an amount of Rs. 127.18 lakh has been allocated to Sports Authority of India for 'North East Sports Festival'.

(b) Over 2000 talented sportspersons have been spotted during the year 2004-05 under these schemes in the discipline of tug of war, football, weightlifting, athletics, hockey, wrestling, kho-kho and kabaddi.

(c) The monitoring mechanism adopted by Sports Authority of India (SAI) is two fold. Representatives of SAI are present during conduct of State level tournaments in the States. A special team of officers from National Institute of Sports (NIS), Patiala is deputed for national level tournaments. In addition, State Governments are required to furnish utilization certificates which are verified by SAI before the grants for the next year are released.

Primitive Tribals

*531. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance provided for Socio-economic upliftment and educational development of primitive tribes during each of the last three years along with achievements made, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(b) the allocation of funds for 2005-06 for primitive tribes;

(c) whether the Government has received request from various State Governments, particularly, Karnataka to sanction grants under Central Sector Scheme for development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) in the State during the last three years;

(d) if so, the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for protection and survival of primitive tribes?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) The details of financial assistance released to the State Governments and Non-Governmental Organizations for socio-economic and educational development of the Primitive Tribal Groups along-with the reported expenditure during the last three years under the Central Sector Scheme of Development of Primitive Tribal Groups are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The allocation made for the scheme of Development of Primitive Tribal Groups for the year 2005-06 is Rs. 24.75 crores.

(c) to (e) The proposals are continuously received on Annual basis from the State Governments having Primitive Tribal Groups, including Karnataka. The proposals received during the last three years have been considered within the funds available and the details of grants released under the scheme are enclosed in the Statement referred to in the reply to part (a) above for undertaking those activities which are considered to be crucial for their welfare and protection but are not adequately catered to under other existing schemes. The State Governments have also been requested to prepare comprehensive Conservation-cum-Development Plans for the Primitive Tribal Groups on the basis of base line survey for which funds have been provided to the States. The Ministry has decided to provide insurance coverage under Janshree Bima Yojana of Life Insurance Corporation of India Ltd. to one earning member and head of the each family within Tenth Five Year Plan. During 2004-05, the Ministry released Rs. 5.00 crores to provide insurance coverage to 1 lakhs heads of families.

Statement

Financial assistance released to the State Governments and Non-Governmental organisations under the Central Sector Scheme of Development of Primitive Tribal Groups during the last three years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the States	Name of Implementing Agency States/NGOs	Amt. Released during 2002-03	Expn. Reported during 2002-03	Amt. Released during 2003-04	Expn. Reported during 2003-04	Amt. Released during 2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(1) Govt. of Andhra Pradesh & TRI	120.00	120.00	202.850	0.00	190.800
		(2) Sewa Bharati, Khamam, Andhra Pradesh	11.31	11.31	8.926	0.00	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		(3) Sri Saraswatividhyapeetham, Hyderabad	13.30	13.30	34.64	34.64	35.641
		(4) Centre for Environment Concerns	—	—	—	—	25.900
2.	Bihar	(1) Govt. of Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.000
3.	Chhattisgarh	(1) Govt. of Chhattisgarh	188.05	178.05	30.01	0.00	264.370
		(2) Akhil Bhartiya Varvasi Kalyan Ashram, Jashpur, Nagar	5.78	5.78	0.00	0.00	0.000
		(3) Eternal Care, Bhopal	4.46	4.46	0.00	0.00	0.000
		(4) VISHWAS, Narayanpur, Distt. Bastar	0.00	0.00	25.15	0.00	0.000
		(5) Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Naryanpur, Distt. Bastar	0.00	0.00	66.30	—	0.000
4.	Gujarat	(1) Govt. of Gujarat	20.00	20.00	40.00	—	116.500
		(2) ANARDE Foundation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.500
5.	Jharkhand	(1) Govt. of Jharkhand	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	110.000
		(2) Swami Vivekananda Sewa Trust, Jamshedpur	42.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000
		(3) Bharat Sewa Ashram Sangha, Sonari, Jamshedpur	156.10	156.10	135.806	135.806	168.477
		(4) Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Ghatsila, Distt. E. Singhbhum	75.63	75.63	61.861	0.00	0.000
		(5) Vikas Bharti, Gumla, E. Singhbhum	13.07	13.06	0.00	0.00	19.237
		(6) Bharat Sewa Ashram Sangha, Pakur	58.02	58.02	0.00	0.00	25.645
6.	Karnataka	(1) Govt. of Karnataka	80.00	0.00	36.900	0.00	25.000
		(2) Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement, Mysore Distt.	1.75	1.75	18.64	18.64	9.973
		(3) Vivekananda Foundation, Mysore	0	0	6.93	0	0.000
7.	Kerala	(1) Govt. of Kerala	3.45	0	0	0	15.000
8.	Madhya Pradesh	(1) Govt. of Madhya Pradesh	128.87	128.87	284.19	0	293.212
		(2) Sewa Bharathi, Bhopal	45.70	45.70	73.51	73.51	13.500
		(3) Bonded Liberation Fund, New Delhi	15.45	15.45	0	—	13.288
9.	Maharashtra	(1) Govt. of Maharashtra	100.00	0	288.00	0	107.000
		(2) Tribal and Weaker Section Empowerment Society, Pune	27.00	27.00	13.117	13.117	21.029

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Manipur	(1) Govt. of Manipur	5.16	5.16	0	0	10.000
		(2) Senapati Distt. Economic Development Association, Senapati Distt.	6.25	6.25	0.512	0.512	11.548
11.	Orissa	(1) Govt. of Orissa	58.50	0	150.00	48.722	55.000
		(2) PRAKALPA, Kenojhar Distt.	0	0	4.00	4.00	0.000
		(3) Society for Welfare of Weaker Sections, Parlakhemudi	0	0	0	0	0.000
		(4) Banbasi Sewa Prakaipa, Distt. Kalahandi	0	0	15.60	0	0.000
12.	Rajasthan	(1) Govt. of Rajasthan	90.23	47.04	10.00	10.00	62.500
		(2) SWARC, Distt. Ajmer	24.00	24.00	0	0	13.500
13.	Tamil Nadu	(1) Govt. of Tamil Nadu	45.00	18.00	10.00	0	176.500
14.	Tripura	(1) Govt. of Tripura	15.74	15.74	85.00	85.00	29.813
15.	West Bengal	(1) Govt. of West Bengal	15.00	15.00	11.05	0	53.170
16.	Uttaranchal	(1) Govt. of Uttaranchal	10.00	10.00	0	0	33.630
17.	Uttar Pradesh	(2) Govt. of Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	2.500
18.	Andaman & Nicobar, Administration		—	—	—	—	200.000
Grand Total			1,380.000	1,015.670	1,612.994	423.947	2116.233

[Translation]

Firing on Indo-Bangladesh Border

*532. SHRI MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh Rifles resorted to firing on Indian forces on Indo-Bangladesh border when fencing work was being done;

(b) if so, the details of the incidents of firing on Indian forces during each of the last three years;

(c) the number of security personnel/civilian killed/injured in such incidents during the said period;

(d) whether fencing work has been suspended after such firing; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to restart the fencing work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) The Bangladesh Rifles resorted to firing on ten occasions during the year 2005 while objecting to the erection of border fencing within 150 yards of IB. However no incident of firing relating to construction of fencing took place during the last three years. No casualty of BSF personnel/civilian has been reported in such incidents during 2002, 2003 and 2004.

(d) and (e) The construction of fencing in areas falling within 150 yards of the IB has been temporarily suspended, while in other areas fence work is continuing. The Government of India has taken up this issue with the Government of Bangladesh through diplomatic channel and discussed the matter at various meeting held at various levels including Home Secretary level talks, DG, BSF and DG, BDR level talks and Flag meetings at Commander levels etc. In these meetings, Government of India have explained that fencing is not a structure having defence potential but would be beneficial for both the countries in curbing infiltration and other cross border illegal activities.

[English]

Family Counselling Centres

*533. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Family Counselling Centres set up in the country during each of the last three years and the number of those functioning under the Central Social Welfare Board at present, State-wise;

(b) the achievements made by these Centres during the above period;

(c) whether any evaluation study has been conducted on the impact of the functioning of these centres on the society;

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

(e) the number of districts proposed to be covered under these Centres during the Tenth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of the number of Family Counselling Centres set up in the country during the last three years and the achievement/Number of beneficiaries is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Evaluation study on the impact of the functioning of the Family Counselling Centres was done in March, 2004 by Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai.

The recommendations of the evaluation study *inter-alia* are:

- (i) The services of the Family Counselling Centres are well accepted by the community as can be seen from the fact that practically all members of the family are now accessing their services.
- (ii) There is a need to consolidate, strengthen and enhance the present FCCs.
- (iii) The expansion of the scheme should be undertaken keeping in view the present distribution of FCCs in the different States and the size of the State so that there is a more even distribution of this service in the different States.
- (iv) There is a need to expand the scope and objectives of the scheme of Family Counselling Centres.
- (v) A 24-hour telephone Helping and a Short Stay Home could be other services provided by the centre. It is now time that the centres function as Family Resource Centres which also include preventive and developmental services for different age groups such as family life education, pre and post-marital counselling, counselling for parents of prospective brides and bridegrooms, geriatric counselling, life skills education, group work with adolescent boys and girls etc.
- (vi) There is a need to improve the present infrastructure of the centres in terms of physical as well as human resources.
- (vii) The team strongly recommends revision of salaries so that it is on par with existing salary scales offered to social workers by NGOs and government organizations.

(e) All the districts in the country are covered except 130 districts. This is demand driven scheme. While considering new proposals for sanction of Family Counselling Centre, the uncovered districts are given priority.

Statement

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	No. of FCCs			Number of beneficiaries		
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24	39	38	1560	4875	4750
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	3	2	55	375	250
3.	Assam	16	18	18	830	2250	2250
4.	Bihar/Jharkhand	48	61	53	2275	7625	6625
5.	Goa	1	2	2	65	250	250
6.	Gujarat	34	43	43	2080	5375	5375
7.	Haryana	16	18	14	966	2250	1875
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8	10	7	390	1250	875
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	8	8	195	1000	1000
10.	Karnataka	45	56	52	2535	7000	6500
11.	Kerala	35	36	35	2145	4500	4375
12.	Madhya Pradesh/ Chhattisgarh	51	59/5	51/5	2395	7375/625	6375/1125
13.	Maharashtra	55	64	60	3655	8000	7500
14.	Manipur	5	9	8	275	1125	1500
15.	Meghalaya	3	2	1	165	250	125
16.	Mizoram	2	2	2	110	250	250
17.	Nagaland	2	2	4	55	250	1000
18.	Orissa	16	31	33	880	3875	4125
19.	Punjab	12	12	12	715	1500	1500
20.	Rajasthan	22	30	31	650	3750	3875
21.	Sikkim	3	3	3	110	375	375
22.	Tamil Nadu	40	50	50	2401	6250	6250
23.	Tripura	7	9	8	385	1125	1000
24.	Uttar Pradesh/ Uttaranchal	43	54/6	57/6	2210	6750/750	7125/750

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	West Bengal	32	37	35	1950	4625	4375
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	2	—	—	250
27.	Chandigarh	2	3	1	110	375	1000
28.	Delhi	34	33	31	2015	4125	3875
29.	Lakshadweep	1	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Pondicherry	4	4	4	260	500	1000

Working of Preparatory Schools

*534. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether pre-nursery schools/preparatory schools/play schools are mushrooming day by day in Delhi as well as in other parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether children of tender age are put in these privately run schools;

(c) whether these schools are charging exorbitant fee from the parents even though the schools do not have adequate infrastructure;

(d) whether any directions have been issued by High Courts/Supreme Court in the matter;

(e) whether the Government has constituted a high level committee to deal with the matter; and

(f) if so, the recommendations submitted by the Committee, if any, together with its status of implementation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) Government of India has no regulatory framework for private pre-nursery schools. The implementation of pre-school facilities is carried out at the level of the State Governments/Union Territories.

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme of the Government of India includes the

component of pre-school education for children in the 3-6 years age group. Anganwadi centres under the scheme are opened at the norm of 1,000 population in a rural/urban areas, 7000 population in tribal areas and in every village or hamlet having a population of 300 or more in sparsely populated hilly/desert areas. No fees is charged from children registered with the Anganwadi centres.

(d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 29.4.2004, *inter-alia*, directed the Government of India to increase the number of Anganwadi centres, so as to cover 14 lakh habitations.

(e) and (f) An enhanced budget provision of Rs. 3685.30 crores has been made for the year 2005-06 for the ICDS scheme, in view of the expansion of the scheme.

An Inter-Ministerial Task Force has also been setup to review the existing population norms for sanction of an ICDS Project/Anganwadi Centres and suggest revised norms.

[Translation]

Foreign Investment in Retail Sector

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

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

(a) whether foreign direct investment has been permitted in retail sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this is likely to make the labour engaged in the sector jobless; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Newsprint Price

*536. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is abnormal increase in the price of newsprint in the recent past;

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

(c) whether the Government is aware of the problems of the small and medium newspapers facing serious crisis due to the price rise; and

(d) if so, the steps initiated to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d) Newsprint manufacturing is a delicensed industry. The Government does not exercise any statutory control over the price of newsprint produced indigenously. The domestic price is driven entirely by market forces. Import of newsprint, which is a delicensed item, was decontrolled with effect from 1.5.1995. Import of all varieties of newsprint including the glazed variety is allowed on OGL with actual user condition. The relevant statistics for the last five years for different types of newsprint produced/imported are as under:

Year	Domestic Production (Lakh MT)	Imports (Lakh M.T.)	Exports (Lakh M.T.)	Domestic Price (Rs./Ton)	%Change (+/-)
2000-01	6.33	4.45	0.11	23695	
2001-02	6.20	4.47	0.11	24339	+2.7%
2002-03	6.27	5.38	0.06	20289	-16.6%
2003-04	6.84	7.59	0.03	22259	+9.7%
2004-05	6.03 (upto Jan, 05)	3.93 (upto Oct. 04)	0.02 (upto Sept. 04)	24418	+9.7%

[Source: CMIE/INMA]

The Government grants excise duty exemptions to those mills which satisfy certain mandatory conditions like production as per BIS standards etc. by including their names in the Schedule to the Newsprint Control Order, 2004. The Government levy custom duty of 5% on imported newsprint.

TADA Prisoners

*537. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:
SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any instructions to State Governments to review the cases of prisoners detained under TADA;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has since received any feedback from the State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, whether some TADA prisoners have already completed twenty years or more in jails without any trial; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Instructions have been issued from time to time to the State Governments for speedy disposal of pending TADA cases.

(c) to (e) The State Governments provide information on the overall position of pending cases and holding of review committee meetings. As per information available with this Ministry, there is no TADA prisoner in jail for 20 years or more without any trial.

Investment by Japan in Indian Industries

*538. SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of industries in the country wherein investment has been made by Japan during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Japan has set up some joint enterprises in India during the above period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; -

(d) the amount of capital invested by Japan in these enterprises including fishing industry separately;

(e) whether Japan proposes to invest in some more joint enterprises during the current year; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The sectors receiving FDI inflows from Japan during the last three years is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) Under the extant policy, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100% is allowed in most sectors/activities under the automatic route, which does not require Government approval. The Government has, during April 2002 to February 2005, approved 159 joint venture proposals from Japanese investors for investment of Rs. 911 crore.

(d) Total investment from Japan during the last three years (April 2002 to February 2005) was Rs. 2852.52 crore. FDI inflow data for fishing industry is not maintained separately.

(e) and (f) Under the liberalised policy for FDI, investment decisions are taken by the entrepreneurs based on their commercial judgement.

Statement

Sectors Receiving FDI Inflows from Japan During April 2002 to February 2005

(Amount in crore)

Sl.No.	Sector	2002-03 Apr-Mar FDI in Rs.	2003-04 Apr-Mar FDI in Rs.	2004-05 Apr-Feb FDI in Rs.	Total FDI in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Metallurgical Industries	3.00	2.27	4.59	9.86
2.	Fuels (Power & Oil Refinery)	0.80	0.20	0.26	1.26
3.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.20
4.	Electricals Equipment (Include S/W & Elec.)	96.65	148.03	7.76	252.44
5.	Telecommunications	0.00	0.00	1.70	1.70
6.	Transportation Industry	1634.19	47.97	331.68	2013.84

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Industrial Machinery	30.00	0.13	0.00	30.13
8.	Machine Tools	0.00	0.86	0.01	0.87
9.	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering	6.01	38.00	0.00	44.01
10.	Commercial, Office & Household Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.87
11.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
12.	Industrial Instruments	2.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
13.	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	0.00	3.55	19.82	23.37
14.	Textiles (Include Dyed, Printed)	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.40
15.	Food Processing Industries	5.10	12.50	0.00	17.60
16.	Rubber Goods	66.58	18.81	0.00	85.39
17.	Ceramics	0.00	0.32	119.34	119.66
18.	Consultancy Services	0.00	6.38	0.01	6.39
19.	Service Sector	85.76	37.03	24.93	147.73
20.	Hotel & Tourism	2.37	0.82	0.09	3.27
21.	Trading	0.06	24.37	4.00	28.43
22.	Miscellaneous Industries	38.05	18.99	6.06	63.10
Grand Total		1970.96	360.45	521.12	2852.52

*FDI inflows reflect only 'equity capital component of FDI.

+Data have been rounded off to the two decimal digit.

Indo-Bangladesh Trade

*539. SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR:

SHRI M.K. SUBBA:

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

(a) the details of trade between India and Bangladesh during last three years;

(b) whether the trade between the two countries has declined;

(c) if so, reasons thereof and measures taken to increase exports to Bangladesh;

(d) whether India and Bangladesh had recently talks on trade and investment;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether Government of Bangladesh has requested for setting up a Bangladesh Mission in North Eastern Region for promotion of trade and commerce between Bangladesh and North Eastern Region; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The trade between India and Bangladesh for the year 2001-2002, 2002-2003 and 2003-2004 were US\$ 1061.30, US\$ 1238.24, US \$ 1708.32 million respectively. The trade for the year 2004-2005 (April-Jan.) was US\$ 1271.55 million. The breakup of India's exports to Bangladesh, imports from Bangladesh and total trade are given below in the tabular form:

(Value in US \$ Million)

Year	India's Exports to Bangladesh	India's Imports from Bangladesh	Total Trade
2001-2002	1002.18	59.12	1061.30
2002-2003	1176.00	62.05	1238.24
2003-2004	1646.08	62.24	1708.32
2004-2005 (April-Jan.)	1226.67	44.88	1271.55
2003-04 (April-Jan.)	1389.17	61.04	1450.21

(Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata)

(b) There is a slight decline in the bilateral trade between both countries in April-January 2004-2005. The trade data for the year 2004-2005 is awaited.

(c) to (e) The volume of trade is primarily determined by various economic factors including demand and supply of commodities, price competitiveness and alternative sources of supply available to the importers. It has been the policy of the Government to develop trade and commerce with all countries including Bangladesh through various bilateral trade consultations.

(f) and (g) Government of Bangladesh has requested for setting up of a Bangladesh Mission in Guwahati in North Eastern Region for promotion of trade and commerce between Bangladesh and North Eastern Region. The request of the Government of Bangladesh was noted.

✓ **Special Package for Widows of PMF**

*540. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the special packages/compensations available for the widows of paramilitary forces who died either fighting against anti-social elements or terrorist outfits;

(b) the details of the cases for grant of the package/compensation pending with the Government as on date;

(c) the time by which these are likely to be expedited; and

(d) the details of the cases which have gone to the courts for speedy disposal of the matters during the last three years and thereafter, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) As per the existing Central Government rules, the widows/next of kin (NOK) of Central Police Force (CPF) personnel who are killed during action against terrorist outfits/border skirmishes are entitled to an ex-gratia compensation of Rs. 7.5 Lacs whereas personnel who die while on duty are granted Rs. 5 Lacs only.

(b) and (c) There is no such case pending except the following two cases which will be settled after receiving the required clarifications from the authorities concerned:

1.	Late Shri S.C. Menon	Dy. Comdt.	BSF	The NOK has already been paid \$50000 by United Nations. However, compensation from Government of India is pending as information has been sought from Ministry of Defence on the advice of Department of Pension and Pensioner Welfare regarding policy followed by them in respect of officers posted in the U.N. Mission.
2.	Late Shri Rakesh Mohan	Dy. Comdt.	BSF	The NOK has already been paid all the entitled reliefs including Rs. 7.5 Lacs as Ex-gratia compensation. The Liberalized Pensionary Award is pending with Department of Pension & Pensioners Welfare for certain clarifications.

(d) There is no case pending with courts for speedy disposal of matter.

[Translation]

Civil Defence Organisation

5622. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Civil Defence Organisation came into existence for disaster management in the aftermath of Indo-China war;

(b) if so, whether there is any utility of such an organisation in view of the persistent natural calamities;

(c) if so, whether the Government has any scheme for expansion of the organisation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d) The Policy of the Government of India was to make the States and Union Territories conscious of the need of Civil Defence measures and to ask them to keep ready Civil Defence Paper Plans for major cities and towns. The Civil Defence which earlier operated under the now defunct "Defence of India Act 1962" was given legal status by "Civil Defence Act" passed by Parliament in 1968. This Act extends to whole of India and provides, *inter-alia*, measures not amounting to actual combat, for affording protection to any person, property, place or thing against any hostile attack, whether from air, land, sea or other places or for depriving any such attack of the whole or part of its effect, whether such measures are taken before, during, at or after the time of such attack. Under the Act, State Government may constitute for any area within the State, a body of persons to be called the Civil Defence Corps. The State Government may for the purpose of coordination of activities of Controllers within the State appoint a Director of Civil Defence. In the Centre, the organization is headed by Director General, Civil Defence which is responsible for all policy matters concerning Civil Defence, Home Guards and Fire Service. The country has a pool of trained Civil Defence volunteers. These Civil Defence Volunteers are provided training in various services like Communications, Casualty management, Rescue, Welfare and Supply management, Depot and transport service, Fire fighting, Salvage and Corpse disposal. These services are akin to the

requirements of assistance needed in the event of disasters. State Governments may also utilize the services of Civil Defence Volunteers for mitigation/prevention of and preparedness for disasters as well as for response and relief after a disaster has struck. The government is considering to revamp the Civil Defence set-up in the country.

[English]

Amendment to Articles of Constitution

5623. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals of Maharashtra Government seeking permission/approval for amending certain articles of the constitution which are lying pending with the Union Government;

(b) since when such proposals are pending;

(c) the reasons for such a long pendency; and

(d) the time by which such proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d) A proposal to amend Article 371 (2) of the Constitution for establishment of a separate Development Board for the Konkan region was received from the Government of Maharashtra in May 1998. Before a decision on the proposal of the Government of Maharashtra was taken, it was considered advisable to ascertain the effectiveness with which the three existing development boards had worked towards attaining the objectives enshrined in the Constitution. The Planning Commission was requested in August 1998 to give its assessment of the working of the said development boards. Accordingly, the Planning Commission had undertaken a detailed performance evaluation study on the working of the three existing development boards in Maharashtra and submitted their report to the Government in April 2003. While examining the Planning Commission's Study Report, it was observed that data available in the Human Development Report published by the Government of Maharashtra revealed that considerable development had already taken place in the Konkan region. In view of the development achieved in the Konkan region as part of the Development Board for the Rest of Maharashtra, the Government of Maharashtra was requested to reconsider its proposal and send their comments. The Government of Maharashtra has sent their reply very recently.

Employment to Unemployed Persons

5624. SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines issued to the States/Union Territories to prepare the schemes and programmes for providing employment to the unemployed persons and alleviation of poverty;

(b) the details of schemes submitted by the State Governments and approved so far for assistance by the Union Government during the current year;

(c) whether the Municipalities and Notified Area Councils located in Tribal sub-plan areas of States has prepared separate schemes and programmes to provide employment and alleviation of poverty of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes populations and earmarked the funds for the same;

(d) if not, whether the Union Government proposes to ask the States to prepare separate plan schemes for SCs and STs to avoid any further lapses by the States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation has been implementing an employment oriented Urban Poverty Alleviation Centrally Sponsored Scheme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), on all India basis, through States/UTs, with effect from 1.12.1997. The Scheme strives to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed poor through, firstly, encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures by those who have studied upto 9th standard and, secondly, by providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The scheme is funded in the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and States.

Under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Central funds are released to the States/UTs, which further implement the scheme through the implementing agencies like State Urban Development Agency (SUDA), Directorates of Municipal Administration, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) etc. after adding matching State share of funds in it.

Though there is no separate fund allocation for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the SJSRY, the guidelines of the scheme stipulate that the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) must be benefited at least to the extent of the proportion of their strength in the local population.

Installation of Scanners at Major Ports

5625. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government attributes the recovery of explosives from different parts of the country from scrap consignments a sheer carelessness on the part of the State Governments and the Custom Departments which are responsible for checking metal scrap consignments;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to install scanners at major ports for screening loose and heavy metal scrap; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, the Government proposes to install container scanners at major ports and other locations identified for the purpose. The container scanners will supplement the efforts of the officials in screening the loose and heavy metal scrap, besides all other consignments.

IIT, Kharagpur

5626. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the IIT, Kharagpur has included the study of Tsunami in new M. Tech. course in computational seismology;

(b) if so, the time by when this course is proposed to commence;

(c) the manner by which it is proposed to deal with the prediction of such disasters by identifying seismic zones;

(d) whether there is any seismological observatory in the IIT campus; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The two-year M. Tech course in Computational Seismology will start from Academic Session commencing in July 2005. On completion of the course the students will be able to generate the Seismic Hazard Map, which may be used for mitigating earthquake-induced disasters. A very Broadband Seismological Observatory existing in IIT, Kharagpur Campus has been recording the earthquakes. At this Observatory (22.3190° N, 87.3108° E), the seismometer STS2 (Free period 120s and electrodynamic constant 1500 mV/(mm/s)) is connected to the recorder Q330 (sensitivity 419.430 counts/mV); the system has a damping constant of 0.707.

[Translation]

Target Under AUWSP

5627. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes for the supply of drinking water to the small towns covering less than twenty thousand population are being run by the Government;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the target fixed in this regard during the last three years including the current year;

(c) the State-wise details of small towns having less than twenty thousand population;

(d) the State-wise details of the said towns to which supply of drinking water has been ensured;

(e) the details of the arrangements made in the said towns under the Central Government Drinking Water Supply Schemes; and

(f) the details of the work completed in Rajasthan during the last three years including the work pertaining to the targeted schemes for the current year?

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

Development is providing funds to State Govts. for implementation of the Centrally-Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP).

(b) The State-wise details of the towns for which water supply schemes were approved during the last 3 years i.e., 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 (as on 15.4.2005) are given in a Statement-I enclosed. There is a proposal to subsume AUWSP in a new scheme i.e., Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) during the current financial year. Hence, there is no likelihood of taking up new projects under AUWSP during the current financial year.

(c) The State-wise details of the small towns having population less than 20,000 as per 1991 Census and as per 2001 Census are enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) As per information furnished by the different State Governments, water supply schemes for 21 towns have been commissioned during the last 3 years. The State-wise details are given in a Statement-III enclosed.

(e) Water, that is to say, water supplies, is a State subject under the Seventh Schedule read with Article 246 (3) of the Constitution. It is, therefore, the responsibility of the State Govt. to make arrangements for distribution of water in the towns.

(f) As per information furnished by the State Government of Rajasthan, 2 towns namely Bassi and Jobner in Jaipur District have been completed during the last three years. As reported by the State Government, schemes in 47 towns have not been completed and works are at different stages of implementation in the towns.

Statement I

Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)

(As on 15.04.2005)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Schemes approved from 2002-03 to till date	
		No.	Estt. Cost
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35	7088.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	496.62

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	9	4313.42
4.	Bihar	21	3502.21
5.	Chhattisgarh	15	1478.66
6.	Goa	—	—
7.	Gujarat	45	5779.96
8.	Haryana	13	3354.75
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6	964.18
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	11	4794.75
11.	Jharkhand	7	1694.15
12.	Karnataka	16	9117.10
13.	Kerala	8	2630.97
14.	Madhya Pradesh	64	8406.15
15.	Maharashtra	17	6671.82
16.	Manipur	10	1574.43
17.	Meghalaya	—	—
18.	Mizoram	1	186.28
19.	Nagaland	—	—
20.	Orissa	15	4224.06
21.	Punjab	7	646.14
22.	Rajasthan	31	7652.17
23.	Sikkim	1	335.88
24.	Tamil Nadu	57	4733.34
25.	Tripura	6	2091.90
26.	Uttar Pradesh	164	12870.08
27.	Uttaranchal	11	1842.00
28.	West Bengal	13	2149.73
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—
30.	Chandigarh	—	—
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—

1	2	3	4
32.	Daman & Diu	—	—
33.	Delhi	—	—
34.	Lakshadweep	—	—
35.	Pondicherry	—	—
Total		584	98599.10

Statement II*State-wise Towns Having Population Less than 20,000*

Sl.No.	Name of State	As per 1991 Census	As per 2001 Census
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	14
3.	Assam	59	89
4.	Bihar	42	25
5.	Chhattisgarh	60	61
6.	Goa	22	39
7.	Gujarat	127	106
8.	Haryana	52	53
9.	Himachal Pradesh	50	50
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	47	62
11.	Jharkhand	45	90
12.	Karnataka	134	107
13.	Kerala	40	53
14.	Madhya Pradesh	252	249
15.	Maharashtra	132	160
16.	Manipur	26	28
17.	Meghalaya	04	9
18.	Mizoram	19	19

1	2	3	4
19.	Nagaland	05	3
20.	Orissa	76	78
21.	Punjab	67	89
22.	Rajasthan	110	87
23.	Sikkim	07	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	122	570
25.	Tripura	13	16
26.	Uttar Pradesh	434	410
27.	Uttaranchal	52	62
28.	West Bengal	73	232
	Total (States)	2136	2825
	Union Territories		
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	02
30.	Chandigarh	—	—
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	01	—
32.	Daman & Diu	—	—
33.	Delhi	06	23
34.	Lakshadweep	04	03
35.	Pondicherry	04	01
	Total	2151	2854

Statement III***Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)***

(As on 15.4.2005)

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of schemes where water supply started
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—

1	2	3
3.	Assam	—
4.	Bihar	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	—
6.	Goa	—
7.	Gujarat	4
8.	Haryana	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	—
11.	Jharkhand	—
12.	Karnataka	—
13.	Kerala	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	—
15.	Maharashtra	—
16.	Manipur	—
17.	Meghalaya	—
18.	Mizoram	—
19.	Nagaland	—
20.	Orissa	1
21.	Punjab	—
22.	Rajasthan	—
23.	Sikkim	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	10
25.	Tripura	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	—
27.	Uttaranchal	6
28.	West Bengal	—
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—
30.	Chandigarh	—
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—

1	2	3
32.	Daman & Diu	—
33.	Delhi	—
34.	Lakshadweep	—
35.	Pondicherry	—
Total		21

*[English]***Government Quarters in Delhi**

5628. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government quarters located in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, area and type-wise;

(b) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to convert the existing or dilapidated conditions of single/double storeyed Government quarters into multi-storeyed quarters;

(c) if so, the funds earmarked for the same;

(d) the time by which the said work is likely to be started and completed;

(e) whether some vacant Government lands particularly in some of the Centrally located places are encroached upon by slum dwellers and anti-social elements and the residents of nearby areas are facing great hardships; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to safeguard the area and residents from encroachers and anti-social elements?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A statement showing the details is enclosed.

(b) It is proposed to replace the existing single/double storeyed Government quarters in Aliganj with multi-storeyed quarters.

(c) Rs. 21.39 crores have been sanctioned for the first phase of construction.

(d) The project is expected to be completed in 24 months after the approval of plans by the local bodies.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The CPWD has provided fencing and boundary walls to most residential colonies and has also engaged watch and ward staff to deter further encroachment. Action for removal of existing slums has been initiated with the Slum and J.J. Department of M.C.D.

Statement*Details of Quarters Showing Locality Stock Status (All Pools)*

Sl.No.	Locality	Category (Type-I to Type-IV (Spl.))				
		I	II	III	IV	IV (Spl.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Akbar Road	33				
2.	Ali Ganj	642	—	—	—	—
3.	Albert Square	—	339			
4.	Andrews Ganj/Extn.	802	—	357	01	256
5.	Aram Bagh	640	735	149		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Baba Kharak Singh Marg		67	414		
7.	Babar Place	—	—	—	28	
8.	Chitra Gupta Road	—	—	120		
9.	College Road	—	—	—	16	
10.	Dev Nagar	—	—	228		
11.	D.I.Z. Area	280	1890	836		
12.	Foch Square	—	—	14		
13.	Greater Kailash	—	—	01	02	
14.	Guards Barracks	07				
15.	Gulabi Bagh	—	02		02	
16.	Hanuman Road	—	186	07		
17.	Hari Nagar	—	—	01		
18.	Hudco Place	—	—	—	24	314
19.	Jawahar Market	—	—	02	02	
20.	Jaisalmer House	35				
21.	Jamnagar House	62				
22.	Janpath	67				
23.	Kali Bari Marg	369	748	—	63	
24.	Karkar Dooma	—	01			
25.	Kasturba Nagar	2510				
26.	Kidwai Nagar (E)	1338	999	—	03	
27.	Krishna Nagar P.S.	—	—	—	01	
28.	Lancer Road	145	228	64		
29.	Lodi Colony	—	473	1172	236	
30.	Lodi Road Complex	—	2018	64		
31.	Laxmibai Nagar	—	1191	24	751	
32.	Mayur Vihar	—	—	—	02	
33.	M.B. Road	2615	4310	1308	79	114
34.	Mandir Marg	—	192	168		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35.	Maya Puri Press Colony	—	02			
36.	Model Town	—	—	01	01	
37.	Munirka	—	—	—	03	
38.	Mahabat Khan Road	—	—	44	01	
39.	Mohd. Pur	308	207			
40.	Minto Road Area	348	41	330	93	
41.	Moti Bagh	242	925			
42.	Nanak Pura	—	956	355	640	
43.	Nauroji Nagar	—	448	180		
44.	Netaji Nagar	1472	1081	164	129	
45.	N.W. Moti Bagh	—	95	113	160	
46.	Nehru Nagar	—	—	135		
47.	Nimri Colony	—	—	01		
48.	Panchkuian Road	810				
49.	Pandara Road				401	
50.	Peshwa Road	—	—	—	124	
51.	New Prem Nagar	131				
52.	Old Prem Nagar	482				
53.	Press Lane	—	—	—	02	
54.	Press Block	—	—	—	08	
55.	Prithvi Raj Lane	51				
56.	Probyn Road	—	—	64		
57.	Pusa Road	82				
58.	Rajouri Garden	—	—	01	118	
59.	R.K. Puramm	2788	4983	1047	2386	128
60.	Rouse Avenue	20				
61.	Safdar Jung Airport Lane				02	
62.	Saket	—	—	01		
63.	Sarojini Nagar	—	—	3804	188	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
64.	Seelam Pur	—	—	01		
65.	Sidhartha Extension	—	—	01		
66.	Srinivas Puri	648	736	25		
67.	Sadiq Nagar	48	664	720	177	
68.	Sujan Singh Park	20				
69.	Sunder Nursery	71				
70.	Tagore Road	—	01			
71.	Tansen Marg	—	—	—	30	
72.	Timarpur	427	1251	288	04	
73.	Teen Murti House	104				
74.	Todarmal Road/Sq.	—	—	—	29	
75.	Vasant Vihar	06	77	725		
76.	Vikas Puri	—	—	—	01	
77.	Windsor Place	02				

Category (Type-V to Type-VIII)

Sl.No.	Locality	5-A	5-B	6-A	6-B	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
78.	Ahilyabai Road					01	
79.	Akbar Road					01	24
80.	Alipur Road					02	
81.	Asian Games Village	163					
82.	Atul Grov Road	02					
83.	Andrews Ganj/Extn.	76		60			
84.	Ashoka Road	09				03	14
85.	Aurangzeb Road						08
86.	B.R. Mehta Lane					12	
87.	Baba Kharak Singh Marg			28			
88.	Bapa Nagar			87	06	10	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
89.	Bharati Nagar		98				
90.	Ber Sarai	01					
91.	Bhagwan Das Road					02	
92.	Dr. Bishamber Dass Marg				16		
93.	Bungalow Road	01					
94.	Caning Lane					15	
95.	Chanakya Puri		224	56	03		
96.	Circular Road				04		03
97.	Copernicus Lane				05	01	
98.	Cornwallis Road	16					
99.	Dev Nagar	02					
100.	Duplex Road						04
101.	Duplex Lane					06	02
102.	Firozshah Road				08		
103.	Greater Kailash	01			01		
104.	Gulmohar Park	01					
105.	Gurudwara Rakab Ganj Road				24	04	
106.	Harish Chandra Mathur Lane				02	02	
107.	Hudco Place		200				
108.	Humayun Road				22		
109.	Jantar Mantar Road					01	02
110.	Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg				11		
111.	Janpath				06		09
112.	Kaka Nagar	175					
113.	Kotla Lane					04	
114.	Krishna Menon Marg						10
115.	Kidwai Nagar (E)	113					
116.	Kidwai Nagar (W)	209					
117.	Kushak Road					05	05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
118.	Lancer Road	01					
119.	Lodi Estate				41	46	03
120.	Lodi Garden				15		
121.	Lodi Road Complex	63					
122.	Lucknow Road	05					
123.	M.B. Road	54					
124.	Mahadev Road	09	2		12		
125.	Maulana Azad Road						04
126.	Market Road	08					
127.	Metcalfe House				05		
128.	Maharaja Lal Lane	01					
129.	Mall Road	04			04		
130.	Meena Bagh	10					
131.	Mathura Road					09	
132.	Moti Bagh	92		132			
133.	Motia Khan	02					
134.	Moti Lal Nehru Marg				01	03	09
135.	Moti Lal Nehru Place						05
136.	Nanak Pura	80					
137.	Netaji Nagar	125					
138.	Nimri Colony						
139.	North Avenue	05					
140.	Pandara Park	30			40		
141.	Pandara Road	128				16	01
142.	Park Lane	10					
143.	Park Street	08					
144.	Paschim Vihar	01					
145.	Pt. Pant Marg	02			05	05	01
146.	Purna Qila Road					10	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
147.	Pushp Vihar	01					
148.	Prithvi Raj Road						03
149.	Probyn Road	01					
150.	Pusa Road					01	
151.	Rabindra Nagar		112				
152.	Race Course Road						06
153.	Raisina Road						04
154.	Rajaji Marg			02	02		06
155.	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road				09		02
156.	Rajouri Garden	113					
157.	Rajpur Road	06					
158.	R.K. Puram	138	297	115			
159.	Rouse Avenue		08			04	01
160.	Safdar Jung Enclave/Lane	01				10	02
161.	Safdarjung Road						14
162.	S.P. Marg	01					
163.	South Avenue					04	
164.	San Martin Marg		04				
165.	Sardar Patel Marg		63				
166.	Sarojini Nagar	01					
167.	Satya Sadan	01					
168.	Sunehri Bagh Road					01	05
169.	Shahjhan Road	44		50		22	
170.	Sriram Road				02	01	
171.	Sujan Singh Park	06			15		
172.	Talkatora Lane/Road	04			14		01
173.	Telegraph Lane	15					
174.	Tilak Lane/Marg	31		48	10	09	01
175.	Teen Murti Marg					10	01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
176.	Teen Murti Lane					17	02
177.	Tees January Marg						02
178.	Thyagaraja Marg						06
179.	Tughlak Crescent					07	
180.	Tughlak Lane					07	03
181.	Tughlak Road						19
182.	Vasant Vihar	01					
183.	Vinay Marg	148					
184.	Windsor Place				06		
185.	Wellington Crescent	02			02	09	04

Category-Hostel

Sl.No.	Locality	Housing Stock
1.	Aliganj	06
2.	Asia Hosue	131
3.	Curzon Road	497
4.	New Minto Road Hostel	184
5.	Minto Road Old	96
6.	Pragati Vihar	792
7.	R.K. Puram	105
8.	Tagore Road	96

Declining Trend in Science Education

5629. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any institute like Indian Institute of Science (IISc) exists in the country for science students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the number of students opting for science after 10+2 has declined from 31% in 1950 to 20% in 1990 and has deceased further in 2001;

(d) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. According to the UGC, student enrolments in Science Education in University & Colleges through the formal system of Higher Education for the year 1971-72 which was 30.3%, included the enrolment relating to the U.P. Board Intermediate Education. Thereafter, the data relating to U.P. Board Intermediate Education was excluded, leading to the percentage of science students of 19.6% in the year 1990-91, which increased to 20.5% in 2001-02.

(e) Making Science education more attractive & purposeful is a continuous process. The Government has made efforts beginning from the school stage itself to make science courses interesting by making financial provisions for school laboratories, science libraries, training of Science & Mathematics Teachers, for participation in Science Olympiads. NGOs have also been funded for this purpose. The UGC provides support to recognized Science Departments of Universities as Centre for Advance Studies (CAS) to encourage pursuit of excellence under the programme of special assistance. Courses at

Master/Bachelor level or special papers undertaken in universities and colleges are supported under the Innovative Programmes and new Emerging Areas. A scheme for strengthening infrastructure for Science and Technology is also in operation since 1983.

[*Translation*]

Changing the Name of Uttaranchal to Uttarakhand

5630. SHRI JAI PRAKASH (Mohanlal Ganj): Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttaranchal has sent a proposal to the Union Government for changing the name of the State from Uttaranchal to Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the time by which the decision will be taken thereon;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to change the name of the State itself; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government of Uttaranchal had sent a proposal to the Union Government for changing the name of the State from Uttaranchal to Uttarakhand. The Union Government, at present, is not proposing to change the name of the State of Uttaranchal to Uttarakhand.

Issuance of Licences

5631. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:
SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of licence registrants in Delhi against whom more than one weapon is registered;

(b) the number of applicants whose arms licence have been rejected by the DCP (Licensing) even after the recommendations by the concerned area SHO and DCP in Delhi during the last three years and thereafter till date;

(c) the competent authority for issuance of an arms licence after its rejection by the DCP;

(d) the name of authority empowered to extend the validity period of arms licence in Delhi;

(e) whether Commissioner of Delhi Police has received any complaints of irregularities in this regard from some Members of Parliament; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken, if any, thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) As per information received from Delhi Police, there are 4627 licences in Delhi in which more than one weapon is registered.

(b) The requisite information is given below:

Year	No. of Licences rejected
2002	157
2003	129
2004	341
2005	126

(c) As per the Arms Rules, 1962 the Administrator, Delhi is the appellate authority.

(d) As per the Arms Rules, 1962, the DCP (Licensing) is empowered to renew/extend the validity period of an arms licence in Delhi.

(e) and (f) Shri Ashok Argal, Hon'ble MP had recommended grant of licence to one Shri Gajraj Singh resident of West Vinod Nagar, New Delhi. However, the recommendation could not be accepted and the Hon'ble MP was informed accordingly.

[*English*]

2 5/50

Non-Lapsable Central Pool

5632. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any schemes for funding under Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources for Nalbari District and Mangaldoi District of Assam excluding the special packages under B.T.C. Autonomous District;

(b) if so, the details of schemes and funds sought for by the Government of Assam during each of the last three years; and

(c) the details of funds sanctioned and released during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND
MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN

REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Assam submitted 26 project proposals under Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) for Nalbari District and Mangaldoi District of Assam apart from Special Packages under BTC/BAC Autonomous District in the last three years. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c)	Name of the District	Funds sanctioned	Funds released
	Mangaldoi	Rs. 7.89 crore	Rs. 2.90 crore
	Nalbari	Rs. 5.45 crore	Rs. 2.62 crore

Statement

Sl.No.	Year	Name of the scheme	Estimated cost Rs. in crore
1	2	3	4
	2002-03	Mangaldoi District	
1.		Goroimari Gorukhuti Road	1.00
		Nalbari District	
2.		Nalbari Kamarkuchi Road	1.00
3.		Jagra-Mukalmua Road	1.00
4.		Haripur-Sansarghat Road	1.00
5.		Tihu-Solmara Road	1.00
6.		A/E measures to protect Larkuchi area from the erosion of river Brahmaputra (Breach Closing & protection work at 29th km on R/B of B/dyke from Adabari to Kukajan)	4.21
		Mangaldoi District	
7.		Mangaldoi Town Water Supply Scheme	16.76
8.		Irrigation (Minor)—Bengtoli FIS	1.76
9.		Irrigation (Minor)—Chewni FIS	0.69
10.		Irrigation (Minor)—Batiamar FIS	0.23
11.		Irrigation (Minor)—Singimari FIS	1.15
12.		Irrigation (Minor)—Gerna FIS	0.66
13.		Irrigation (Minor)—Kadabil FIS	0.42
14.		Irrigation (Minor)—Kurna LIS	2.24
15.		Irrigation (Minor)—Padumpukhuri LIS	0.79

1	2	3	4
	Nalbari District		
16.	Irrigation (Minor)—Daranga FIS		2.65
17.	Irrigation (Minor)—Tihu Mouza DTW		0.40
2003-04	Mangaldoi District		
18.	Mangaldoi Bhutiachang Road (8 No. of bridges)		6.84
19.	Udalguri-Barbengra Road (1 No. of bridge)		1.04
	Nalbari District		
20.	Nalbari Palla Road (1 No. of bridge)		1.44
21.	Bagals Road (3 Nos. of bridges)		2.44
22.	Bangaon Jagra Road (2 Nos. of bridges)		1.74
23.	Haripur-Sansarghat Road (1 No. of bridge)		2.26
	Mangaldoi District		
24.	Mangaldoi Water Supply Scheme		7.15
2004-05	Mangaldoi District		
25.	Bangbari Ambari Road (conversion of 3 Nos. of bridges 2/3, 3/4, 3/2)		4.41
26.	Mangaldoi Water Supply Scheme		7.15

Transfer of Central Schemes to States

5633. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Scheduled Tribes transferred to the States during each of the last three years, year-wise, scheme-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the details of the beneficiaries under these schemes during each of the last three years, scheme-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) A decision was taken to transfer two Centrally Sponsored Schemes for STs namely (i) Boys/Girls Hostel for STs, (ii) Establishment of Ashram Schools for STs in Tribal Sub Plan areas, to the State Governments with effect from 1.4.2005. But status quo-ante has now been restored.

(b) The number of seats created under these schemes in the enclosed Statement-State-wise, year-wise and scheme-wise.

Statement

Name of Scheme: Boys/Girls Hostel for STs.

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Seats created		
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2125	3001	—
2.	Madhya Pradesh	7250	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Manipur	—	100	—
4.	Meghalaya	200	—	—
5.	Orissa	—	100	—
6.	Tripura	—	100	—
7.	West Bengal	100	180	—
8.	Karnataka	—	600	—
9.	Maharashtra	—	—	875
10.	Nagaland	—	200	200
11.	Jharkhand	—	1200	900
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	160	—	—
13.	Punjab University Chandigarh	—	—	90
Total		9835	5481	2065

Name of Scheme: Establishment of Ashram Schools for STs.

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Seats created		
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	3800	—
2.	Gujarat	—	—	4560
3.	Madhya Pradesh	7000	—	—
4.	Tripura	—	—	—
5.	Karnataka	625	—	—
Total		7625	3800	4560

[Translation]

Reimbursement of Expenses

5634. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from the Uttar Pradesh regarding reimbursement of the expenditure incurred on salaries and allowances of the officers/staff posted in National Service Scheme Cell; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the same is likely to be released to the State?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The State Government to Uttar Pradesh sought reimbursement of the expenditure incurred on salaries and allowances of the Officers/Staff posted in NSS Cell, Uttar Pradesh.

An amount of Rs. 35,52,642 has been sanctioned and released.

*(English)**2583***Acquisition of Land by DDA**

5635. SHRIMATI KALPANA RAMESH NARHIRE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of land acquired by Delhi Development Authority along with the land already allotted to Cooperative Group Housing Societies;

(b) the total number of flats constructed by the cooperatives and the flats under construction;

(c) the complaints received by the DDA about mismanagement/misappropriations etc. with the action taken in each case; and

(d) the names/number of Cooperative Group Housing Societies awaiting completion certificates for over 15 years and more along with the action taken on unauthorized structures raised on the terrace of top floors?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that in Delhi, land is acquired by Land Acquisition Collector and Land & Building Department of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD). Physical possession of approximately 69,890 acres of land has been handed over to DDA upto March, 2005. Approximately 1900 acres of land has been allotted by DDA to 877 Cooperative Group Housing societies.

(b) The precise number of flats constructed/under construction by the societies has not been compiled. However, it is estimated that around 1.16 lakh dwelling units have been constructed by such societies.

(c) The DDA is not directly connected with issues pertaining to the management of Cooperative Group Housing Societies. Whenever any complaint in respect of any issues pertaining to allotment of flats etc. which relate to DDA is received, action is taken as per the facts of each case. Wherever necessary, the Registrar (Cooperative Societies) GNCTD is also consulted.

(d) The DDA has reported that 21 Cooperative Group Housing Societies (Chilla-4, Paschim Vihar-16 & Vikas Puri-1) in the Development Areas of DDA are awaiting Completion Certificates for 15 years or more due to

incomplete development work, non-completion of documents or unauthorized constructions etc. whenever complaints of unauthorized construction are received, action is taken under the rules. In addition, Completion Certificate has been rejected in the case of 9 Cooperative Group Housing Societies. Further, 62 Cooperative Group Housing Societies have not applied for completion Certificate.

*25859***Construction of Flats for Tsunami Victims**

5636. SHRI HITEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of ongoing constructions of LIG, MIG and HIG flats, if any, for the Tsunami Victims in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) the details of funds allocated and released by the Union Government for the purpose;

(c) the manner in which the Union Government intend to arrange funds for this purpose; and

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

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

*25855***North Eastern Status to Backward Districts of West Bengal**

5637. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether backward districts in West Bengal are being considered for the same incentives given to North Eastern States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.

(b) Does not arise.

Dilapidated Condition of Old Buildings

5638. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some old buildings in Delhi which are in a very dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, whether some CPWD buildings are very old and need urgent repair; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/ being taken to renovate and repair those buildings particularly which are falling apart?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) have informed that there are no old buildings in their area which are in a very dilapidated condition. Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has informed that buildings maintained by them are in satisfactory condition. However, the Central Public Works Department has informed that there are some old buildings which need urgent repairs.

(c) some of the old buildings under maintenance by CPWD are as under:

Area	Type	Nos.
Sarojini Nagar	III	22
Nauroji Nagar	II	10
Lodi Road complex	II	74
Aliganj	I	291
DIZ Area	I	2
DIZ Area	II	60
Aram Bagh	II	15
Aram Bagh	I	04
Jodhpur Hostel	Suites	14
2-Sunehri Bagh	Bungalow	01

Necessary steps are taken by CPWD to maintain structural integrity of the buildings by carrying out repairs,

including doing shotcreting, guniting, stitching etc. Complete renovation in many of the cases is possible only on vacation of the buildings.

Undertaking of Foreign Contracts by DMRC

5639. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation is planning to undertake contracts abroad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) While Delhi Metro Rail Corporation has no plans to take up construction contracts abroad, proposals to take up consultancy work for preparation of Detailed Project Reports for Damascus (Syria) and Colombo (Sri Lanka) have been under discussion with the concerned authorities in the said countries. No formal agreement has yet been finalised.

Constitution of Regional Advisory Committees in KVS

5640. SHRI ATIQ AHAMAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of regional offices of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan where Regional Advisory Committees are functioning at present;

(b) the reasons for non-constitution of advisory committees in all regional offices; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure organising regular meetings of Regional Advisory Committees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Regional Advisory Committees are functioning at the Regional Offices of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan situated at (i) Ahmedabad (ii) Bangalore (iii) Bhopal (iv) Bhubaneswar (v) Chandigarh (vi) Dehradun (vii) Delhi (viii) Guwahati (ix) Hyderabad (x) Jaipur (xi) Jabalpur (xii) Mumbai (xiii) Patna (xiv) Silchar (xv) Kolkata of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. Regional Advisory Committees, have not been constituted in the Jammu, Lucknow and Chennai region due to lack of

consent/response from the concerned officer/State Government and other designated members.

(c) Assistant Commissioners of the Regional Officers, who are the Member-Secretaries of the Regional Advisory Committees, have been instructed to take all necessary steps to convene the meetings regularly by close liaison with all the members of the Committee. The functioning of the committees are monitored by the Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan through periodical reports.

Drains under Encroachments/Silted

5641. SHRI KAILASH BAITHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6 dated March 1, 2005 and state:

(a) the details of drains under encroachments/silted indicating type of encroachments, location-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the respective Gram Sabhas to remove those encroachments;

(c) the details of legal action taken, if any, by the Gram Sabha against these encroachers; and

(d) the time by which these encroachments are likely to be removed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A list of drains and type of encroachment, received from Divisional Commissioner, Government of NCT of Delhi, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) It has been informed that action for demarcation of the encroached land has been started as a precursor to removal of encroachment.

(c) It has been reported that proceedings under Section 86A of Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 have been initiated against some encroachments in village Rajokri and Rangpuri as per enclosed Statement-II.

(d) In view of reply to part (b) & (c) above, it is premature to indicate a specific timeframe for removal of encroachments.

Statement I

Details of Drains under Encroachments

Village	Khasra Nos. Under Encroachment	Type of Encroachment
1	2	3
Asola	121 Min (13-17)	Partly encroached built up houses
	518 (05-16)	Partly encroached built up houses
Neb Sarai	420 Min (01-00)	-do-
	532 (25-00)	Partly encroached built up houses
Satbari	454 (01-00)	Mandir
	696 (02-00)	Boundary Wall and High Court Stay
	565 (03-00)	Boundary Wall, Land Exchange under process
	740 (13-00)	Madarsa, Boundary Wall, Court Stay Order
Rajokri	273	Encroached, Private built up Property
	354 (1-0)	Encroached, Private built up Property
	329/1 (5-17)	-do-
	329/2 (4-7)	
	329/3 (2-3)	

1	2	3
	329/4 (5-2)	Encroached, Private built up Property
	826	Encroached, Private built up Property
Rangpuri	794/1 (7-11), 2 (14-8), 3 (8-12)	Encroached, Private built up Property
	56/5/2 (2-11), 6/1 (2-12), 6/2 (0-11), 7 (2-11), 3/12	Encroached, Private built up Property
	56/1 (10-1), 10 (1-8), 11 (1-0), 29 (3-12), 3/18 (3-0)	Inside boundary wall, kutchra raasta

Statement II*Cases under Process Under Section 86-A*

	Title of the case	Khasra No.
1.	GS* Rangpuri Vs. Ajai Kalsi	771, 841, 842, 843, 844 794/1, 2, 3
2.	GS Rajokari Vs. Amit Kr. Aggarwal	1158 (3-7),; 1165 (3-3)
3.	GS Rajokari Vs. Juglal & Ors.	503/2 (1-10)
4.	GS Rajokari Vs. Sanjeev Mahajan	329/4 (1-10), 179 (5-3)
5.	GS Rajokari Vs. Ram Kumar & Ors.	512 (6-12), 440 (4-16)
6.	GS Rajokari Vs. Ram Rikh	1232 (4-16)
7.	GS Rangpuri Vs. Roshan	1088/43 (1-3)
8.	GS Rangpuri Vs. Union of India & Ors.	1762-14
9.	GS Rangpuri Vs. Ajay Pal	710 (4-16)
10.	GS Rangpuri Vs. Amar Singh	604 (2-19)
11.	GS Rangpuri Vs. Kartar Singh	794/1 (7-11), 794/2 (14-8), 794/3 (8-12)
12.	GS Rajokari Vs. Harish Chandra Aggarwal.	354 (1-0)

*GS—Gram Sabha.

Change of Land Use

5642. SHRI KISHAN SINGH SANGWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the change of land use is permissible in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof with the number of cases in which permission was granted during the last three years and thereafter;

(c) whether the Government has liberalised the norms for change of land use recently;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, whether the Government proposed to make easier the change of land use in near future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Change of land use in Delhi requires modification of the Master Plan. Modification to the Master Plan including change of land use is done after following detail procedure as laid down under Section 11-A of the Delhi Development Act 1957. During the last three years and thereafter, i.e. from 1st January 2002 to 30th April 2005, change of land use has been permitted on 14 occasions covering 35 cases after following the procedure laid down in Section 11-A of the DD Act. This has been done for various proposes such as resettlement of Jhuggi Jhopri clusters, setting up of Metro Stations, carrying out development for providing residential, commercial and other public and semi public facilities for relocation of industries, implementation of courts order etc.

(c) to (f) There is no proposal to amend the relevant provisions of the Delhi Development Act pertaining to change of land use.

Payment under Expandable Housing Scheme, 1996

5643. SHRI ILYAS AZMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of allottees, who opted for cash down payment and hire purchase payment under the Expandable Housing Scheme, 1996 particularly in Rohini, separately, area-wise;

(b) the number of allottees, who have not paid their instalments in time under the Hire Purchase Payment option particularly in Rohini, area-wise and unpaid instalment-wise;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by DDA/ Government against the defaulter allottees;

(d) whether DDA proposes to waive off some instalments;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether in case of waiving off the instalments, DDA would refund the same amount to the allottees, who have deposited the entire cost of flat under cash down payment; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that the terms and conditions of Expandable Housing Scheme (EHS), 1996 stipulated that allotment of houses under the scheme would be on hire purchase basis with a option to the applicants for payment on cash down basis. In all, 8,404 houses (Dwarka-2491, Narela-3436, Rohini-1890, Kondli Gharoli-587) were allotted under the scheme. DDA has not maintained any separate record of breakup of the allottees regarding the two options.

(b) and (c) DDA has further reported that the process of identification of the defaulters and issue of notices for payment of unpaid instalments is a continuous process. So far, 1774 cases (Dwarka-659, Narela-47, Rohini-759, Kondli Gharoli-309) of default in payment of instalments under the Expandable Housing Scheme, 1996 have come to notice in which DDA has either already issued the default notice or has initiated the process for issuing the same.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) to (g) Question does not arise.

Role of "Crime Against Women Cell"

5644. SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the step-wise role of "Crime Against Women Cell (CAWC)" played before registering a case under Section 498-A (dowry harassment/cruelty to women) to ascertain genuineness of the complaint;

(b) the number of cases resolved/settled by each of the CAW Cell during 2005 till date, Cell-wise in Delhi;

(c) the number of cases out of them where wife and husband mutually agreed to lead/enjoy their life independently without interference of their parents, cell-wise;

(d) whether after such settlement/compromise, parents of the groom are acquitted from Section 498-A in case of any future conflict between the wife and husband;

(e) if so, the detailed information thereabout; and

(f) if not, the protective safeguards provided to the innocent groom/his family?

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

Sittings of National Integration Council

5645. SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the National Integration Council met during the last three years and the work done by the Council during this period; and

(b) the effective steps taken by the Government to further activate the Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The National Integration Council (NIC) did not meet during the last three years. The last meeting of the NIC was held in 1992.

(b) The National Integration Council (NIC) has been re-constituted and its meeting is likely to be convened in the near future.

Decline in Discipline in Armed Forces

5646. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that over the year there has been steady decline in discipline in the armed forces;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any study to find out what is wrong with the recruitment and training;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether the Government propose to set up a Committee to make in-depth study of the reasons leading to decline in discipline; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) There is no decline in discipline in the Armed Forces over the years.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Grabbing of Land by Politicians

5647. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Development Authority has referred a case of land grabbing by politicians of Delhi to the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Delhi Development Authority has reported that no such case has been referred to the Central Government.

Check Post on Bangladesh Border

5648. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that infrastructural facility at Ghojhadanga check-post bordering Bangladesh under Badirhat sub-division of North 24 Parganas district in West Bengal is in dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether large volume of goods are being imported/exported to/from Bangladesh everyday through this border and is unable to withstand large volumes of traffic including big trucks resulting in big jams and frequent accidents;

(d) if so, the details of the Government measures taken for the repair and widening of this important road;

(e) whether the Ministry is considering to enhance the infrastructural facilities at this check-post; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) to (f) Sir, it is a fact that the infrastructural facilities at Ghodadanga Land Custom Station are not in good condition. As per the information made available from the DGCIS, in the year 2003-2004, exports worth Rs. 197.95 crores and imports worth Rs. 0.14 crores took place through this notified Land Custom Station. The present approach road is too narrow for the easy plying of small, medium and six wheeled carriers of goods. The road needs to be repaired to ensure smoother movement of transport vehicles. The Government intends to improve the infrastructural facilities in a phased manner at all Land Custom Stations, including Ghodadanga, based on their importance from the trade point of view.

2567 Development of Infrastructure

5649. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is planning to develop the infrastructure to facilitate border trade with China across the Nathula Pass for the benefit of Sikkim;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these two State Government have also requested the Union Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) to (d) The infrastructure to facilitate border trade with China across Nathula Pass would be developed by the Government of Sikkim. However, Department of Commerce would consider providing financial assistance to the State Government. The proposal indicating the estimated expenditure received from Government of Sikkim has not been found in order. Secretary, BSM in the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) decided in a meeting that a core-team comprising of representatives of Commerce, MEA and MHA may visit the site for an assessment of the immediate requirements of infrastructure for operationalising the trade mart. MHA is to organise this visit.

[Translation]

2568 Loans for Providing Employment Oriented Education

5650. MOHD. SHAHID: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to grant loans for providing employment oriented education to the Minority communities and weaker sections;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total loan amount disbursed under the scheme during the last three years and thereafter till date state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) The National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, has been implementing the Educational Loan Scheme for persons belonging to minorities since January, 2004. According to that Ministry, the Educational Loan Scheme of NMDFC was launched during the financial year i.e. 2003-04 with the objective to facilitate job-oriented education amongst the weaker sections of the minorities. The scheme is being implemented through the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) of NMDFC, nominated by the respective State Governments. The scheme was originally launched with a maximum loan limit of Rs. 75,000.00 (Rs. Seventy five thousands only) for pursuing professional courses of two years. However, in view of the persistent demand from the beneficiaries to increase the loan limit with a provision to cover professional degree courses of more than two years viz. Engineering, Medical etc., the scheme was modified with effect from 1.11.2004. Under the revised scheme, a maximum loan of Rs. 2.50 Lakhs can be availed by a beneficiary for pursuing higher studies of duration of up to five years. The funds under the scheme are released to the SCA at an interest rate of 1% p.a. which is further given to the beneficiaries at an interest rate of 3%. The loan is repayable within a period of five years after completion of the course. Following is the eligibility criteria under the scheme:

1. The applicant should belong to any of the notified minority communities i.e. Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists or Parsis.

2. The annual family income should be below double the poverty line i.e. Rs. 40,000 per annum in rural areas and Rs. 55,000 per annum in urban areas.
3. The applicant should be in age group of 16–32 years.
4. Confirmed admission in the intended course is essential.
5. Selection strictly based on merit and preference to be given to women and physically challenged candidates.

(c) According to the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, the following were the achievements under the Educational Loan Scheme during the last two years:

Year	Funds disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)
2003-04	58.90
2004-05	231.00
2005-06	—

[English]

Regional Symposium

5651. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a four day regional symposium "Transmissions and Transformations: Learning through the Arts in Asia" jointly organized by the India International Centre Asia Project, United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Centre for International Art Education, New York recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the views expressed by the participants;

(c) the outcome thereof together with the decisions taken, if any; and

(d) the reasons of the Union Government on the views and decisions taken in the symposium?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Symposium raised questions pertaining to:

- What kind of learning are believed to be effective through the arts and why?
- How can arts promote a respect for cultural diversity and encourage new diversities and open cultural spaces?
- How Asian concepts on creativity and innovation can be brought into contemporary Asian classrooms?
- How can the classroom become a place where Asian aesthetic and ethics traditions can be transmitted through art?
- How can art be means of sustaining Asian identity?
- How can the Asian vision of Art fit within today's globalised world.

The symposium aimed at establishing an Asia-wide regional network of scholars, educators, artists, psychologists, designers, architects, film makers and other cultural activists to stimulate and sustain a continuing dialogue on issues of art and culture in education.

It also provided an important platform for mainstreaming arts within formal and non-formal education systems and a clear strategy was established for setting up regional observatories. The function of these observatories would be to act as a clearing house of information pertaining to arts education in Asia.

The participants considered it important to hold follow up meetings at both the regional and national levels. It was also considered valuable to hold seminars with government bodies responsible for art in education.

(c) and (d) The participants felt that incorporation of arts education from nursery to secondary level education could only become possible, through a holistic integrated approach. It was decided in the Symposium that some of the follow up activities after the symposium would include setting up an expert group network and identifying specialists working in this field who could provide appropriate research information and inputs. The discussions and deliberations held at this symposium could be presented to a follow up meeting of Experts to be held in Seoul-Korea in November 2005, as a prelude to a world summit on "Arts in Education" proposed to be held in Portugal in 2006.

25870
Films on Empowerment of Women

5652. SHRI D.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government engages small film producers for the production of films on the empowerment of women;

(b) if so, the number of films produced during the last three years and thereafter alongwith their subjects, length and cost with the utilization;

(c) the details of films commissioned and in the pipeline with their particulars; and

(d) the procedure adopted to invite new talent among producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) The Department of Women & Child Development utilizes services of DAVP, Films Division, National Films Development Corporation Ltd. (NFDC) etc. for production of documentaries, spots etc. as and when required to be produced on issues concerning women and children and no private producers are engaged directly.

(b) and (c) During the last three years (2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05) in 2002-03 only one documentary film of 24 minute 43 second duration on 'Awardees of Stree Shakti Puraskar 2001' was produced through National Films Development Corporation Ltd., (NFDC), Mumbai at a cost of Rs. 12.00 lakh. This documentary was screened in Vigyan Bhawan on the occasion of Presentation ceremony on 26.3.2003. During the year 2003-04 no film/spot was produced. During the year 2004-05 only two video spots of 30 seconds duration each on 'Kanoonee Jankari' & 'Gender Equality' were produced through DAVP at a total cost of Rs. 2,26,000 and these have been telecast from Doordarshan on the occasion of 'International Women's Day' on 8.3.2005. Thereafter no film has been produced.

(d) As and when there is proposal for production of documentary film, sports etc. services of expert government agencies like DAVP, Films Division and NFDC are utilized and proposals from private producers directly are not entertained.

25871
National Flag

5653. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has banned Indian Players to wear the emblem of National Flag on their dress;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such act show any disrespect towards the nation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (d) Use of National Flag as a portion of costume or uniform of any description or embroidering or printing it on any dress material is prohibited under the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971. Accordingly, on a reference received from the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, that Ministry was informed that the use of insignia of the National Flag on the helmets worn by the Indian Cricket Players is not permissible.

25872
Grants under Teacher Education Scheme

5654. SHRI M. SHIVANNA:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether the State Governments particularly Karnataka has urged the Union Government to sanction grants under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education for 2004-05 and 2005-06;

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

(c) the time by which the pending grants likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) Proposals for release of Central assistance under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education for the year 2004-05 were received from 21 States including Karnataka. Proposals for the year 2005-06 have not yet been received.

State-wise details of Central assistance released for 2004-2005 under the Scheme to 14 States and reasons for pendency in the case of remaining 7 States are given in the enclosed Statement.

Grants to Arunachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal will be released after their proposals are appraised and approved. Grants to remaining five States will be released on their taking necessary steps as mentioned in Col. 4 of the statement.

Statement

Statewise Details of Proposals from and Release of Central Assistance to States for the year 2004-05 under the Scheme of Teacher Education

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl.No.	States	Central assistance released for 2004-05	If proposal is pending, reasons
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1822.81	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	Received late—on 2.3.2005
3.	Assam	1093.49	
4.	Chhattisgarh	1018.16	
5.	Gujarat	1194.11	
6.	Karnataka	1638.46	
7.	Kerala	636.47	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2348.14	
9.	Maharashtra	1232.45	
10.	Manipur	—	MOU received late and unspent balance as on 1.4.2004 awaited from State Government
11.	Meghalaya	149.93	
12.	Mizoram	22.68	
13.	Nagaland	—	MOU awaited from State Government
14.	Orissa	555.43	
15.	Rajasthan	1648.07	
16.	Tamil Nadu	2046.01	
17.	Tripura	—	Unspent balance as on 1.4.2005 awaited from State Government
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1735.61	
19.	West Bengal	—	Proposal had deficiencies
20.	Himachal Pradesh	—	Proposal had deficiencies
21.	Uttaranchal	—	Received late—on 23.3.2005
Total		17141.82	

25873

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

5655. SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been shortfalls ranging from 45 to 47 per cent in training of teachers during 1997-98 and 2002-03 under the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan set up;

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

(c) whether the Government is aware of some other financial irregularities in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan such as retention of unspent grants much in excess of actual requirements, diversion of funds to meet excess expenditure on behalf of sponsoring authorities, transfer of assets of more than 30 closed project schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the policy of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) every teacher has to attend an In-service Training Course of 21 days after every six years. Due to lack of adequate training facilities and requisite resources, this target could not be achieved. A statement indicating the attendance and shortfall for the year 1997-98 to 2002-03 enclosed.

(c) and (d) The office of the Director General of Audit, General Revenues conducted a review of the Sangathan for the period of 1998-98 to 2002-03 and in their report pointed out financial irregularities regarding retention of unspent grant much in excess of actual requirements, diversion of funds to meet expenditure on behalf of sponsoring authorities and transfer of assets of closed project Vidyalayas etc. The details are as under:

- (i) The Sangathan has unspent grant under Non-Plan ranging from Rs. 63.99 crore to Rs. 128 crore during the period from 1997-98 to 2002-03.
- (ii) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan had incurred an amount Rs. 26.52 crore as on March 2003 in excess of the funds received from sponsoring authorities by divesting funds out of the grant provided by Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- (iii) Twenty-eight project schools which were closed during 1997-98 to 2002-03 were required to pay Rs. 11.84 crore to KVS as on 31.3.2003 on account of short deposit of expenditure incurred on them. KVS handed over the assets to twenty eight sponsoring authorities without effecting recoveries of Rs. 11.84 crores as on 31st March 2003 payable by these agencies to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.
- (e) The following remedial measures have been taken to obviate the recurrence of above mentioned problems:
 - (i) Ministry of HRD have given permission to KVS to retain unspent balance for disbursement of pay and allowances for the month of March/ April of subsequent year.
 - (ii) The arrears which are to be recovered from Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs), basically pertain to the payment of salaries to the KVS staff. Ministry of Human Resource Development had approached the Cabinet Secretariat to impress upon the Secretaries of concerned Administrative Ministries of Govt. of India for clearance of arrears due to KVS by PSUs under their control.
 - (iii) In order to monitor proper utilization of funds allocated and exercise of financial powers delegated to various authorities, the Internal Audit has been strengthened and a revised Audit system has been introduced for conducting the timely Audit in all establishments of KVS.

Statement

Details of KVS Teachers trained during the last six years

Year	Total no. of teachers	Total no. of teachers required to be trained 1/6th of the total strength)	Teachers actually trained	Shortfall	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1997-1998	30625	5104	2705	2399	47
1998-1999	30000	5000	3005	1995	40

1	2	3	4	5	6
1999-2000	29794	4966	2665	2301	46
2000-2001	29106	4851	2933	1918	40
2001-2002	32770	5461	3290	2171	40
2002-2003	30570	5095	3965	1130	22

*[Translation]***Re-writing of School Text Books**

5656. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed the report namely "supporting human rights and democracy" of U.S. State department in March 2005, wherein praising Government of India it had been mentioned that India is re-preparing school text books for the sake of Human Rights;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the rationale behind the linking of re-preparing of school text-books with Human Rights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The US State Department has issued its annual report "Supporting Human Rights and Democracy: The U.S. Record 2004-2005 on March 28, 2005. The report, *inter alia*, talks of the re-writing of the textbooks in order to stress the contributions of the Muslim, Sikh, Buddhist and Christian minority communities.

Human Rights education has already been given due place in the NCERT's existing textbooks. As in the past due importance will be given to the subject in the syllabi and the textbooks to be prepared on the basis of the revised National Curriculum Framework for School Education presently under review.

Setting-up of National Centre for Good Governance

5657. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to set-up a National Centre to ensure Good Governance in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said National Centre is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (c) The Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council in its Tenth meeting held on 29th March, 2005 considered the Blue Print of Action Plan on Good Governance, including the setting up of a National Centre for Good Governance for showcasing the best practices of Good Governance and providing an opportunity to the States for adopting them. The Standing Committee endorsed the suggestion for setting up the National Centre for Good Governance. Formal decision in this respect is yet to be taken by the government. No timeframe for making the Centre functional has been fixed.

*[English]***CEDAW**

5658. SHRI LONAPPAN NAMBADAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of India's stand for Reservations/Declaratory Statements to the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW);

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to withdraw its Reservations/Declaratory Statements to the CEDAW;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) India signed the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women on 30th July, 1980 and ratified it on 9th July, 1993. India made the following declarations and reservation upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

Declaratory Statements:

"With regard to Articles 5(a) and 16(1) of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Government of the Republic of India declares that it shall abide by and ensure these provisions in conformity with its policy of non-interference in the personal affairs of any Community without its initiative and consent."

"With regard to Article 16(2) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Government of Republic of India declares that though in-principle it fully supports the principle of compulsory registration of marriages, it is not practical in a vast country like India with its variety of customs, religions and level of literacy."

Reservation:

"With regard to Article 29 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Government of the Republic of India declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of this article."

The text of the concerned Articles is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As regards matters relating to marriage and family relations, the policy is one of non-interference in the personal affairs of any community.

As regards the question of compulsory registration of marriages, although Government is fully in conformity with the principle, it is not practical considering the vastness of the country and the variety of customs, religions and literacy of the people.

As regards compulsory arbitration or adjudication by the International Court of Justice, India has a reservation as there is a well established judiciary and institutional mechanisms like the National Commission for Women and the National Human Rights Commission.

Statement

Article 5(a) of CEDAW

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women, with a view to achieving the elimination of prejudices and customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority or the superiority of either of the sexes or on stereotyped roles for men and women.

Article 16 of CEDAW

1. State Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations and in particular shall ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women:

- (a) The same right to enter into marriage;
- (b) The same right freely to choose a spouse and to enter into marriage only with their free and full consent;
- (c) The same right and responsibilities during marriage and at its dissolution;
- (d) the same rights and responsibilities as parents, irrespective of their marital status, in matters relating to their children; in all cases the interests of the children shall be paramount;
- (e) The same rights to decide freely and responsibility on the number and spacing of their children and to have access to the information, education and means to enable them to exercise these rights;
- (f) The same rights and responsibilities with regard to guardianship, wardship, trusteeship and adoption of children, or similar institutions where these concepts exist in national legislation; in all cases the interests of the children shall be paramount;

- (g) The same personal rights as husband and wife, including the right to choose a family name, a profession and an occupation;
 - (h) The same rights for both spouses in respect of the ownership, acquisition, management, administration, enjoyment and disposition of property, whether free of charge or for a valuable consideration.
2. The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage and to make the registration of marriages in an official registry compulsory.

Article 29 of CEDAW

1. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If within six months from the date of the request for arbitration the parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court.
2. Each State Party may at the time of signature or ratification of this Convention of accession thereto declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of this article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by that paragraph with respect to any State Party which has made such a reservation.
3. Any State Party which has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Opening of Shops in Houses

5659. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:
SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Residents Welfare Associations are fighting for lost space and sought the help of MCD to foil a move to open shops in some houses as reported in the Hindustan Times dated March 21, 2005;

(b) if so, the remedial action taken by the Government and MCD thereon;

(c) the steps being taken to check massive commercialisation of Green Park, Greater Kailash Part-I, Panchsheel Park and other adjoining residential colonies; and

(d) the steps initiated to clear the footpaths encroached in the form of Taxi-stands/Telephone booths/dustbin and other hawkers?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has reported that Residents Welfare Association (RWA) in Green Park Extension has reported about commercialisation of residential properties in six cases. MCD has also reported that prosecution has been launched under the provisions of the DMC Act in two cases. In the remaining four cases, commercial use was not found by MCD.

(c) MCD has reported that action for prosecution is taken to check commercialisation of residential properties in Green Park, Greater Kailash Part-I, Panchsheel Park and adjoining residential colonies as and when violation is detected.

(d) MCD has reported that regular raids are conducted to remove encroachments from the footpaths. However, there are authorized Taxi-stands and telephone booths, etc. while dustbins are constructed as per local requirements. Delhi Police has also reported that police assistance is provided to the civic/land owning agency when required for maintaining law and order during removal of encroachments.

Report on Death Sentences

5660. SHRI D. VITTAL RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any report on the death sentences imposed on persons for various offences committed by them; and

(b) if so, the details of such death sentences imposed during 1999-2002 and thereafter till date, State-wise?

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

statement containing State/UT wise details of persons sentenced to death during 1999 to 2003 is enclosed. Similar information thereafter till date is not available.

Statement

Number of Persons Sentenced to Death during 1999 to 2003

Sl.No.	State/UT	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	1	3	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	—	1	3	1	1
4.	Bihar	13	18	13	20	25
5.	Chhattisgarh	*	NA	1	5	2
6.	Goa	—	—	—	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1	5	3	0	5
8.	Haryana	3	5	8	2	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	0	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	4	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	*	NA	—	4	NA
12.	Karnataka	—	—	—	0	0
13.	Kerala	—	—	2	0	11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	NA	15	4	4	4
15.	Maharashtra	—	10	7	13	14
16.	Manipur	—	—	—	1	1
17.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	0	0
18.	Mizoram	—	—	—	0	0
19.	Nagaland	—	—	—	0	0
20.	Orissa	1	6	5	0	0
21.	Punjab	6	7	11	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	13	NA	1	0	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Sikkim	—	—	—	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	8	15	16	24	22
25.	Tripura	—	—	—	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	19	34	35
27.	Uttaranchal	*	NA	—	0	2
28.	West Bengal	NA	NA	6	3	0
Total (States)		45	82	104	114	137
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	1	NA	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	4	0
33.	Delhi	1	3	2	8	5
34.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	—	1	—	0	0
Total (UTs)		1	5	2	12	5
Total (All-India)		46	87	106	126	142

Source: Prison Statistics-1999 to 2003

Note: 1. NA stands for Data Not Available

2. - Stands for Nil.

3. * States created in the year 2000

4. Figures for the year 2003 are provisional

No jails in the state of Arunachal Pradesh.

Central Financial Assistance to Maharashtra

5661. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sought Central financial assistance for addressing the slum problem of Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details and estimated cost of the scheme; and

(c) the Union Government's decision and reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, under the Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY), which is a Centrally Sponsored, demand driven, Scheme to facilitate construction and upgradation of dwelling units for the urban slum dwellers and to provide healthy and enabling urban environment through community toilets, Government of India subsidy of Rs. 7051.80 Lakhs has been released

for construction of 11447 dwelling units and 18088 toilet seats in Mumbai city since the inception of the VAMBAY scheme with effect from 2nd December 2001.

Security to Politicians in Bihar

5662. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Patna High Court has recently ordered the Bihar Police to withdraw security cover to any person with criminal antecedents;

(b) if so, the names of the MLAs/MPs, Ex-MLAs and Ex-MPs who at present are provided with body guards against whom criminal cases are pending; and

(c) the number of Police Constables that have been drafted for providing security to individuals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) As per information received from the Government of Bihar, there is no such judgement by Hon'ble High Court, Patna regarding withdrawal of security cover to persons with criminal antecedents.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The number of protectees and their security arrangement keep on varying depending upon the level of threat, therefore the number of police personnel deployed for the security of protectees also keep on varying.

Water Supply in Towns of Orissa

5663. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of towns for which the Government of Orissa has sent proposals for approval for providing water in the State to the Union Government during the last three years and thereafter; and

(b) the expenditure likely to be incurred on each town as assessed by the State Government and the decision taken by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There are 15 towns for which

the Government of Orissa has sent proposals for approval for providing water in the State during the last three years. The names of towns are given in the Statement-I enclosed. No proposal has been received during the current financial year.

(b) The details of the estimated project cost of each project as approved by this Ministry are enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement I

Sl.No.	Name of Town	District
1.	Patangarh	Bolangir
2.	Sonepur	Sonepur
3.	Rairangpur	Mayurbhanj
4.	Kabisurya Nagar	Ganjam
5.	Purusottampur	Ganjam
6.	Belaguntha	Ganjam
7.	Nilgiri	Balasore
8.	Buguda	Ganjam
9.	Udala	Mayurbhanj
10.	Aska	Ganjam
11.	Gopalpur	Ganjam
12.	Gudari	Rayagada
13.	Kuchinda	Sambalpur
14.	Nimapara	Puri
15.	Konark	Puri

Statement II

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sl.No.	Name of Town	District	Project Cost
1	2	3	4
1.	Patangarh	Bolangir	155.63
2.	Sonepur	Sonepur	280.16
3.	Rairangpur	Mayurbhanj	583.43

1	2	3	4
4.	Kabisurya Nagar	Ganjam	336.83
5.	Purusottampur	Ganjam	121.15
6.	Belaguntha	Ganjam	160.25
7.	Nilgiri	Balasore	141.21
8.	Buguda	Ganjam	163.25
9.	Udala	Mayurbhanj	160.83
10.	Aska	Ganjam	243.19
11.	Gopalpur	Ganjam	461.64
12.	Gudari	Rayagada	140.84
13.	Kuchinda	Sambalpur	389.12
14.	Nimapara	Puri	380.47
15.	Konark	Puri	506.06
Total			4224.06

Appointment of Educational Committee

5664. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

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

(a) whether Government has appointed another committee headed by the Prime Minister to aid the cause of education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the main decisions taken at its first meetings;

(c) whether any concrete action plan has been chalked out by this committee to improve the education in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) The National Mission for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Mission was constituted on 3rd December, 2004, with the Prime Minister as the Chairman of the Governing Council.

The first meeting of the General Council was held on 21.2.2005, where the members discussed the progress of SSA and shared their views on the promotion of elementary education in the country.

Funds Allocated for Computer Training

5665. SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has received some proposals from State Governments for grant of funds for introduction of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in schools;

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

(c) the details of funds allocated for computer training and literacy particularly in rural areas of the country during the last three years, till date, State-wise;

(d) whether funds allocated for the purpose are not being utilised by the concerned departments;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) This Department has launched a new scheme of "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) @ Schools" during 2004-05. The scheme of ICT @ School has been circulated to all the State Governments/UTs requesting them to formulate computer Education Plans for their State/UT and forward to this Department. So far, this Department has received eight proposals for financial assistance under the ICT @ Schools Scheme from the States of Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Goa, West Bengal, Haryana, Nagaland and the Union Territories of Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep. The proposals are being examined and funds would be provided to the States/UTs on the basis of recommendations of the Project Monitoring & Evaluation Group (PM & EG) headed by Secretary (S&HE).

(c) The details of funds allocated to various States/UTs during the last three years are enclosed as Statement.

(d) to (f) No report of non-utilisation of funds for the purpose for which funds are allocated has been received in the Ministry.

Out of 6 States to whom financial assistance was released during 2002-03, full utilisation have been reported by West Bengal and Goa. The Government of Sikkim has shown an unspent balance of Rs. 2,90,000 lying with them. The utilisation certificates have not been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu, Haryana and Chhattisgarh so far.

The financial assistance released to Government of Andhra Pradesh and Kamataka during 2004-05 was on the basis of actual expenditure incurred by them, hence the question of non-utilisation does not arise.

The unutilised amount of Rs. 2,90,000 lying with the Government of Sikkim and the unutilised amount, if any, lying with the Government of Tamil Nadu and Chhattisgarh would be adjusted at the time of further release of financial assistance to these States under the ICT @ Schools Scheme.

Statement

The Details of Funds Released to States/UTs for Computer Education during the last three years

Sl.No.	State	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1.	West Bengal	Rs. 4,69,84,125	No financial assistance was released to the State during 2003-04	
2.	Chhattisgarh	Rs. 2,50,00,000		
3.	Goa	Rs. 1,25,00,000		
4.	Sikkim	Rs. 72,50,000		
5.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 72,65,875		
6.	Haryana	Rs. 39,30,000		
7.	Kamataka	—		Rs. 3,89,52,500
8.	Andhra Pradesh	—		Rs. 5,27,59,375

Financial Assistance for Commonwealth Games, 2010

5666. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount assured by the Union Government to the Government of NCT of Delhi as financial assistance for building world class infrastructure & facilities for the Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) the details of such infrastructure and facilities; and

(c) the locations in Delhi where the Union Government proposes to provide these facilities?

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

GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

25885

Assam Accord

5667. SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL:
SHRI M.K. SUBBA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the Assam Accord;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent of its implementation so far;

(c) whether attention of the Government has been invited to the latest demand of the All Assam Students

Union (AASU) regarding the implementation of Assam Accord;

(d) if so, whether any demand for a tripartite meeting for a review of the Accord and its implementation has been received by the Government; and

(e) The reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) The Central Government has been holding tripartite meetings with representatives of Government of Assam and All Assam Students Union (AASU) to review of implementation of Assam Accord. The last meeting was held on 1st February 2005. The details of action taken on various clauses of Assam Accord are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) the Government has agreed to hold a tripartite meeting to review the implementation of Assam Accord. The representatives of AASU have been invited to this meeting.

Statement

Assam Accord—Status of Clause-wise

Implementation Clause 5.1 to 5.9—Foreigners Issue:

- (i) the Citizenship Act, 1955, Citizenship Rules, 1956 and the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964, were amended.
- (ii) Eleven Tribunals under the Foreigners (Tribunals) order 1964 have been created in Assam for identifying foreigners of 1966-71 streams.
- (iii) Special Registration Officers have been appointed. Sanction was also accorded for the creation of 1280 additional posts under the Prevention of Infiltration of Foreigners Scheme.
- (iv) Sixteen Tribunals under the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983 have been created in Assam. 12,411 persons have been declared as Illegal Migrants and 1549 illegal migrants have been physically expelled till 30.11.2004.
- (v) Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act 1983 was amended in 1988.

Clause 6&7—Safeguards and Economic Development:

- (vi) A cultural center called the Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalashetra Complex was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 18.85 crores under Assam Accord.
- (vii) Sri Jyoti Chitraban (Film) Studio at Guwahati has been modernized.
- (viii) Numaligarh Refinery was set up at a cost of nearly Rs. 2,500 crores.
- (ix) Two Central Universities, one at Tejpur, and the other at Silchar have been set up.
- (x) An IIT has been set up at Guwahati.
- (xi) Kathalguri Power Project (60 MW) has been commissioned.
- (xii) Various other economic development programmes have been undertaken in furtherance of PM's initiative of 1996 and Shillong conference 2000.

Clause 8 to 14—Other Issues:

- (xiii) The power to issue citizenship certificates now vests only with the Central Government.
- (xiv) Border fencing of 149.44 Kms out of 152.3 Kms sanctioned has been completed on Assam-Bangladesh border. 176 Kms of border roads have been completed. Proposal to fence the remaining 71.5 Km of border with Bangladesh have also been approved by the Government.
- (xv) Government has identified 28 BOPs as second line of defence to prevent infiltration. Of these 10 BOPs, 5 each in Dhubri and Karmganj are already functioning.
- (xvi) Effective action has been taken to prevent encroachment of Government land and land in tribal belt and blocks.
- (xvii) Relevant laws restricting acquisition of immovable properties by foreigners in Assam are being enforced.
- (xviii) Ex-gratia payment was made to the next of kin of persons killed in the course of the agitation.
- (xix) Disciplinary cases against employees in connection with the agitation were reviewed.

(xx) In the matter of recruitment, orders were issued by the Central Government for relaxation in upper age limit upto a maximum of six years in the case of candidates who had ordinarily resided in the State of Assam during the period 1.1.1980 to 15.8.1985.

(xxi) NSA detenues detained in connection with agitation were released.

[*Translation*]

CBI Investigation against Former Union Ministers

5668. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI has sought permission from the Government to prosecute several former Union Ministers during the last three years;

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

(c) the names of former Union Ministers for whose prosecution the Government granted permission to the CBI during the said period and till date?

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

(a) and (b) During this period, the CBI sought permission of the Government of India to prosecute Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief, former Railway Minister in case No. RC. 2 (A)/98-ACU. IX/New Delhi investigated by it.

(c) Government of India has granted sanction for prosecution of the former Union Ministers to the CBI during the last three years, as per details below:

Name	Date of issue of sanction to the CBI
Shri Rasheed Masood	14.2.2003
Shri P.K. Thungon	14.1.2003 and 14.2.2003 (in two separate cases)
Smt. Sheila Kaul	17.2.2003

[*English*]

Production of Tobacco

5669. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) whether production of tobacco has declined substantially during the last two years;

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

(c) action taken/proposed to be taken to increase the production in coming years;

(d) whether default cess to the tune of Rs. 70 crore collected from tobacco growers is lying unutilised;

(e) if so, whether there is proposal to utilise this money as price stabilisation fund for purchase of tobacco;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether any proposal from Karnataka Government is pending to accord approval for the sale of entire tobacco produced in Karnataka; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOAN): (a) No, Sir. There is a steady increase in the overall production of FCV tobacco in the country. However, production of FCV tobacco in black soils is declining while it is increasing in the light soil.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) No, Sir. The cess collected under the Tobacco Cess Act, 1975 is credited to the Consolidated Fund of India.

(e) and (f) The Government instituted a Price Stabilization Fund for tobacco, apart from other plantation crops. However, the tobacco growers have expressed their unwillingness to join the Scheme.

(g) No, Sir.

(h) Does not arise.

Setting up of Technical Institutes for Tribes

5670. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up technical and/or other job oriented educational Institutes for tribal students in tribal areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps initiated in that direction so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) No Sir. There is no proposal in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for setting up of technical or other job oriented educational Institutes for tribal students in the country at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is already implementing a job oriented Central Sector Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas for STs under which 100% grants-in-aid is provided by the Ministry to the State Governments, UTs and NGOs.

Basic Facilities in Schools

5671. SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals pending with the Union Government for providing drinking water and sanitation facilities to Government Primary and Upper Primary Schools, State-wise; and

(b) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Proposals for provision/construction of drinking water and toilet facilities in Government Primary and Upper Primary Schools are included in Annual Work Plans and Budget (AWPBs) prepared by States/Union Territories under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan every year. Such proposals are first appraised, and then approved in meetings of a Project Approval Board, constituted for the purpose. Meetings of the Board for approving States' proposals for the current financial year have already begun, and are scheduled to be over by May, 2005.

[Translation]

Delhi Police Housing Society

5672. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:
SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL:
SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal to form Delhi Police Housing society and/or to allocate Rs. 50 Crore for purchase of ready built houses for Delhi Police Personnel;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) The Government has received a proposal from Delhi Police to form a Delhi Police Housing Corporation. The proposed Corporation will cater to the housing needs of Delhi Police including formulation and execution of housing schemes and maintenance of office and residential buildings. Acceptance of the proposal depends on the outcome of consultation with concerned Ministries. During 2004-05 a sum of Rs. 49.53 crores was utilised by Delhi Police for purchase of 1177 ready built flats from DDA. A budget provision of Rs. 63.00 crore for the financial year 2005-06 has been made to meet the housing needs of Delhi Police.

[English]

Development of Slums and Jhuggies

5673. SHRI CHHATTAR SINGH DARBAR: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the State Governments, particularly from Jharkhand for development of slums and Jhuggies in bigger cities of the States during the last three years and thereafter;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Slum Development is a State Subject. However, with a view to ameliorate the living conditions of the slum dwellers, a programme known as National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) was launched at the National level by the Government in August, 1996 for the development of urban slums. Funds under this Programme are allocated as Additional Central

Assistance (ACA) to various States on the basis of pro-rata slum population.

The State Governments formulate specific plans, programmes and schemes for development of slums in

various cities as per their priorities and make necessary provisions therefor, in their respective State Plans.

The details of the funds released under NSDP to the States/UTs during the last three years are in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Details of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released to the States/UTs during the last three years under National Slum Development Programme (NSDP)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UT	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3389.00	3389.00	6581.00	13359.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	104.00	104.00	68.79	276.79
3.	Assam	0.00	219.61	563.41	783.02
4.	Bihar	1683.00	1683.00	3563.00	6929.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	411.00	411.01	883.00	1705.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1908.00	1860.89	2253.91	6022.80
8.	Haryana	536.00	536.00	1047.00	2119.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	76.53	0.00	144.00	220.53
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	687.00	687.00	934.00	2308.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	2061.50	2061.00	3622.00	7744.50
13.	Kerala	972.00	972.00	2083.00	4027.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1568.00	1568.00	3359.00	6495.00
15.	Maharashtra	5500.00	5500.00	10219.00	21219.00
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	124.28	124.28
17.	Meghalaya	15.43	104.00	99.57	219.00
18.	Mizoram	104.00	104.00	100.00	308.00
19.	Nagaland	104.00	104.00	100.00	308.00
20.	Orissa	0.00	0.00	921.00	921.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	1402.00	1402.00	3005.00	5809.00
23.	Sikkim	0.00	104.00	100.00	204.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	2570.00	2545.40	5457.00	10572.40
25.	Tripura	104.00	104.00	112.00	320.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4010.00	4010.00	8594.00	16614.00
27.	Uttaranchal	173.00	173.00	369.00	715.00
28.	West Bengal	3572.00	3572.00	7075.00	14219.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.00	100.00	0.00	200.00
30.	Chandigarh	100.00	100.00	0.00	200.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100.00	100.00	0.00	200.00
32.	Daman and Diu	100.00	100.00	0.00	200.00
33.	Lakshadweep	1794.00	1794.00	0.00	3588.00
34.	Pondicherry	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
35.	NCT of Delhi	100.00	100.00	0.00	200.00
Total		33344.46	33507.91	61377.96	128230.33

Diamond Processing Sector

5674. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

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

(a) the present status of the country's diamond processing sector;

(b) whether USA has proposed to outsource their production of diamond studded jewellery to this sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures initiated to get maximum benefit from this proposal?

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

ELANGOVA): (a) India is the largest diamond cutting and polishing centre in the world. India's share in the world's net imports of cut & polished diamond is approximately 60% in terms of value, 85% in terms of volume and 92% in terms of pieces. It employs a work force of over one million as per Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC), a representative autonomous body of the trade sponsored by Ministry of Commerce & Industry. The Indian diamond industry uses advanced technology. Around 23% of our total exports of cut & polished diamonds are exported directly to USA. Approximately, 11 out of 12 diamonds set in Jewellery worldwide are cut & polished in India.

(b) and (c) There is no US Government policy/ proposals for outsourcing their production of diamond-studded jewellery from India. However, trade bodies of USA like Diamond Manufacturers' Association, Diamond Dealers' Club, Jewellers' Association of America have indicated to GJEPC their preference for sourcing and

manufacturing Gems & Jewellery from India. Representatives from TIFFANY (an International Diamond Jewellery Company) visited GJEPC and expressed interest in exploring the possibility for setting up a processing unit for manufacturing of diamonds in India.

(d) GJEPC is organizing an international diamond conference 'Mines to Market' on 24-25 May, 2005. The purpose is to showcase the potential of India in the sector. Indian International Jewellery Show (IIJS) is being organized by GJEPC from 14-18 July, 2005 at Mumbai.

[*Translation*]

Trade with Saudi Arabia *25893*

5675. SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA:
SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:

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

(a) the details of trade between India and Saudi Arabia during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government propose to boost trade relations with Saudi Arabia in sectors other than oil;

(c) if so, the details thereof and measures taken therefor;

(d) whether any talks have been held recently in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) Details of Indo-Saudi Arabia trade during the last few years is given below:

Year	Value in US\$ Million			
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 (April-Feb.)
Export from India	826.43	940.74	1123.31	1232.15
Import by India (Non-oil)	463.99	504.72	737.77	1104.69

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) Sixth session of the Indo-Saudi Joint Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation was held in Riyadh on 12-13 April, 2005 wherein both sides reviewed the trends of trade between the two countries and agreed to expand and diversify the areas of economic and commercial cooperation. Both sides also emphasized the need to fully tap and exploit the vast potential for mutually beneficial cooperation and complementarities that exist between the two countries. Both sides also emphasized the importance of supporting a balanced trade exchange between the two countries and adopting effective ways and means to achieve this goal including organizing commercial exhibitions and participating in international exhibitions and fairs organized in either country in addition to exchange of visits between business communities on regular basis.

[*English*]

25899 Duty Entitlement Pass Book Schemes

5676. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new scheme replacing the Duty Entitlement Pass Book Scheme would cause any revenue loss to exporters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether DEPB scheme is being completely overhauled to make it World Trade Organisation norms compatible; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) and (b) The new Scheme, replacing the Duty Entitlement Passbook Scheme is still at the formulation stage. It intends to neutralize certain levies and duties borne by the exporters and is not expected to cause any revenue losses to the exporters.

(c) and (d) Government is in the process of formulating a more WTO compatible scheme to replace the DEPB Scheme.

*[Translation]***Footwears Park**

5677. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

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

(a) whether a footwear park is being set-up in the periphery of Agra on Agra-Delhi Highway;

(b) if so, whether the above park is being constructed by a private company under the auspices of Leather Export Council;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the names of the institutes which are investing capital for its construction alongwith the amount of capital being invested by them separately;

(e) whether there is any scheme to ensure participation of people belonging to dalit-sections who are still engaged in tanneries in the aforesaid park; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to commence production on commercial basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) No, Sir. A Footwear Component Park is proposed to be set up on the Agra-Mathura Highway near Agra.

(b) to (d) The implementing agency of the Footwear Component Park is the Council for Leather Exports, which will get the project executed by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) called the Agra Footwear Industry Infrastructure Development Company Limited, a company with its registered office at Agra. The SPV has been set up by the footwear industry and the Board of Directors of the company comprise manufacturer-exporters of footwear and footwear components.

(e) and (f) There is no proposal to set up tanneries in the Park. Footwear and footwear component manufacturers are expected to set up their manufacturing units in the Park by July 2006. such units will provide employment opportunities to various sections of the society, including to members of the scheduled castes and tribes.

*[English]***Export of Mango to China**

5678. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total export of mango to China during the last three years;

(b) the actual revenue earned by India therefrom;

(c) whether India has received a bulk order from China for the import of mango this year;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to explore the market for Indian mango in the developed countries of the world; and

(f) the initiatives being provided to the exporters of mango to boost their exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) and (b) There was no export of mangoes from India to China till 2003 owing to a ban imposed by the latter on quarantine considerations. 8 metric tons of mangoes were exported to that country in 2004 as samples as part of a mango promotion programme. No revenue was earned from this consignment.

(c) and (d) Available information suggests that a few exporters are negotiating with a supermarket in China for export of mangoes.

(e) As part of ongoing export promotion measures, mango promotion campaigns have been organized and negotiations are underway with Australia and some other developed countries for opening up of their market for Indian mangoes.

(f) Agricultural & Processed Food Export Development Authority is extending incentives to exporters of fruits and vegetables including mango, to boost exports, through its schemes for Infrastructure Development, Market Development, Quality Development for testing of Pesticides Residue, Research and Development and Transport Assistance.

Indo-Vietnam Trade

5679. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian has trade relation with Vietnam;

(b) if so, the details of the Import, Export alongwith value for the last three years; and

(c) measures taken to boost the trade between the two countries?

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

(b) The details of Import, Export alongwith value for the last three years are as under:

Value in Rs. Crore (P) Provisional					
2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004 (P)	
Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1,040.51	90.19	1,632.82	141.23	1,876.20	175.60

Source: DGCIS, Calcutta

(c) The Joint Declaration on the Framework of Comprehensive Cooperation signed on 1st May, 2003 in New Delhi, *inter-alia* resolved to raise the economic cooperation in the matters of trade, investment and management consultancy. Also, as per the Agreed Minutes of 12th Meeting of the India Vietnam Joint Commission, signed in Hanoi on 18th October, 2004, the two sides, *inter-alia*, agreed to enhance trade relations and to take steps to increase the two way trade turn over to US \$ 1 billion by 2006.

Professional Support to North Eastern Council

5680. PROF. M. RAMADASS: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Common Minimum Programme has committed to strengthen and give adequate professional support to North Eastern Council;

(b) if so, the details of such professional support provided to North Eastern Council so far;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a separate planning organization for the development of North Eastern Region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) The North Eastern Council Act, 1971 was amended in 2002 thereby making the Council a regional planning body for the north eastern region. Subsequently, a Committee was constituted in October 2003 to suggest measures for revitalizing NEC in the context of its newly assigned role as the regional planning body.

The Committee submitted its report to the Government on 30th July, 2004 and its recommendations included, *inter-alia*, restructuring of the North Eastern Council, strengthening/restructuring of organizational set up of the NEC Secretariat, setting up of sectoral empowered committees, measures for regional planning for sustainable growth and development, implementation of the regional plan, monitoring and evaluation of development projects, role of NEC in border trade and operationalising NEC's mandate relating to security and public order etc. Government of India has, by and large, accepted the recommendations of the Committee.

Accordingly, Government of India has nominated Minister, Development of North Eastern Region, as Chairman and three Members (including Member (North East), Planning Commission) to the North Eastern Council. For implementation of the other accepted recommendations, Secretary, NEC has been requested to take necessary action.

In view of the newly assigned role of NEC as a Regional Planning Body, there is no proposal to set up a separate planning organization for the development of North Eastern Region.

2589

Indo-Afghan Trade

5681. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent visit of the Afghanistan President to New Delhi discussion was held to restore Indo-Afghan trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the current status of the triangular trade and transit arrangement;

(c) whether any treaty was signed by the two; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) and (b) India and Afghanistan have signed a Preferential Trade Agreement since 6th March 2003. Two-way trade between India and Afghanistan has increased from US \$79.23 million in 2002-2003 to US \$ 185.51 million in 2003-2004.

President Karzai of Afghanistan, during his recent visit to India, emphasized the need to enhance the trade between the two countries. He also invited the private sector to invest in Afghanistan. There was no discussion on triangular trade and transit arrangement.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.



Development of Sports

5682. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:
SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

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

(a) whether there is any mechanism for monitoring the various centrally Sponsored Schemes for development of sports and youths in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to nominate local Member of Parliament to supervise and chair the monitoring committee for proper utilization of funds released under various schemes in the respective areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether new talents are not entering the sports due to improper development of sports in the absence of proper sports policy;

(f) whether the Government proposes to change the existing sports policy;

(g) if so, the details of the proposed changes; and

(h) the steps taken by the Government to promote sports among the youths?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present, the Ministry is implementing one Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, National Service Scheme (NSS).

The Central share for National Service Scheme is released to the State Governments in 2-3 instalments through the treasury transfer. The programme funds to educational institutions are released by the State Governments. The scheme is monitored by the Ministry through Regional Offices of NSS. The monitoring includes components like enrolment of volunteers, holding of regular activities and special camps and liaisoning with State Liaison Officers, NSS. Moreover, further releases are made only after receiving the utilization certificate for released funds from the States/Union Territories.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(e) and (f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

(h) 'Sports' is a State subject and promotion of sports at the State level is the responsibility of the concerned State Government. National Sports Federations (NSFs) are responsible to promote sports at national sports at national and international level. However, in order to promote the sports, Government supplements these efforts through following measures:

(i) Finalization & implementation of Long Term Development Plans (LTDPs) for various sports disciplines in consultation with the concerned National Sports Federations, former international sportspersons and sports/scientists experts.

- (ii) Provision of equipment and scientific support to sportspersons.
- (iii) Intensive coaching of the players by Indian and foreign coaches in coaching camps.
- (iv) Intensive training abroad to the teams as well as Indian Coaches.
- (v) Financial assistance to concerned federations for participation of sportspersons in international tournaments.
- (vi) The outstanding boys and girls are provided scholarships so that they can have nutritious diet, sports equipment support and be able to pursue sports as a career. Scholarships are also given for research in sports.
- (vii) Assistance for purchase of equipment, scientific support and training and participation within the country and abroad is provided under the 'Scheme relating to Talent Search and Training' and the 'National Sports Development Fund'.
- (viii) With a view to broad basing of sports and scouting for talent at a young age, the Government is assisting Army under 'Army Boys Sports Company Scheme' (ABSC). In addition to eight existing ABSCs, ten more ABSCs have been sanctioned.
- (ix) 25 Navodaya Vidyalayas have been approved to be included in the National Talent Search Contest Scheme (NTSC).
- (x) The scheme for Special Area Games (SAG) aims to scout and nurture the national talent for modern competitive sports and games from inaccessible tribal, rural and coastal areas. The children are admitted from the age group of 14 to 21 years. There are 16 SAG centres in the country. Two new SAG centres are proposed for 2005-06.
- (xi) Rural Sports Programme: Financial assistance of Rs. 30,000 is given to States/NGOs for holding local rural tournaments at district level for any particular discipline, including indigenous sports. In addition, state level and national level rural sports competitions are organized by Sports Authority of India (SAI).

- (xii) Promotion of Sports and Games in Schools: Financial assistance of Rs. 75,000 per district is payable to states for organizing inter-school tournaments in Athletics and four other disciplines. The state level tournament is organized by SAI in collaboration with State/UT Governments. National level inter-school tournaments are organized by SAI.
- (xiii) Under the Scheme of North East Sports Festival, state and district level competitions are organized by concerned state authorities with assistance from SAI. Regional level competitions for North East are held by SAI in coordination with state authorities.

[Translation]

Development of Women in Sports Sector

5683. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:
SHRIMATI ANURADHA CHOUDHARY:
MOHD. SHAHID:

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

(a) the funds allocated by the Government and the Sports Authority of India to encourage women in sports during each of the last three years, State-wise, Scheme-wise;

(b) the number of women beneficiaries at present;

(c) whether cases regarding misutilisation/underutilization of funds have come to the notice of the Government during the said period;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) The funds allocated by the Government to encourage women in Sports under the scheme of 'National Sports Championship for Women' and 'Sports Scholarship Scheme' under its component 'Special Scholarship for Women' during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1.	National Sports Championship for Women	36	36	55
2.	Sports Scholarship Scheme	5.88	6.66	5.87

In addition to above, other schemes like 'Rural Sports Programme', 'Promotion of Sports and Games in Schools', 'National Sports Talent Contest' (NSTC), SAI Training Centre, (STC), Special Area Games (SAG) and Centre of Excellence (COX) have provisions for encouraging women in sports. However, funds are not separately allocated for women.

(b) The number of women beneficiaries under the two schemes of National Sports Championship for Women & Sports Scholarship Scheme during the last three years has been (2002-03 to 2004-05) 6915 & 162 respectively.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

(English)

Conversion of Commercial Properties into Freehold

5684. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided any policy for converting commercial properties from leasehold to freehold;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount to be charged in different zones of Delhi for allowing such conversion;

(d) whether this policy is applicable even in case of DDA shops with restricted use;

(e) if so, whether allottees of DDA shops with restricted use are required to pay both on account of conversion from leasehold to freehold and also for change of use from restricted to general in order to enable them to use their shops for any legal purpose of their choice; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Conversion of leasehold land tenure in Delhi into freehold which was applicable to residential properties only was extended to industrial, commercial and mixed land use properties vide order dated 24.6.2003. As per the scheme, lessees would have the option to convert their leasehold property into freehold provided their buildings are complete and have also made up to date payment of all dues including the ground rent, misuse charges/damages charges etc. if any. Conversion fee to be charged for industrial, commercial and mixed land use properties will be 10% of the total land value calculated on the basis of notified land rates prevailing on the date of submission of the application. The land rates are notified periodically with the approval of the Competent Authority. For the recorded lessee, 40% remission in the conversion fee will be admissible. The General Power of Attorney holders will not be entitled to any remission and instead shall pay a surcharge of 33.33% in addition to normal conversion charges.

(c) The amounts to be charged in different zones in Delhi for allowing such conversion are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Conversion from restricted use to general use and leasehold into freehold are two independent issues. Change of use of DDA shops from 'Restricted' to 'General' is permitted on payment of Rs. 5000 per sq. meter on built up shops.

Statement

The rates for charging conversion charges for commercial properties of DDA zone-wise are as under:

	Zone	Land Rates for charging conversion fee per sq. mtrs.
1.	Central & South Zone	Rs. 36,000
2.	West, North and East Zone	Rs. 25,000
3.	Dwarka	Rs. 36,000
4.	Rohini	Rs. 20,000
5.	Narela	Rs. 10,000

The rates for charging conversion fee for commercial properties under L&DO zone-wise are as under:

	Zone	Land Rates for charging conversion fee per sq. mtrs.
1.	Central Zone (Connaught Place, Minto Road, Krishna Market, Jhandewalan etc.)	Rs. 57,960
2.	South Zone (Khan Market), Lajpat Nagar, Kalkaji, R.K. Puram, M.B. Road etc.)	Rs. 17,480 to Rs. 28,980
3.	West Zone (Gaffar Market, Rani Jhansi Market, D.B. Gupta Market, Kirti Nagar Industrial Area (Etc.)	Rs. 14,490 to Rs. 24,150
4.	North Zone (Kamla Nagar, Lajpat Rai Market, Vijay Nagar, Gole Market etc.)	Rs. 12,190 to Rs. 14,490
5.	East Zone (Jheel Kuranja, Geeta Colony, Narela etc.)	Rs. 4,140 to Rs. 5,866

[Translation]

**Meeting of Standing Committee of Inter-State
Council**

5685. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to
state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Standing Committee of
the Inter-State Council was held in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the particulars
of participants;

(c) the details of the discussions held and the
decisions arrived at; and

(d) the time by which the decisions taken in the
meeting are likely to come in force?

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

(a) The 10th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council was held in New Delhi on 29th March, 2005.

(b) The meeting, chaired by the Union Home Minister, was attended by the Union Ministers of Law and Justice; Shipping, Road Transport & Highways; Communication & Information Technology; Minister of State for Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions as also the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d) The Committee considered the agenda items on Blue Print of Action Plan on Good Governance and Disaster Management—Preparedness of State to cope with disasters and their suggestions to enhance the preparedness. The Standing committee agreed with the road map proposed for improving governance and with the measures suggested to cope with disasters. The Standing Committee also recommended that there is a need to set up a National Centre for Good Governance with a view to showcase the best practices of good governance and provide opportunity to States to adopt them. It is not possible to indicate any timeframe for implementation of the recommendations of the Standing Committee, as these are to be first considered by the Inter-State-Council and thereafter referred to the Government for consideration, with such further amendments/observations that the Council might like to suggest.

Construction of Ashrams in Tribal Areas

5686. DR. RAJESH MISHRA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals for construction of Ashrams for ST students in tribal areas during each of the last three years and thereafter,

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

(c) the number of proposals cleared and grants released so far, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to clear the remaining proposals?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (d) The receipt of proposals from State Governments for release of grants-in-aid for construction of Ashram Schools is a continuous process. The grants-in-aid are released only if the proposals is complete in all respects i.e. availability of land free of cost, confirmation about availability of 50% State share, Utilization Certificate and physical progress reports in respect of proposals sanctioned in previous years and the availability of funds. The number of Ashram Schools sanctioned and the grant-in-aid released during last three years, State-wise are enclosed.

Statement

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
		Amount	No. of Schools	Amount	No. of Schools	Amount	No. of Schools
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	—	380.00	38	Nil	—
2.	Gujarat	Nil	—	Nil	—	86.49	38
3.	Madhya Pradesh	820.00	130	Nil	—	300.00	Arrear
4.	Tripura	Nil	—	50.00	Arrear	Nil	—
5.	Karnataka	130.00	5	Nil	—	77.51	Arrear
6.	Maharashtra	Nil	—	Nil	—	86.00	Arrear
7.	Uttaranchal	Nil	—	217.00	Arrear	Nil	—

*[English]***Scheme for Youth Development**

5687. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

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

(a) whether there are certain sections of youth who suffer from physical and mental disabilities;

(b) whether the Ministry is the nodal agency for coordinating and monitoring the various facilities and exhibit their talent;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to coordinate and monitor the various facilities meant for these people; and

(d) the number of persons benefited by the youth development schemes during the last three years and thereafter, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir. The number of youths (15-34 years) with disabilities has been estimated at 49.47 lakhs.

(b) Ministry of social Justice and Empowerment is the nodal Ministry for education, training, rehabilitation and welfare of physically and mentally challenged persons. However, youth with disabilities has been identified as a priority target group under the National Youth Policy 2003.

(c) A committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports with representatives from related sectoral Ministries as well as experts etc. to prepare a draft National Plan of Action under National Youth Policy 2003. Five sub-groups have been set up for sectoral plans.

(d) A statement showing state-wise details of persons benefited by the existing youth development schemes is enclosed. In addition about 8 million and 2.3 million non-student and student youth are involved in various youth related programmes/activities under Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan scheme and National Service Scheme respectively.

Statement

State-wise details of persons benefited by the existing Youth Development Schemes during the last three years

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Promotion of National Integration			Promotion of Adventure			Promotion of Youth Activities & Training		
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2175	650	150	—	—	—	1295	965	5990
2.	Assam	1725	1600	1400	1725	1600	1400	1240	240	1200
3.	Andaman and Nicobar	—	—	1730	—	—	1730	—	—	431
4.	Bihar	2750	3450	2320	40	—	—	1680	2115	1360
5.	Chhattisgarh	150	—	300	—	—	—	110	—	220
6.	Chandigarh	350	—	—	300	432	—	—	—	30
7.	Gujarat	—	500	335	—	500	335	160	380	60
8.	Haryana	1500	3650	3600	1500	3650	3600	840	660	1760

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—	200	400	—	200	400	45	50	1210
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	500	350	1025	500	350	1025	130	590	260
11.	Jharkhand	750	—	—	750	—	—	30	400	1630
12.	Karnataka	550	200	300	550	200	300	780	1250	170
13.	Kerala	496	600	1050	496	600	1050	—	100	1410
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1590	2600	2150	1590	2600	2150	1900	2510	2260
15.	Maharashtra	1100	150	950	1100	150	950	30	955	480
16.	Manipur	900	1130	1450	900	1130	1450	90	2140	1070
17.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	170	0
18.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	520
19.	Nagaland	1200	—	1730	1200	—	1730	130	210	380
20.	Orissa	1500	2535	2150	1500	2535	2150	110	2110	1820
21.	Punjab	600	—	—	600	—	—	180	60	790
22.	Rajasthan	550	2000	1400	550	2000	1400	350	710	690
23.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150
24.	Sikkim	150	800	—	—	100	150	260	310	170
25.	Tripura	770	200	972	770	200	972	60	210	90
26.	Tamil Nadu	1850	150	1600	1850	150	1600	150	425	2000
27.	Uttaranchal	450	500	—	450	500	—	1650	210	413
28.	Uttar Pradesh	5650	5900	3930	5650	5900	3930	4720	5960	6350
29.	West Bengal	1150	2850	450	1150	2850	450	370	480	2670
30.	Delhi	10370	8325	67410	8568	10301	18,236	916	800	3375
31.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	140
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	350	—	—	350	—	—	—	—
33.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	200	200	—	200	200	—	—	—
34.	Silvasa	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Total		39,938	38,890	97,002	15,961	14,802	28,541	17,386	24,210	39,102

Coaches for Sports

5688. SHRI K.C. SINGH "BABA": Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of different disciplines of sports for which coaching is provided by the Sports Authority at present;

(b) the total number of coaches, regular or adhoc, including foreign coaches, presently working in the Sports Authority of India; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the number of coaches, particularly Indian coaches, to improve the quality of sports education and training in India?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) Sports Authority of India (SAI) has been providing coaching in the following sport disciplines:

Athletics, Archery, Basketball, Badminton, Boxing, Cycling, Cricket, Football, Hockey, Handball, Gymnastics, Judo, Kho-kho, Kabaddi, Lawn Tennis, Swimming, Volleyball, wrestling, Weightlifting, Karate, Wushu, Kayaking and Canoeing, Rowing, Taekwondo, Sepak Takraw, Fencing, Shooting, Softball and Table Tennis.

(b) Presently, there are 1475 coaches on regular basis and 60 coaches on contract basis working in SAI. In addition, 38 foreign coaches (27 full time and 11 short term) have been engaged by SAI on the recommendations of the concerned National Sports Federations to train the elite sportspersons in preparation for international events.

(c) Coaches are being appointed in SAI on contract basis based on need assessment and in the disciplines where SAI has not regular coaches.

[Translation]

Olympic Games, 2008

5689. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the selection of sports persons and coaches for all the games for Olympic Games, 2008 has been made by SAI; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action plan formulated for athletes and coaches?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) No, Sir. The selections for sportspersons and their coaches for participation in Olympics Games are made by the National Sports Federations (NSFs). However, sportspersons/teams have to qualify/achieve the qualifying standards/norms fixed by the international sports federation/International Olympic Committee in identified national/international competitions before they participate in Olympic Games.

(b) The preparation/training of sportspersons for major international events including Olympic Games is an on-going process which take into account inputs provided by NSFs. Systematic approach is adopted to select and train athletes and teams for participation in the major international events by drawing Long Term Development Programme (LTDP) to put in action four year roll-on Plan under which elite sportspersons selected on the basis of their performance are put through scientifically designed continuous training programme. Coaches are also being imparted training from time to time.

Export of Vehicles

5690. SHRI SITARAM SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details in regard to export of various types of vehicles from the country during each of the last three years;

(b) whether export of vehicles has increased during the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the value of foreign exchange earned by the country from export of vehicles during the last three years;

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to promote export of vehicles, if any; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) to (d) The value of export of vehicles from the country for all types of vehicles has increased during the current year 2004-05 and the details of exports of vehicles during each of the last three years are as under:

(Value Rs. in Lakhs)

Category	Export Value		
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Passenger Vehicles			
Passenger Cars	191,115	375,960	482,031
Utility vehicles	4,482	12,806	18,938
Multi-Purpose Vehicles	1,441	2,593	3,451
Total	197,038	391,359	504,420
Medium & Heavy Commercial Vehicles			
Passenger Carriers	23,797	30,341	38,959
Goods Carriers	23,562	38,438	74,365
Total	47,359	68,779	113,324
Light Commercial Vehicles			
Passenger Carriers	5,015	8,754	7,469
Goods Carriers	28,335	37,835	75,479
Total LCVs	33,350	46,590	82,948
Total Commercial Vehicle	80,709	115,369	196,273
Three Wheelers			
Passenger Carriers	26,961	41,820	40,784
Goods Carriers	359	599	799
Total	27,321	42,420	41,584
Scooter/Scooterettee	9,574	15,596	17,653
Motor cycles/step-Throughs	51,965	77,724	114,997
Mopeds	4,912	4,996	5,988
Total	66,451	98,316	138,637
Grand Total	371,519	647,464	880,913

Source: Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers Association, New Delhi.

(e) and (f) The measures for increasing exports of vehicles from the country include Duty Drawback Scheme, Duty Entitlement Passbook Scheme etc. In addition, Engineering Export Promotion Council, sponsored by the Department of Commerce, is involved in activities like participation in the reputed international trade fairs and organizing promotional activities for the engineering industry. The Council promotes exports of automobiles by way of inviting participation of members in specialized exhibitions such as Automechanika, Frankfurt. The Council also organizes its own show "INDIATECH" Exhibition across the globe where the automobile industry takes the opportunity of market promotion.

[English]

Cigarette Industry

5691. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) whether Bhutan is the first country in the world to ban smoking and tobacco sales at the public place;

(b) if so, its impact on Indian-tobacco industry;

(c) whether cigarette manufacturing units in the country are less in comparison to the production of tobacco; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to encourage new manufactures including the foreign companies in this field so that tobacco farmers get a better price for their yield?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) At present, there are 19 units in the organised sector engaged in the manufacture of cigarettes with a total installed capacity of about 147.38 billion pieces per annum, which is sufficient to cater to the needs of the country. In fact, Government is not encouraging any new units for the manufacture of cigarettes. India has strict mechanism for regulating and controlling domestic cigarette production, consumption and trade, as reflected through various measures such as the ID&R Act, 1951

and the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003. Liberalisation in the manufacture of cigarettes would, therefore, go against the country's tobacco control measures. The question of encouraging new manufacturers/foreign companies in this field does not arise as sufficient manufacturing capacity exists in this country.

[Translation]

Construction of Houses in NCR

5692. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Capital Region Planning Board and New Delhi Municipal Council have given certain suggestions to the Delhi Development Authority in regard to 6855 hectare land falling under their jurisdiction;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NCRPB has asked DDA to construct 20 per cent houses in NCR as per the Delhi Master Plan Draft, 2021 to meet the shortage of the houses and clarify its policy on banquet halls and farm houses;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken any concrete steps in regard to housing problem, regularization of illegal colonies, expansion and removal of slums, cluster; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that certain suggestions were given by the National Capital Region Planning (NCRPB) and the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) while discussing the draft Master Plan for Delhi (MPD), 2021. These suggestions have been incorporated as found appropriate by DDA in the draft Master Plan for Delhi, 2021, which has now been notified for inviting suggestions/objections.

(c) and (d) It has been informed by the NCR Planning Board that no such request to construct 20 percent houses in the National Capital Region has been made to DDA.

With regard to the policy for banquet halls and farm houses, DDA has informed that development control norms in respect of banquet halls have been specified in the draft MPD-2021. As per the draft Plan, new farm houses are not permitted in the NCT of Delhi, but the existing farm houses could continue till the area becomes urbanized.

(e) and (f) DDA has till date, generated housing stock of approximately 10.5 lakh units, by allotment of land for individuals as well as Cooperative Societies and by construction of flats. The draft MPD-2021 also incorporates specific approaches for development of new housing areas, upgradation and intensification through redevelopment of existing housing areas etc.

In pursuance of directions of High Court of Delhi, government had drawn up guidelines for regularisation of unauthorised colonies in 2001. The guidelines were subsequently revised in 2004 and the Government of NCT of Delhi was requested to take steps for drawing up a list of unauthorised colonies as per the guidelines. A working Group has also been set up to work out the modalities for regularization of unauthorised colonies. Request for further revision to the guidelines has since been received from GNCTD.

As regards removal/relocation of slums in terms of the policy followed by the Government of NCT of Delhi plots of 18 sq.mts. are allotted to the pre-1990 squatters and 12.5 sq.mts to post-1990, but pre-31.12.1998 squatters.

(English)

Youth Hostels

5693. SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY:
SHRI JUAL ORAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has received requests for construction of Youth Hostels during each of the last three years and thereafter;

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

(c) the number of requests approved and funds released for the purpose, State-wise;

(d) the present status of the remaining projects, State-wise;

(e) the reasons for the delay in sanctioning the remaining requests;

(f) the norms prescribed for construction of youth hostels in the country; and

(g) the States where these new youth hostels are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS
(SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the required details in enclosed.

(c) Seven proposals have been approved in-principle. No financial assistance has been released for any of the approved projects as the detailed estimates etc. are still awaited from the CPWD through the State Government.

(d) and (e) Project-wise status of all the projects alongwith reasons for delay have been indicated in the above referred Statement.

(f) The construction of Youth Hostels is a joint venture between the Central Government and the State Government. While the State Government provides fully developed land free of cost with approach road, boundary wall, with a provision for electricity and water, the Central Government bears the entire cost of construction. The project cost of the hostel building, providing accommodation for 45 to 100 youth, varies from project to project.

(g) The sanction and location of new Youth Hostels will be dependent on the viable proposals received from the concerned State Governments.

Statement

Year 2002-2003

Name of State/UT	Place proposed for the youth hostel	Present status
1	2	3
Meghalaya	Baghmara, South Garo Hills	The proposal could not be considered in view of the fact that the construction of a youth hostel at Cherrapunji, already approved during 1988, has not been commenced.

1	2	3
Uttaranchal	Srinagar, Garhwal	The proposal has been rejected and HNB Garhwal University informed accordingly on 21.8.2002. The Universities are not eligible for assistance under this Scheme.
Haryana	Panipat	The State Government was requested on 25.02.2003 to identify suitable land and send the site plan, preliminary estimates and drawings. The detailed proposal is yet to be received from the State Government.
<i>Year 2003-2004</i>		
Goa	South Distt. of Goa	The proposal was incomplete. A copy of the Scheme was sent to the State Government on 21.07.2003 for formulation of the proposal afresh. The detailed proposals yet to be received from the State Government.
Assam	Sivasagar	The proposal was incomplete. Besides, a need has been felt to assess the functioning of the already existing youth hostels in the State.
Madhya Pradesh	Dhawr (Mandu)	Approved on 29.12.2003. Land has been identified. Detailed estimates/site plan, drawings have been sought from the State Government through CPWD and are awaited.
Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar	Approved on 2.5.2005. Land has been identified. The State Government has been requested to send the detailed estimates/site plan, drawings from CPWD.
<i>Year 2004-2005</i>		
Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	No proposals, under the Scheme, has been received from the State Government.
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Approved on 29.12.2004. Land has been identified. Detailed estimates/site plan, drawings are still awaited from CPWD through State Government.
	Karimnagar	-do-
	Medak	-do-
	Vizianagaram	-do-
	East Godavari	-do-
	Srikakulam	Under Consideration
	Nellore	Under Consideration

1	2	3
Sikkim	Gyalshing	Under Consideration
Punjab	Bhatinda	The Proposal was incomplete. The State Government has been requested to send a detailed proposal including justification for selection of the proposed site.
Rajasthan	Dausa	The Proposal was incomplete. The State Government has been requested to send a detailed proposal including justification for selection of the proposed site.
	Jhalawar	-do-
	Bharatpur	-do-
	Banswara	-do-
	Dhaulpur	-do-
	Nagaur	-do-

Year 2005-2006 (As on 29.4.2005)

No proposal has been received.

Construction of Model Anganwadi Building

5694. SHRI D.V. SADANAND GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any requests/proposals for sanction of funds for the construction of Model Anganwadi Building during 2004-05;

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

(c) the present status of the proposals and the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

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

(b) and (c) During the year 2004-05, requests for sanction of balance funds (20% of Government of India share) for construction of Model Anganwadi Buildings were received from Haryana, Karnataka, Gujarat and West Bengal. These requests could not be approved during

2004-05 as the said states had not utilized the substantial portion of the funds (80% of Government of India share) released to them earlier.

Balance funds have been released to the States of West Bengal and Haryana during the current financial year on the basis of Statements of Expenditure submitted by the two States. Sanction of balance funds to Karnataka and Gujarat would be made on receipt of satisfactory financial progress supported by statements of expenditure.

Studies Conducted by NIUA

5695. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of specific studies conducted by the National Institute of Urban Affairs during the last three years and thereafter;

(b) the recommendations submitted by the National Institute of Urban Affairs to the Government regarding financial and other issues concerning the Urban Local Bodies during 2004-05; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As informed by the National Institute of Urban Affairs, the following studies have been conducted by them during the last three years:

1. ADB technical assistance to Government of India on reducing poverty in urban India;
2. GIS for Primary Education Enhancement Project;
3. Development of Municipal Bond market in India;
4. Evaluation/impact study of SJSRY Programme in five towns of Rajasthan;
5. Assessment of the impact of the repeal of the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976;
6. Status of Education in Urban India;
7. Water in Asian Cities;
8. An analysis of urban indicators using Geographic Information Science (GIS);
9. Evaluation of the Plan Schemes regarding environmental improvement in urban slums, Community Halls/Basti Vikas Kendras, pay and use Jan Suvidha Complexes, and relocation of JJ clusters;
10. Healthy City Project;
11. Review of urban decentralisation in India;
12. Community Based Information System (CBIS) for Careplus;
13. Study on reforming Property Tax;
14. Study on municipal accounts and financial reporting system;
15. State Finance Commission's recommendations and follow-up actions thereon;
16. Evaluation study of centrally-sponsored Accelerated urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP);
17. Healthy District Project;
18. Impact of the Construction (74th Amendment) Act on the working of urban local bodies;

19. Impact assessment study of training of elected women representatives; and

20. Urban water supply, sanitation status and investment implication.

(b) The National Institute of Urban Affairs has not submitted any report/recommendation regarding financial and other issues concerning the urban local bodies during the year 2004-05.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above.

25/1/07 **Revamping Minority Education**

5696. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a plan to revamp minority education;

(b) if so, the details and status thereof alongwith the aims and objectives of the plan;

(c) the target fixed to achieve under the plan; and

(d) the total amount sanctioned for the year 2005-06 therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) Issues concerning the education of minorities need continuing attention. In order to address issues relating to the education of minorities, the Government has reconstituted the National Monitoring Committee for Minorities Education. Apart from this, a National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions has been set up by an Act of Parliament and has become functional.

The Government has set up one more Commission in the name of National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities for a period of six months.

Besides the above Government is implementing a Scheme of Area Intensive and Madrasa Modernization Programme through States/UT Administrations. So far an amount of Rs. 28.44 crores, Rs. 29.00 crores and Rs. 22.05 crores have been released during the last three years respectively.

University Grants Commission, an autonomous organization of this Ministry is also implementing the

Scheme of (i) Coaching classes for NET (ii) Remedial Coaching, and (iii) Coaching Classes for entry in services, for the welfare of minorities.

[Translation]

Sports Centres of SAI

6697. SHRI RAM CHANDRA PASWAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no centres of Sports Authority of India in the North-Eastern States;

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

(c) the names of the States in which centres of SAI are functioning alongwith the capacity thereof and the achievements of these centres; and

(d) the details of the sports activities carried out by the SAI in these States especially in North Bihar during the last three years thereafter?

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

(b) The information about number of centres set up by Sports Authority of India (SAI) in the North Eastern States is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) State-wise list of centres set up by SAI excluding North Eastern States enclosed as Statement-II.

Number of sportspersons trained under SAI centres during last three years are as under

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	2002-2003			2003-2004			2004-2005		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	STC	3143	1418	4561	3712	1753	5465	3803	1699	5502
2.	SAG	920	331	1251	1015	363	1378	901	487	1388
3.	COX	214	150	364	248	123	371	243	157	400
Total:		4277	1899	6176	4975	2239	7214	4947	2343	7290

Number of Medals won by SAI Schemes Trainees in the National/International Competitions during last three years

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	2002-03			2003-04			2004-05		
		National	International	Total	National	International	Total	National	International	Total
1.	National Sports Talent Contest	93	3	96	62	2	64	57	4	61
2.	Army Boys Sports Company	75	29	104	94	20	114	91	2	93
3.	SAI Training Centre	561	58	619	610	70	680	442	34	476
4.	Special Area Games	232	37	269	259	37	296	70	5	75
5.	Centre of Excellence	166	40	206	170	53	223	115	29	144

(d) At present SAI is implementing the following Sports Promotional Schemes in the entire country through its Regional Centres and sub-Centres to identify talent in various sports disciplines in the age group of 8-25 years so as to train them to excel at National and International level:

National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)
 Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
 Special Area Games (SAG)
 SAI Training Centre (STC)
 Centre of Excellence (COX).

In Bihar since the last three years, Sports Authority of India is running three NSTC Schools at Nalanda, Begusarai & Bhojpur; one ABSC centre at Danapur; one SAI Training Centre at Patna; and three SAG Centres at Muzaffarpur, Kishanganj and Giddhaur. The talented sportspersons from the State are trained in the discipline of Football, Kabaddi, Table Tennis, Volleyball, Basketball, Athletics, Hockey & Wrestling in the above SAI Centres. During 2002-03, 248 trainees; 2003-04 348 trainees and 2004-05 364 trainees were trained under the SAI Schemes in the State of Bihar.

Statement I

Number of SAI Centres Operational in the North Eastern States during 2004-2005

Sl.No.	Name of the State(s)	SAI Centre(s)	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Assam	STC, Golaghat	34	43	77
		Sub-Centre/STC Guwahati	67	50	117
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	SAG, Naharlagun	55	27	82
3.	Manipur	Regional Centre/STC, Imphal	123	101	224
		SAG, Utio	84	—	84
		SAG, Imphal	186	150	336
		COX, Imphal	27	49	76
4.	Meghalaya	STC, Shillong	114	37	151
5.	Mizoram	SAG, Aizwal	62	70	132
6.	Nagaland	STC, Dimapur	71	08	79
7.	Tripura	SAG, Agartala	76	12	88
8.	Sikkim	SAG, Namchi	46	—	46
Total:			945	547	1492

Statement II*Number of SAI Centres Operational in the Country (Excluding) North Eastern States during 2004-2005*

Sl.No.	Name of the State(s)	SAI Centre(s)	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	STC, Secundrabad	175	38	213
		STC, Eluru	53	—	53
		STC, Vishakhapattanam	40	68	108
		STC, Medak	18	—	18
		STC, Kurnool	62	—	62
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	SAG, Port Blair	70	38	108
3.	Bihar	STC, Patna	61	—	61
		SAG, Muzaffarpur	61	02	63
		SAG, Kishanganj	40	—	40
		SAG, Gidaur	31	—	31
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	Regional Centre-STC, Chandigarh	—	68	68
5.	Chhattisgarh	STC, Rajnandgaon	42	—	42
6.	Delhi	STC, Delhi-Ext. Centre Johri	155	93	248
		COX, Delhi	02	01	03
7.	Gujarat	STC, Gandhinagar	113	27	140
		COX, Gandhinagar	34	02	36
8.	Goa	STC, Ponda	87	81	168
9.	Himachal Pradesh	STC, Bilaspur	52	—	52
		STC, Dharamshala	—	82	82
10.	Haryana	STC, Bhiwani	89	—	89
		STC, Kurukshetra	81	—	81
		STC, Hissar-Ext. Centre Chautala	47	52	99
11.	Jharkhand	SAG, Ranchi	36	32	68
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	STC, Udhampur	49	—	49
13.	Karnataka	Regional Centre, STC, Bangalore	178	64	242
		STC, Dharwad	66	19	85
		STC, Medikeri	—	29	29
		COX, Bangalore	77	25	102

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Kerala	STC, Kollam	93	95	188
		STC, Trivandrum	73	35	108
		STC, Trichur	54	40	94
		STC, Calicut	63	01	64
		SAG, Alleppey	27	34	61
		SAG, Tellicherry	33	70	103
		COX, Trivandrum	06	08	14
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Regional Centre, STC, Bhopal	93	14	107
		STC, Dhar	91	59	150
		STC, Jabalpur	104	105	209
		STC, Tikamgarh	20	20	40
16.	Maharashtra	STC, Mumbai	103	25	128
		STC, Aurangabad	96	12	108
17.	Orissa	STC, Dhankenal	57	—	57
		STC, Cuttack	57	25	82
		SAG, Jagatpur	25	18	43
		SAG, Sundergarh	31	25	56
18.	Punjab	STC, Patiala	76	08	84
		STC, Badal	—	66	66
		STC, Mastana Sahib	50	—	50
		COX, Patiala	57	27	84
19.	Pondicherry	STC, Pondicherry	90	—	90
20.	Rajasthan	STC, Jodhpur	55	—	55
		STC, Alwar	87	03	90
21.	Tamil Nadu	STC, Chennai	85	42	127
		STC, Salem	97	24	121
		SAG, Nagercoil	38	09	47
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Sub-Centre/STC, Lucknow	105	70	175
		STC, Raibanielly	49	03	52

1	2	3	4	5	6
		STC, Safai Etawah	71	—	71
		STC, Agra	08	15	23
		STC, Barielly	14	31	45
		STC, Jhansi	26	—	26
		STC, Allahabad	50	29	79
		COX, Lucknow	13	11	24
23.	Uttaranchal	STC, Kashipur	74	20	94
24.	West Bengal	Regional Centre, STC, Kolkata	108	59	167
		STC, Burdwan	27	—	27

Conversion of Lease Hold into Free Hold

5698. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received in Delhi for converting lease holds to free hold till date; and

(b) the number of conversion cases approved along with the number of conversions made in actual?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Agency-wise details of applications for conversion from leasehold into freehold received and number of cases approved are given below:

Name of Agency	No. of applications received	No. of conversions approved
Delhi Development Authority (DDA)	1,52,456	1,44,256
Land & Development Office (L&DO)	29,141	26,774
Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD)	477	287
MCD (Slum & JJ Department)	6,627	1,855

*[English]***Rejuvenation of Rajpath Area**

5699. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee has been set up to rejuvenate the Rajpath area;

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

(c) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) With a view to rejuvenating Rajpath and the area around it, three groups were constituted to examine, respectively, issues relating to:

- (i) improvement of Central Government buildings;
- (ii) improvement of infrastructure; and
- (iii) environmental upgradation of the area.

New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has, on the basis of inputs from these groups, prepared a proposal for development of the said area. NDMC have put up the proposal on the proposal on their website www.ndmc.gov. in inviting comments/suggestions of the

public. Steps have also been initiated by NDMC to identify a lead consultant for the preparation of detailed plans.

Certificate of Consignments

5700. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made the certification of consignments meant for export or import mandatory;

(b) if so, the details thereof and since when it has been made mandatory; and

(c) the main objectives behind the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) to (c) To ensure a level playing field to the domestic producers *vis-a-vis* import and in conformity with the "National Treatment" principle of WTO, imports have been subject to certain mandatory regulations such as the PFA Act, 1954, Meat Food Products Order, Mandatory Indian Quality Standards etc. These mandatory regulations are notified as General Conditions to Imports, Chapter 1-A of the ITC (HS) Classification of Exports and Imports, 2004-09.

As per Schedule-II of the ITC (HS) Classification of Exports and Imports, 2004-09, exports are subject to mandatory certification requirements under the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963, etc. These certifications are important in view of the SPS and TBT Agreements of the WTO, as well as to ensure adherence to quality standards in respect of exports.

Revision in Norms for Mega City Projects/ Satellite Townships

5701. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has revised the norms for development of Mega City Projects/satellite townships;

(b) if so, the salient features of the new norms;

(c) whether the Government has earmarked a huge sum for development of infrastructure in Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) There is a proposal to launch National Urban Renewal Mission (NURM) for Select Cities and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) for cities/towns not covered under NURM in order to provide reform linked Central assistance for infrastructural development. Details in this regard have not been finalised.

[*Translation*]

Target Plus Scheme

5702. SHRI MUNSHI RAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target plus scheme has been started by the Central Government to encourage the small investors;

(b) if so, the turnover ceiling of the exporters who are benefited under this scheme;

(c) whether the benefit of this scheme is being accrued by only those investors who had Rs. 10 crore turnover last year; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) to (d) Target Plus Scheme is an award scheme intended to incentivise high performing status holders who achieve certain designated percentage of incremental growth in the year 2004-05 over the performance in 2003-04. In the year 2004-05, the incremental growth rate is pegged at 20% with a minimum turnover of Rs. 10 crores in the year 2003-04. The duty credit entitlement is staggered at 5%, 10% & 15% with a cap at 100% growth.

[*English*]

2552/ Financial Assistance to Sports Institutions

5703. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance provided by the Union Government to various institutions engaged in promotion of sports in the country during the last three years and thereafter Institution-wise particularly to Karnataka; and

(b) the details of modalities of utilization of funds by these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) The Government of India provides financial assistance to sports institutions such as recognized National Sports Federations (NSFs), Sports Authority of India (SAI), Lakshmi Bai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIPE), Gwalior and Association of Indian Universities (AIU) for their programmes under different schemes of this Ministry. All these institutions work on All India basis. The details of assistance provided

to the aforesaid sports institutions during the last three years are enclosed as Statement.

Under the centrally sponsored scheme of 'Grants for promotion of sports in Universities & Colleges', (transferred to state sector w.e.f. 1.4.2005) assistance of about Rs. 30.80 crores has been released during the last three years to 1193 universities and colleges in the country, which includes 120 universities and colleges of Karnataka involving assistance of around Rs. 2.40 crores. Under the centrally sponsored scheme of 'Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure' (transferred to state sector w.e.f. 1.4.2005) assistance was payable to State Governments and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs). The following assistance has been provided to NGOs of Karnataka for creation of sports facilities during the last three years.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Project details	Amount released
<i>2002-2003</i>		
1.	Outdoor Stadium at Mandya by Peoples Education Society	1.80
2.	Indoor Stadium at Medikeri, Kodagu District by K M Cariappa Multipurpose Auditorium Trust	1.00
<i>2003-2004</i>		
3.	Development of play field at Poomaprajna Education Centre, Bangalore	0.04
<i>2004-2005</i>		
4.	Swimming Pool at Maniknagar, Bidar district by Manik Prabhu Shikshan Samity	12.50
5.	Indoor Stadium at Honavar by Malnad Progressive Education Society, Honavar, District Uttara Kannada	33.50
6.	Indoor Stadium at Gundlupet, Chamrajnagar by Jawahar Education Society	27.00

(b) The grantee institutions such as NSFs, SAI, LNIPE and AIU have to submit utilization certificate and audited accounts in respect of the government grants for release of further assistance.

Under the erstwhile scheme of 'Grants for Promotion of Sports in universities and colleges, in the case of purchase of non-consumable sports equipment, 90% of the approved grants were released in advance and the

balance grants were released on receipt of the utilization certificate, audited accounts, list of equipments purchased etc. In case of infrastructure projects of universities and colleges, 1st instalment of the approved grants were released only when the grantee institutions had spent their full share towards the cost of the project and submitted the progress report and photographs etc. Subsequent grants were released only on receipt of the utilization/completion certificates etc.

Under the erstwhile scheme of 'Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure', 1st installment of the approved grants were released only when the grantee including NGOs had spent at least 50% of their share towards the

cost of the project and furnished the progress report, photographs etc. Subsequent grants were released only on submission of utilization/completion certificates, audited accounts, photographs etc.

Statement

Financial Assistance to Sports Institutions

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl.No.	Name of the Federation	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5
Recognized National Sports Federations				
1.	All India Carrom Federation	1500974	662657	1424960
2.	All India Chess Federation	11681426	16681512	11190285
3.	All India Football Federation	2795514	1598625	11936264
4.	All India Karate-Do-Federation	1511417	0	0
5.	All India Sports Council of the Deaf	871899	1177522	3001819
6.	Amateur Athletics Federation of India	9069998	7025325	21508199
7.	Amateur Baseball Federation of India	700000	1600000	1250000
8.	Amateur Handball Federation of India	1475000	1775000	1400000
9.	Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India	1737015	3485770	2500000
10.	Archery Association of India	2626548	6883370	5894567
11.	Atya Patya Federation of India	1200000	1650000	750000
12.	Badminton Association of India	13155431	15980746	16016311
13.	Ball Badminton Federation of India	1240000	1050000	550000
14.	Basketball Federation of India	3232936	4396382	4960748
15.	Billiards and Snooker Federation of India	3009347	2416455	2352264
16.	Cycle Polo Federation of India	1251489	1000000	675000
17.	Cycle Federation of India	2640253	2808508	1637993
18.	Equestrian Federation of India	6805902	2539252	3276426
19.	Fencing Association of India	8065684	1959832	1707407
20.	Gymnastics Federation of India	12687301	3601507	1887622

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation	8984951	10842412	8127806
22.	Indian Body Building Federation	50000	0	0
23.	Indian Golf Union	3343796	1853785	3247660
24.	Indian Hockey Federation	7017214	12878010	19421032
25.	Indian Kayaking & Canoeing Association	2086136	2720945	1606414
26.	Indian Olympic Association	44491859	5877202	124145335
27.	Indian Polo Association	176913	20241738	161657
28.	Indian Power Lifting Federation	1200000	1750000	1300000
29.	Indian Weightlifting Federation	3488197	5995302	7987832
30.	Indian Women Hockey Federation	3510110	3087071	11034974
31.	Judo Federation of India	2986892	4435620	5637239
32.	Kho-kho Federation of India	1450000	1250000	1891700
33.	Korfball Federation of India	1334539	1150000	1250000
34.	All India Tennis Association	7085207	5918312	13687594
35.	National Rifle Association of India	17436465	17455572	21837241
36.	Netball Federation of India	1200000	1645900	750000
37.	Roller Skating Federation of India	0	900000	1500000
38.	Rowing-Federation of India	3642641	4839159	11843540
39.	School Games Federation of India	1484869	1962015	0
40.	Sepak Takraw Federation of India	1200000	1000000	750000
41.	Shooting Ball Federation of India	0	2100000	1200000
42.	Softball Federation of India	1699291	1000000	1400000
43.	Squash Racket Federation of India	9646888	1858975	11936868
44.	Swimming Federation of India	4602717	6012609	1176457
45.	Table Tennis Federation of India	7100759	7490815	11678239
46.	Taekwondo Federation of India	1756800	2321784	600000
47.	Tenni-Koit Federation of India	1200000	1150000	1050000
48.	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India	1650000	1200000	700000
49.	Tug of War Federation of India	1650000	1150000	1250000

1	2	3	4	5
50.	Volleyball Federation of India	5061449	7655295	3216953
51.	Women Cricket Association of India	300000	0	500000
52.	Wrestling Federation of India	10977678	23488942	22535117
53.	Yachting Association of India	10549498	15988068	15988462
54.	Wushu Association of India	750000	150000	1050000
55.	Winter Games Federation of India	212000	1227400	964437
	Total	265579954	364349456	416356420

Other Institutions

1.	Sports Authority of India	12446	11405.65	15223
2.	Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Institute, Gwalior	570	696.50	900
3.	Association of Indian Universities	22.50	53.50	62.64

*[Translation]***Inclusion of Castes in ST List of Chhattisgarh**

5704. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received requests from the Government of Chhattisgarh to include more/new tribes in the list of Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the action taken thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) The Government of Chhattisgarh has requested inclusion of 13 more communities including synonyms in the list of Scheduled Tribes. The proposal is being proposed as per the approved modalities.

*[English]***IITs**

5705. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of plans for expansion of course bases by IITs;

(b) the new disciplines of speciality courses proposed to be started by IITs there under; and

(c) the procedure for admissions to these proposed new courses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) The details of some of the new Courses proposed to be started by the IITs are indicated as under:

Name of the Institute	Courses to be offered
1	2
IIT Bombay	• 5-year Integrated dual Degree Programme of B.Tech (Engineering Physics) and M.Tech. with specialization in Nanoscience.
IIT Kharagpur	• 5-Year Dual Degree Course with B.Tech (Hons.) in any branch of Engineering and MBA.

1	2
	• 5-Year Integrated M.Sc. Course in Statistics and Informatics. • 5-Year Integrated M.Sc. Course in Economics. • 2-Year M.Sc. Course in Statistics and Informatics (for lateral entry after B.Sc.) • 5-Year Dual Degree Course with B. Tech. in Mining Engg., and M. Tech. in Safety Engg., and Disaster Management in Mines.
IIT Kanpur	5-Year Integrated M.Sc. Economics Programmes.
IIT Guwahati	• 5-Year Integrated M.Sc. in Chemistry.
IIT Roorkee	• 5-Year Integrated M.Sc./M.Tech. programme in Science/Applied Sciences • 5-Year Integrated programme in Engineering/Technology • 5-Year Integrated Dual Degree programme in Engineering/Architecture. • 5-Year Integrated Dual Degree Programme in Engg. with M.B.A.
IIT Madras	• Dual Degree Programme in Engineering Design • Integrated M.Sc. programmes in Maths, Physics and Chemistry
IIT Delhi	• Dual Degree (B.Tech. and M.Tech.) five year programmes: (i) Bachelor of Technology (B.Tech.) in Biochemical Engineering and Biotechnology, and Master of Technology (M.Tech.) in Biochemical Engineering and Biotechnology. (ii) Bachelor of Technology (B.Tech.) in Chemical Engineering, and Master of Technology (M.Tech.) in computer Applications in Chemical Engineering.

1	2
	(iii) Bachelor of Technology (B.Tech.) in Chemical Engineering, and Master of Technology (M.Tech.) in Process Engineering and Design. (iv) Bachelor of Technology (B.Tech.) in Computer Science and Engineering, and Master of Technology (M.Tech.) in computer Science and Engineering, and Master of Technology (M.Tech.) in Computer Science and Engineering (v) Bachelor of Technology (B.Tech.) in Electrical Engineering, and Master of Technology (M.Tech.) in Information and Communication Technology. • Integrated Master of Technology: (Integrated M.Tech.)—Five year programme: (i) Master of Technology (M.Tech.) in Mathematics and Computing. • It is also proposed to start the following new programmes; (i) Dual Degree Programme in Engineering Physics with specialisation in Nanosciences (ii) Integrated B. Tech. and MBA Programme (Five Year).

(c) The admission to these programmes shall be through existing pattern of All India Admission Tests (JEE/ GATE etc.).

ST Status to Bhotia Community

5706. SHRI JAI PRAKASH (MOHANLAL GANJ): Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttaranchal has sent a proposal to the Union Government to accord Scheduled Tribe status to Bhotia community of Dharchula, Munsyari and Joshimath in the State;

(b) if so, the present status of proposal in this regard; and

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (c) Bhotia Community has already been notified in the list of Scheduled Tribes since 1967 vide "The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Uttar Pradesh) Order, 1967 (C.O. 78)" It is applicable to Uttaranchal.

[English]

Discontentment among Tribals

5707. SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the discontentment in the minds of Scheduled Tribes is growing resulting unrest in scheduled areas due to their exploitation in different forms;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to check the exploitation through constitutional, legal and other policy measures as recommended by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissions from time to time; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) Government is aware of discontentment among scheduled tribes.

(b) and (c) The provisions of Panchayats [Extension to the Scheduled Areas Act, 1996 (PESA) has been enacted to empower the Gram Sabhas/Panchayats in the scheduled areas to function as institutions of self governance.

Under the provisions of PESA, the Gram Sabhas/Panchayats at the appropriate level have inter-alia been empowered as follows:

- (a) planning and management of minor water bodies in the scheduled areas. The recommendation of the Gram Sabhas/Panchayats shall be mandatory prior to grant of prospecting license or mining lease for minor minerals in the scheduled areas.

- (b) Prior recommendation of Gram Sabha/Panchayat shall be mandatory for grant of concession for the exploitation of minor minerals by auction.

The Gram Sabhas in the scheduled areas are specifically empowered with:

1. to approve plans, programmes and projects for social and economic development before such plans, programmes and project for social and economic development before such plans, programmes and projects are taken up for implementation by the Panchayats at the village level;
2. The responsibility for the identification or selection of persons as beneficiaries under the poverty alleviation and other programmes;
3. the power to enforce prohibition or to regulate or restrict the sale and consumption of any intoxicant;
4. ownership of minor forest produce;
5. the power to prevent alienation of land in the scheduled areas and to take appropriate action to restore any unlawfully alienated land of a scheduled tribe.

The Protection Civil Rights Act, 1995 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 have been enacted to prevent exploitation of scheduled tribes.

The Tribal Sub Plan programme has been in existence since 5th Five Year Plan. As per this programme, a proportion of the plan funds of a State at least equal in proportion to the Scheduled Tribe population in the State are to be spent for the welfare of scheduled tribes. Similarly, each Central Ministry is to spend 8% of their plan funds for the benefit of scheduled tribes.

These are some of the steps taken for the benefit of scheduled tribes.

[Translation]

Loan Relief Plan for 1984 Riots Victims

5708. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that the benefits of economic package released as 'loan relief plan' for the victims of 1984 riots has not reached the affected people of different States equally;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to make arrangements of lump sum relief to all the affected people;

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

(d) the total number of the victims of 1984 riots, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the victims given relief so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) Under the Debt Relief Scheme (Revised) for 1984 riot affected borrowers declared by Ministry of Finance, relief was extended by way of write off of eligible loans taken from banks/financial institutions upto and inclusive of Rs. 50,000/- as principal granted on 1st November, 1984 or afterwards subject to certain conditions.

(d) and (e) As per information given by Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, 19332 victims of 1984 riots have been given relief so far as per following details:

	No. of Persons	Amount in Rs.
Enhanced death Compensation @ Rs. 3.5 lakhs	2327	72,69,27,764/-
Compensation for injuries	2603	54,62,000/-
Compensation for damaged residential properties	10987	5,83,68,000/-
Compensation for uninsured premises or assets including industrial properties	3415	4,77,42,561/-
Right of eligible loan under 'Debt Relief Scheme'	—	3,42,815/-

Information in respect of other affected States is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Construction of Motels in Delhi

5709. SHRI KISHAN SINGH SANGWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Construction of Motels is allowed in Delhi;

(b) if so, the stipulations/requirements that have to be fulfilled with respect to Floor Area Ratio (FAR) and height;

(c) whether the Government has relaxed or proposes to relax the norms in any case; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Construction of motels is permitted in Delhi in accordance with the provisions of the Master Plan for Delhi 2001 in rural use zone/green belt and in Commercial Zones on National Highways and Inter-state Roads, of a minimum width of 20 mtrs. on service roads running parallel to them.

(b) The regulations issued under Section 57 of Delhi Development Act 1957 by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) dated 16.06.1995, stipulates:

(i) In the case of motels located in commercial zones, norms and building standards applicable for hotels shall apply.

(ii) In the case of motels in rural zone/green belt, FAR of 15 subject to maximum floor space of 1500 sqm. on the first and second hectares and 5% of the area of the remaining land subject to maximum of 1500 sqm. and height of 9 meters are permissible.

(c) and (d) DDA has reported that representations received for relaxation of norms for motels have been included for examination as part of the exercise for finalization of Master Plan for Delhi 2021.

Non-availability of Urdu Books *2526*

5710. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that NCERT Urdu medium books pertaining to class IX to XII are missing from the market as reported in the Asian Age dated March 19, 2005;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the sample papers of 12th Board exams are available on CBSE site in Hindi and English medium but are not available in Urdu;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether NCERT and CBSE has taken steps to overcome this problem being faced by most of the students;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the remedial action taken or being taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) The NCERT has released 52 Urdu titles for classes I to XII which includes all language textbooks, translations of Mathematics, Science & Social Sciences etc. textbooks.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The CBSE has not developed sample paper in Urdu medium. The Board has not received any request for making Sample Papers available in Urdu medium. However, CBSE has brought out Sample Papers for the Urdu at the Secondary and Senior Secondary level.

(e) to (g) The NCERT's Urdu textbooks are made available through NCERT's National Distributor, Urdu Academy, Delhi, throughout the country. The NCERT has also released an advertisement in the leading newspapers of the country including the Hindustan Times, The Indian

Express, the Rashtriya Sahara, etc. indicating names of the textbooks released for the convenience of school children. The schools facing difficulty in procuring NCERT Urdu textbooks can place their orders with the wholesale agents of the area, the Urdu Academy, Delhi or directly with the NCERT.

2529 Compensation to Refugees of 1947

5711. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had assured relief/compensation to the refugees of 1947 in the past but the same has not yet been granted;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to expedite relief measures to them?

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

(a) to (c) The Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 and related Acts were enacted to rehabilitate displaced persons from former West Pakistan as a result of partition in 1947. These Acts empowered the Central Government to frame rules and prescribe scales for payment of compensation to different classes of displaced persons. Work of compensation and rehabilitation of these displaced persons was undertaken as per the provisions of these Acts.

Various measures were undertaken to provide relief and rehabilitation to displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan who came to India as a result of partition in 1947. These displaced persons were given food, clothing shelter, medical aid and were accommodated in relief camps till they could rehabilitate themselves. Various schemes were also sanctioned involving acquisition of agricultural and homestead lands. Loans were advanced for land purchase, small trade, business, educational, medical and employment facilities as per prescribed scales of rehabilitation. The squatters' colonies where thousands of families squatted when forced by circumstances, were also regularised.

In the wake of Pakistani aggression in Jammu & Kashmir in 1947, a large number of families migrated from Pak occupied area of Kashmir (PoK) to India. In order to mitigate hardship of these displaced persons, relief assistance from time to time was provided to them

since 1947-48, and the latest relief package was announced in 2000, which includes ex-gratia, cash compensation in lieu of land deficiency and allotment of plots.

Import Duty on Cotton

5712. SHRIMATI KALPNA RAMESH NARHIRE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra and other cotton growing States have demanded imposition of high rate of import duty on imports of cotton to protect the interests of the cotton growers in the country; and

(b) if so, the government's response and reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) From time to time representations are received from various quarters to increase the customs duty on import of cotton. To enable the user textile mills to procure raw material of desired quality parameters at a competitive price, import of cotton is free subject to the payment of customs duty (presently 10%). At present there is no proposal for revision of customs duty on import of cotton. Import of cotton is likely to decrease from 7.21 lakh bales in last cotton year (October 2003-September, 2004) to 6 lakh bales during the current cotton year (October 2004-September, 2005).

Interests of cotton growers are protected through the Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations of the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI). Whenever the market prices of kapas (seed cotton) falls to the level of MSP announced by the Government of India, the CCI undertakes support price operations and purchases kapas without any quantitative restrictions. As on 19th April, 2005, the CCI has purchased a record 138.35 lakh quintals of kapas equivalent to lint cotton of 26.98 lakh bales (of 170 kg. each) under MSP operations during the current cotton year.

Supreme Court Judgement on Article 356

5713. SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court in its judgment in S.R. Bommai case made several suggestions to be incorporated in Article 356 of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Sarkaria Commission has also made somewhat similar suggestions;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether these suggestion have been implemented and incorporated in Article 356;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) by when these suggestions are likely to be put in place by a suitable amendment of Article 356?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (g) In the case of S.R. Bommai Vs. Union of India, a 9-Judge Bench of the Supreme Court of India has had the occasion to interpret the provisions of Article 356. Some of the salient features of the Bommai's Judgement delivered on 11th March, 1994 are as follows:

- (i) Though the power of dissolving of the Legislative Assembly can be said to be implicit in clause (1) of Article 356, it must be held, having regard to the overall constitutional scheme that the President shall exercise it only after the proclamation is approved by both Houses of Parliament under clause (3) and not before.
- (ii) Article 74(2) is not a bar against the scrutiny in the material on the basis of which the President had arrived at his satisfaction.
- (iii) The proclamation under Article 356(1) is not immune from judicial review.
- (iv) Secularism is one of the basic features of the Constitution.

The Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations had also examined the scope and effect of this Article 356 and made 12 recommendations in Chapter VI of its report on "Emergency Provisions". The Supreme Court, in the Bommai's case, observed that the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission with respect to the exercise of power under Article 356 do merit serious consideration at the hands of all concerned. The main recommendations

of the Sarkaria Commission on Article 356 are as follows:

- (i) Article 356 should be used very sparingly.
- (ii) A warning should be issued to the errant State, in specific terms, that it is not carrying on the Government of the State in accordance with the Constitution.
- (iii) In a situation of political breakdown, the Governor should explore all possibilities of having a Government enjoying majority support in the Assembly. If it is not possible for such a government to be installed and if fresh elections can be held without avoidable delay, he should ask the outgoing Ministry, if there is one, to continue as a caretaker government, provided the Ministry was defeated solely on a major policy issue, unconnected with any allegations of maladministration or corruption and is agreeable to continue.
- (iv) The State Legislative Assembly should not be dissolved either by the Governor or the President before the Proclamation issued under Article 356(1) has been laid before Parliament and it has had an opportunity to consider it. Article 356 should be suitably amended to ensure this.
- (v) To make the remedy of judicial review on the ground of *mala fides* a little more meaningful, it should be provided, through an appropriate amendment, that, notwithstanding anything in clause (2) of Article 74 of the Constitution, the material facts and grounds on the basis of which Article 356(1) is invoked should be made an integral part of the proclamation issued under that Article.
- (vi) The report of the Governor should be a "speaking document" containing a precise and clear statement of all material facts and grounds on the basis of which the President may satisfy himself as to the existence or otherwise of the situation contemplated in Article 356.

The Inter-State Council, in its eighth meeting, discussed the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission at length and made certain recommendations to the Ministry of Home Affairs. These recommendations were considered by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the light of views of the Inter-State Council thereon. While

most of these recommendations have been accepted and are being implemented, however, it is found that these do not necessitate amendment in Article 356 of the Constitution. The Supreme Court judgement in Bommai case is always kept in view while considering the issuance of Proclamation under Article 356 in relation to any State.

[*Translation*]

Career Advancement Facility for Librarians

5714. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government or the UGC has recommended career advancement facility for the cadre of librarians for the universities;

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

(c) whether the same facility is admissible for the cadre of librarians in Central Universities also;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (e) A Career Advancement Scheme for the cadre of librarians for the Universities is under examination of the Government.

[*English*]

25933 Ph.D. Degrees by Universities

5715. DR. K. DHANARAJU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Ph.D. degrees awarded per year, subject-wise and University-wise during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Union Government has ever assessed the value of such degrees at National and International level;

(c) if so, the findings thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to give financial assistance to such college/university teachers who are pursuing the Ph.D. study; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Assam												
17.	Assam	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
18.	Assam Agricultural	0	2	0	0	0	0	21	3	0	0	26
19.	Dibrugarh	17	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
20.	Gauhati	21	49	4	7	1	1	0	0	0	1	84
21.	Tezpur	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	39	66	4	10	1	1	21	3	0	1	145
Bihar												
22.	B.N. Mandal	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
23.	Jai Prakash	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
24.	K.S. Darbhanga	24	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	26
25.	L.N. Mithila	93	35	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	134
26.	Magadh	163	77	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	251
27.	Patna	108	18	3	6	1	2	0	0	0	1	139
28.	Rajendra Agricultural	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
29.	T.M. Bhagalpur	54	13	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	75
30.	Veer Kunwar Singh	61	19	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	86
	Total	510	164	31	6	1	4	4	0	0	5	725
Chhattisgarh												
31.	Guru Ghasidas	40	16	2	8	0	0	5	0	0	0	71
32.	Indira Gandhi Agri.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
33.	Indira Kala Sangeet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14
34.	Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla	33	15	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	57
	Total	73	31	9	9	1	0	7	0	0	14	144
Delhi												
35.	Delhi	91	104	16	7	5	6	0	0	15	14	258
36.	Jamia Millia Islamia	12	7	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	29
37.	Jawaharlal Nehru	180	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	222
38.	Indian Agricultural	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	0	0	0	116

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
39.	Jamia Hamdard	1	23	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	32
40.	N.M. Instt. of Hist. of Arts	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
41.	Sh. L.B.S. Ras Sanskrit	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
42.	All India Instt. of Med.	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	28
43.	Indian Instt. of Tech.	0	0	0	0	87	0	0	0	0	0	87
Total		303	176	20	11	94	42	116	0	15	14	791

Goa

44.	Goa	2	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Total		2	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12

Gujarat

45.	Bhavnagar	4	22	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
46.	Gujarat	17	23	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	48
47.	Gujarat Agricultural	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	9	0	0	37
48.	Gujarat Ayurveda	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
49.	M.S. Univ. of Baroda	12	19	4	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	47
50.	North Gujarat	24	18	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	47
51.	Sardar Patel	6	26	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	36
52.	Saurashtra	18	19	2	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	47
53.	South Gujarat	13	26	2	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	56
54.	Gujarat Vidyapeeth	7	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Total		101	154	18	29	7	8	28	9	2	1	363

Haryana

55.	Ch. Charan Singh	1	21	0	0	0	0	41	24	0	0	87
56.	Guru Jhambheswar	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
57.	Kurukshetra	46	9	5	4	4	0	0	0	2	16	86
58.	Maharshi Dayanand	32	11	9	8	2	0	0	0	0	3	65
59.	National Dairy Research	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	16
Total		79	41	23	12	7	0	57	24	2	19	264

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Himachal Pradesh												
60.	Dr. Y.S. Parmar	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	15
61.	Himachal Pradesh	34	16	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
62.	Ch. S. Kumar H.P. Krishi	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	9
	Total	34	20	6	4	0	0	20	0	0	0	84
Jammu & Kashmir												
63.	Jammu	22	32	5	7	0	0	0	0	3	0	69
64.	Kashmir	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
65.	S.K. Univ. of Ag. Sc. & Tech.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
	Total	34	35	5	7	0	0	2	0	3	0	86
Jharkhand												
66.	Birsa Agricultural	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
67.	Ranchi	63	27	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	99
68.	Siddhu Kanhu	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
69.	Vinoba Bhawe	28	21	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
70.	Birla Instt. of Tech.	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	7
71.	Indian School of Mines	1	13	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	20
	Total	93	64	14	0	10	5	8	0	0	0	185
Karnataka												
72.	Bangalore	33	40	4	4	6	7	0	0	0	8	102
73.	Gulbarga	10	18	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
74.	Kannada	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	22
75.	Karnataka	32	20	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	64
76.	Kuvempu	6	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
77.	Mangalore	9	12	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	24
78.	Mysore	45	56	8	5	4	0	0	0	1	6	125
79.	National Law School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
80.	Univ. of Agri. Sc. Bangalore	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	7	0	0	52
81.	Univ. of Agri. Sc., Dharwad	0	3	0	0	0	0	30	2	0	0	35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
82.	Karnataka State Open	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
83.	Indian Instt. of Sc.	0	104	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	171
84.	Manipal Acad. of Higher Edu.	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	7
85.	National Instt. of Mental	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	22
Total		154	261	18	14	79	33	75	9	3	25	671

Kerala

86.	Calicut	22	11	2	7	3	1	0	0	0	0	46
87.	Cochin Univ. of Sc. & Tech.	13	42	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	63
88.	Kerala	31	63	9	5	2	2	0	0	1	1	114
89.	Kerala Agricultural	0	1	0	0	0	0	21	1	0	0	23
90.	Mahatma Gandhi	34	26	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	64
91.	Sree Sankarcharya	9	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	12
92.	Sree Chitra Tirunal Instt.	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total		109	143	11	14	8	7	21	1	9	4	324

Madhya Pradesh

93.	Awadesh Pratap Singh	38	20	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	61
94.	Barkatullah	47	43	5	8	4	3	0	0	0	9	119
95.	Devi Ahilya	27	31	6	2	1	5	0	0	1	1	76
96.	Dr. Hari Singh Gaur	34	27	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	70
97.	M.G. Chitrakoot Gramodaya	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
98.	Rani Durgavati	43	24	12	4	2	0	0	0	3	0	88
99.	Vikram	27	21	5	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	60
100.	M.M. Yogi Vedic	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
101.	J.N. Krishi	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
102.	R.G. Proudhyogiki	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
103.	L.B. National Instt. of Phy.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Total		221	166	36	18	11	9	1	1	5	21	489

Maharashtra

104.	Amravati	9	4	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	3	23
105.	Mumbai	30	93	7	8	27	3	0	0	7	2	177

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
106.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	18	20	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	49
107.	Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	10
108.	Dr. B. Sawant Konkan Krishi	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
109.	Mahatma Phule Krishi	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
110.	Marathwada Agricultural	0	0	0	0	1	0	23	2	0	0	26
111.	Nagpur	23	39	9	6	6	8	0	0	5	2	98
112.	North Maharashtra	6	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
113.	Pune	68	88	20	11	2	7	0	0	1	3	200
114.	S.N.D.T. Women's	6	5	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	4	17
115.	Shivaji	15	26	12	6	2	0	0	0	0	9	70
116.	Swami Ramanand Teerth	6	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
117.	Y.C. Maharashtra Open	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
118.	Central Instt. of Fisheries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
119.	Deccan College	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
120.	Int. Instt. of Pop. Scs.	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
121.	Tata Instt. of Social Sc.	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
122.	Tilak Maharashtra	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
123.	I.G. Instt. of Dev. Res.	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
124.	Bharavati Vidyapeeth	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
125.	Indian Instt. of Tech.	3	21	1	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	73
Total		217	312	63	40	91	21	46	10	14	25	835
Manipur												
126.	Manipur	10	6	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Total		10	6	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Meghalaya												
127.	North Eastern Hill	26	19	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	51
Total		26	19	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	51
Nagaland												
128.	Nagaland	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Total		0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa												
129.	Berhampur	24	35	8	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	72
130.	Orissa Univ. of Ag. & Tech.	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
131.	Sambalpur	18	25	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	47
132.	Shri Jagannath Sanskrit	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
133.	Utkal	123	115	21	17	2	2	0	0	3	3	286
134.	Utkal Univ. of Culture	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
	Total	186	175	29	20	5	2	12	0	6	4	439
Punjab												
135.	Guru Nanak Dev	30	11	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	48
136.	Punjab Agricultural	1	8	1	0	3	0	44	11	0	0	68
137.	Punjabi	22	22	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	53
138.	Thapar Instt. of Engg. & Tech.	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
139.	National Instt. of Pharm.	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
	Total	53	44	8	3	6	3	44	11	2	3	177
Rajasthan												
140.	Jai Narain Vyas	23	22	7	0	2	0	0	0	4	1	59
141.	Kota Open	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
142.	M. Dayanand Saraswati	28	26	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
143.	Mohanlal Sukhadia	24	25	9	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	63
144.	Rajasthan	133	54	44	17	5	7	0	0	12	19	291
145.	Rajasthan Agricultural	0	3	0	0	0	0	28	4	0	0	35
146.	M. Pratap Univ. of agri.	0	4	0	0	2	0	33	0	0	0	39
147.	Banasthali	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
148.	Birla Instt. of Tech.	0	2	2	0	7	5	0	0	0	0	16
149.	Jain Vishva Bharati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
150.	Rajasthan Vidyapeeth	11	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
	Total	233	136	73	24	16	12	61	4	17	21	597

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tamil Nadu												
151.	Alagappa	3	17	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	16	41
152.	Anna	1	36	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	65
153.	Annamalai	18	25	0	2	4	3	19	0	0	6	71
154.	Bharathiar	25	31	7	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	77
155.	Bharathidasan	33	52	19	1	3	0	0	0	0	3	114
156.	Madras	104	166	19	9	0	5	0	0	3	8	314
157.	Madurai Kamraj	28	26	9	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	67
158.	Manonmaniam Sundaranar	30	27	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	65
159.	Mother Teresa Women	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
160.	Tamil	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
161.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural	0	5	0	0	6	0	78	0	0	0	89
162.	T.N. Dr. MGR Medical	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	18
163.	Av. Instt. for Higher Scs.	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
164.	Sri C.S. Saraswathi	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
165.	Gandhigram Rural Instt.	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
166.	Dakshina Bharat Hindi	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
167.	Indian Instt. of Tech.	0	20	3	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	54
Total		300	420	63	20	81	26	97	0	3	35	1,048
Tripura												
168.	Tripura	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total		3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Uttar Pradesh												
169.	Aligarh Muslim	42	47	13	0	7	3	3	0	2	0	117
170.	Allahabad	45	24	5	3	5	0	0	0	2	3	87
171.	Narendra Dev Univ. of Agri.	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	21
172.	Banaras Hindu	90	36	6	1	11	13	10	0	5	1	182
173.	Bundelkhand	11	17	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	33
174.	Chandra Shekhar Azad	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
175.	Choudhry Charan Singh	105	61	17	10	0	0	26	0	1	5	224
176.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Agra	194	87	28	9	0	2	46	0	1	12	379
177.	Dr. R.M.L. Awadh	43	23	2	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	77
178.	D.D.U. Gorakhpur	43	13	3	9	0	0	6	0	1	1	76
179.	M.G. Kashi Vidyapeeth	59	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	73
180.	V.B.S. Purvanchal	68	37	1	7	0	0	8	0	0	0	121
181.	MJP Rohikhand	120	47	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	16	200
182.	Sampurnanad Sanskrit	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
183.	Chatrapati Sahuji Maharaj	81	41	5	17	6	0	21	0	0	6	177
184.	Sanjay Gandhi PG Instt.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
185.	Central Instt. of Hr. Tibt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
186.	Dayalbagh Edu. Instt.	2	5	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	15
187.	Indian Vet. Res. Instt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	32
188.	Indian Instt. of Tech.	0	0	0	0	107	0	0	0	0	0	107
Total		946	438	93	85	138	19	176	32	12	51	1,989

Uttaranchal

189.	Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna	40	33	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	82
190.	Kumaun	86	34	8	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	137
191.	I.I.T. Roorkee	0	26	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	69
192.	Forest Research Instt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	28
193.	Gurukul Kangri	34	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
Total		160	107	10	14	43	0	31	0	0	0	364

West Bengal

194.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	17
195.	Burdwan	22	27	10	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	62
196.	Calcutta	59	122	9	4	14	2	7	0	0	2	219
197.	Jadavpur	45	143	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	1	225
198.	Kalyani	7	37	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	51
199.	North Bengal	18	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
200.	Rabindra Bharati	22	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	32
201.	Vidya Sagar	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9
202.	Visva Bharati	12	13	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	30
203.	W.B. Univ. of Ani. & Fish. Sc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
204.	Bengal Engg. College	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
205.	Indian Instt. of Tech.	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	75
206.	Indian Statistical Instt.	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total		190	365	22	11	125	3	27	1	2	17	763
Chandigarh												
207.	Punjab	66	53	4	18	1	1	0	0	1	10	154
208.	PG Instt. of Medical Sc.	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	17
Total		66	53	4	18	1	18	0	0	1	10	171
Pondicherry												
209.	Pondicherry	16	5	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	31
Total		16	5	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	31
Grand Total		4,398	3,727	621	399	778	221	889	110	105	296	11,534

Statement II*Ph.D. Degrees by Universities (2001-2002)*

Sl.No.	University/Institution deemed to be university	Arts	Sci-ence	Comm-erce	Educ-ation	Engg./Tech.	Medi-cine	Agri-culture	Vet. Sc.	Law	Oth-ers	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh												
1.	Andhra	38	30	7	3	13	0	0	0	0	4	95
2.	Acharya N.G. Ranga	0	2	0	0	0	0	31	3	0	0	36
3.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
4.	Hyderabad	25	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	44
5.	Jawaharlal Nehru	0	4	2	0	19	0	0	0	0	5	30
6.	Kakatiya	11	33	8	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7.	Nagarjuna	5	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	12
8.	Osmania	52	121	14	13	5	0	0	0	8	1	214
9.	Sri Krishnadevaraya	20	36	6	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	65
10.	Sri Padmavathi Mahila	4	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	15
11.	Sri Venkateswara	31	37	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	78
12.	Potti Sriramulu Telugu	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	19
13.	Nizam's Institute of Medical	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	13
14.	Central Instt. of English &	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
15.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
16.	Sri Sathya Sai Instt. of	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	223	287	44	18	42	17	31	3	14	21	704
Arunachal Pradesh												
17.	Arunachal	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Total	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Assam												
18.	Assam	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
19.	Assam Agricultural	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	8
20.	Dibrugarh	23	27	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
21.	Gauhati	28	50	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	3	95
22.	Tezpur	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
23.	Indian Instt. of Technology	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
	Total	56	90	10	10	1	0	7	0	0	3	177
Bihar												
24.	Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
25.	Magadh	168	63	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233
26.	Patna	104	28	2	7	1	3	0	0	2	0	147
27.	Rajendra Agricultural	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	17
28.	T.M. Bhagalpur	57	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82
29.	Jai Prakash	15	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
	Total	367	116	9	7	1	3	17	0	2	0	523

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chhattiegarh												
30.	Guru Ghasidas	43	13	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	62
31.	Indira Gandhi Krishi	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
32.	Indira Kala Sangeet	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	19
33.	Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla	40	18	13	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	78
	Total	87	31	14	4	3	0	4	0	0	20	163
Delhi												
34.	University of Delhi	108	116	20	8	4	4	0	0	13	4	277
35.	Jamia Millia Islamia	25	19	10	13	4	0	0	0	0	1	72
36.	Jawaharlal Nehru	136	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	182
37.	Guru Gobind Singh	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
38.	Indian Agricultural Research	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	66
39.	Jamia Hamdard	1	81	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	29
40.	National Museum Ins. of His.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
41.	School of Planning &	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
42.	Shri L.B.S. Rashtriya Sanskrit	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
43.	All India Instt. of Medical	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	21
44.	Indian Instt. of Tech.	5	12	5	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	62
	Total	301	213	35	21	49	35	66	0	13	5	738
Goa												
45.	Goa	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Total	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Gujarat												
46.	Bhavnagar	11	12	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	29
47.	Gujarat	31	24	1	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	68
48.	Gujarat Agricultural	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	5	0	0	36
49.	Gujarat Ayurveda	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
50.	M.S. Univ. of Baroda	9	13	1	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	32
51.	North Gujarat	13	9	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
52.	Sardar Patel	19	72	5	12	0	1	0	0	0	3	112
53.	Saurashtra	21	29	7	13	0	0	0	0	2	0	72
54.	South Gujarat	10	46	2	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	67
55.	Gujarat Vidyapeeth	12	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Total		126	205	22	59	5	9	31	5	2	3	467

Haryana

56.	Ch. Charan Singh	23	9	0	0	0	0	43	13	0	0	88
57.	Guru Jhambheswar	1	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
58.	Kurukshetra	43	24	11	8	8	0	0	0	2	21	117
59.	Maharshi Dayanand	33	19	9	8	4	0	0	0	1	0	74
60.	National Dairy Research	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	15
Total		100	55	31	16	12	0	58	13	3	21	309

Himachal Pradesh

61.	Dr. Y.S. Parmar Univ. of Hort.	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	34
62.	Himachal Pradesh	38	17	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	71
63.	Ch. Sarwan Kumar Himachal	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	7
Total		38	18	9	4	0	0	39	0	0	3	112

Jammu & Kashmir

64.	Jammu	35	36	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	76
65.	Kashmir	2	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
66.	Sher-e-Kashmir Univ. of Agri.	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	2	0	9
Total		37	42	3	1	0	0	9	0	2	0	94

Jharkhand

67.	Birsa Agricultural	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
68.	Ranchi	52	19	15	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	92
69.	Siddhu Kanhu	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
70.	Vinoba Bhawe	30	18	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	56
71.	Indian School of Mines	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	13
72.	Birla Instt. of Tech.	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Total		88	47	20	1	16	1	5	0	0	1	179

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Karnataka												
73.	Bangalore	57	85	6	8	6	3	0	0	0	0	165
74.	Gulbarga	20	20	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	43
75.	Kannada	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	21
76.	Karnataka	40	24	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	5	74
77.	Kuvempu	14	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
78.	Mangalore	9	26	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	5	46
79.	Mysore	41	0	2	12	88	0	0	0	3	24	170
80.	National Law School of India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
81.	Univ. of Agri. Science	0	2	0	0	0	0	31	1	0	0	34
82.	Univ. of Agri. Science	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	8	0	0	48
83.	Karnataka State Open	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
84.	Indian Instt. of Sci.	0	80	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	131
85.	Manipal Acad. of Higher	0	6	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	14
86.	National Instt. of Mental Health	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
Total		199	250	12	24	150	23	71	9	5	38	781
Kerala												
87.	University of Calicut	31	17	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	52
88.	Cochin Univ. of Sc. & Tech.	8	38	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	53
89.	Kerala	49	70	12	2	3	2	0	0	0	4	142
90.	Kerala Agricultural	0	0	1	0	0	0	13	3	0	0	17
91.	Mahatma Gandhi	43	40	7	9	0	0	0	0	1	1	101
92.	Kannur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
93.	Sree Sankarcharya Sanskrit	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15
94.	Sree Chitra Tirunal Instt. for	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total		145	170	25	11	8	2	13	3	1	10	388
Madhya Pradesh												
95.	Awadesh Pratap Singh	46	51	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	107
96.	Barkatullah	46	38	7	6	7	0	0	0	6	0	107

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
97.	Devi Ahilya	57	29	12	2	16	0	0	0	0	1	117
98.	Dr. Hari Singh Gaur	34	30	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	70
99.	Jiwaji	39	21	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	72
100.	M.L.C. National University of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
101.	M.P. Bhoj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
102.	Rani Durgavati	47	41	11	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	107
103.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
104.	Rajiv Gandhi Proudtyogiki	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
105.	Laxmibai National Instt. of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Total	271	210	41	17	31	2	1	1	6	17	592

Maharashtra

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
124.	International Instt. for	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
125.	Tata Instt. of Social Sc.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
126.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
127.	Indira Gandhi Instt. of	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
128.	Bharavati Vidyapeeth	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
129.	Indian Institute of Technology	2	24	1	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	75
	Total	339	595	114	42	96	29	77	4	4	29	1,329
Manipur												
130.	Manipur	18	18	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
	Total	18	18	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Meghalaya												
131.	North Eastern Hill	15	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	37
	Total	15	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	37
Nagaland												
132.	Nagaland	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Total	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Orissa												
133.	Orissa Univ. of Ag. & Tech.	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11
134.	Sambalpur	20	14	2	4	3	0	0	0	1	4	48
135.	Utkal	97	89	11	11	2	5	0	0	3	2	220
136.	Berhampur	26	27	8	3	0	0	0	0	5	3	72
	Total	143	130	21	18	5	5	11	0	9	9	351
Punjab												
137.	Guru Nanak Dev	47	16	5	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	73
138.	Punjab Agricultural	0	22	0	0	7	0	36	8	0	0	73
139.	Punjab	10	11	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	26
140.	Punjab Technical University	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
141.	Thapar Institute of	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	5
142.	National Instt. of Pharm.	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Total	57	55	6	4	13	0	36	8	3	1	183

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rajasthan												
143.	Jai Narain Vyas	38	52	15	0	3	0	0	0	7	2	117
144.	Kota Open	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
145.	Mohanlal Sukhadia	29	29	16	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
146.	Rajasthan	124	62	49	10	4	3	0	0	14	33	299
147.	Maharashi Dayanand	38	33	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
148.	Rajasthan Agricultural	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	9	0	0	29
149.	M. Pratap Univ. of Agri.	0	4	0	0	3	0	35	0	0	0	42
150.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
151.	Birla Instt. of Tech. &	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7
152.	Jain Vishva Bharati Institute	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
153.	Rajasthan Vidyapeeth	4	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	13
Total		249	183	111	22	10	4	55	9	21	38	702

Tamil Nadu

154.	Anna	1	39	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	69
155.	Annamalai	24	34	0	0	7	5	0	0	0	6	79
156.	Bharathiar	28	42	6	1	13	0	0	0	0	4	94
157.	Bharathidasan	31	42	10	3	6	0	0	0	0	2	94
158.	Madras	145	185	17	4	4	3	0	0	6	8	372
159.	Madurai Kamraj	53	25	16	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	102
160.	Manonmaniam Sundaranar	19	31	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	62
161.	Mother Teresa Women's	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
162.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural	0	0	0	0	10	0	94	0	0	0	104
163.	Tamil Nadu Vet. & Animal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	14
164.	Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R.	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	27
165.	Av. Instt. for HSc & Higher	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
166.	Sri C.S. Saraswathi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
167.	Gandhigram Rural Institute	12	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
168.	Dakshina Bharat Hindi	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
169.	Indian Instt. of Technology	3	17	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	48
	Total	328	431	59	14	102	35	95	14	6	22	1,109
Tripura												
170.	Tripura	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
	Total	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Uttar Pradesh												
171.	Aligarh Muslim	57	36	10	2	5	1	4	0	4	1	120
172.	Allahabad	100	42	10	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	157
173.	Narendra Dev Univ. of Agri.	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	14
174.	Banaras Hindu	46	29	2	1	11	7	5	0	0	5	106
175.	Bunderlkhand	22	6	2	3	0	2	4	0	0	0	39
176.	Chandra Shekhar Azad	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	1	0	0	31
177.	Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, Agra	75	81	28	7	0	3	37	0	3	14	348
178.	D.D.Upadhyaya Gorakhpur	84	40	5	12	1	0	3	0	0	0	145
179.	Lucknow	68	43	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	117
180.	Mahatma Gandhi Kashi	29	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	18	50
181.	Veer Bahadur Singh	97	37	4	6	0	0	20	0	0	0	164
182.	MJP Rohilkhand	148	41	19	7	0	0	0	0	4	13	232
183.	Sampurnanad Sanskrit	48	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	58
184.	Chatrapati Sahuji Maharaj	79	30	7	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	133
185.	U.P. Technical University	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
186.	Sanjay Gandhi PG Institute of	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8
187.	Central Instt. of Higher	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
188.	Dayalbagh Educational	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
189.	Indian Veterinary Research	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	34
190.	Indian Instt. of Technoloty	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	17
	Total	956	386	93	51	40	28	121	35	12	51	1,783

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Uttaranchal												
191.	Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna	45	35	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	92
192.	Kumaun	70	21	6	8	0	0	0	0	2	0	107
193.	Forest Research Institute	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	32
194.	Gurukul Kangri	37	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
195.	G.B. Pant Univ. of Agriculture	0	11	0	0	7	0	36	5	0	0	59
	Total	152	87	12	9	7	0	68	5	2	5	347
West Bengal												
196.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
197.	University of Burdwan	21	22	7	0	3	0	0	0	5	1	59
198.	University of Calcutta	46	99	9	2	17	4	3	0	0	1	180
199.	Jadavpur	0	0	0	0	36	8	0	0	0	0	44
200.	Kalyani	20	54	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	86
201.	North Bengal	20	16	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	37
202.	Rabindra Bharati	22	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	30
203.	Vidya Sagar	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15
204.	Visva Bharati	11	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	25
205.	West Bengal Univ. of Animal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
206.	Uttar Banga Krishi	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
207.	Bengal Engg. College	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	7
208.	Indian Instt. of Technology	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	76
209.	Indian Statistical Instt.	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
	Total	143	221	16	15	139	12	23	1	5	10	584
Chandigarh												
210.	Punjab	53	42	7	33	4	0	0	0	0	11	150
211.	Post-Graduate Instt. of Med.	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
	Total	53	42	7	33	4	7	0	0	0	11	157
Pondicherry												
212.	Pondicherry	15	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	36
213.	Post-Graduate Instt. of Med.	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
	Total	15	16	3	0	0	7	0	0	0	2	43
Grand Total		4,520	3,929	722	404	734	219	838	110	110	322	11,921

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Assam												
22.	Assam	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
23.	Assam Agricultural	0	5	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	22
24.	Dibrugarh	14	16	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
25.	Gauhati	40	71	7	0	2	0	0	0	3	2	125
26.	Tezpur	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
27.	Indian Instt. of Technology	0	13	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	16
	Total	62	109	10	2	5	0	17	0	3	2	210
Bihar												
28.	Jai Prakash	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
29.	Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga	19	6	2	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	33
30.	Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
31.	L.N. Mithila	139	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	236
32.	Magadh	168	63	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233
33.	Patna	61	21	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	87
34.	Rajendra Agricultural	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
35.	Rajendra Agricultural	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	17
	Total	418	205	5	1	5	2	26	0	1	13	646
Chhattisgarh												
36.	Guru Ghasidas	38	21	7	2	4	0	0	0	0	2	74
37.	Guru Ghasidas	43	13	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	62
38.	Indira Gandhi Krishi	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
39.	Indira Kala Sangeet	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
40.	Indira Kala Sangeet	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	19
41.	Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla	62	18	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	5	96
	Total	148	52	13	8	6	0	5	0	0	28	260
Delhi												
42.	University of Delhi	113	124	11	10	8	3	0	0	7	15	291
43.	Jamia Millia Islamia	28	34	8	12	4	0	0	0	0	1	87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
44.	Jawaharlal Nehru	136	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	182
45.	Jawaharlal Nehru	163	36	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	202
46.	Guru Gobond Singh	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
47.	Indian Agricultural Research	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	0	0	79
48.	Jamia Hamdard	2	38	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	47
49.	National Museum Ins. of His. of	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
50.	National Museum Ins. of His. of	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
51.	School of Planning &	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
52.	Shri L.B.S. Rashtriya Sanskrit	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
53.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
54.	All India Instt. of Medical	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	29
55.	Indian Instt. of Technology	6	15	7	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	87
56.	Indian Instt. of Technology	5	12	5	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	62
Total		475	307	31	22	118	42	79	0	7	19	1,100
Goa												
57.	Goa	10	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
58.	Goa	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total		12	22	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
Gujarat												
59.	Gujarat	32	26	2	8	0	4	0	0	0	0	72
60.	Gujarat Agricultural	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	3	0	0	24
61.	Gujarat Agricultural	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	5	0	0	36
62.	Gujarat Ayurveda	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
63.	Gujarat Ayurveda	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
64.	M.S. Univ. of Baroda	18	21	1	5	12	2	5	1	1	0	66
65.	North Gujarat	24	26	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	65
66.	Sardar Patel	19	72	5	12	0	1	0	0	0	3	112
67.	Saurashtra	21	29	7	13	0	0	0	0	2	0	72
68.	Saurashtra	54	54	9	19	0	0	0	0	11	3	150

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
69.	South Gujarat	11	45	5	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	70
70.	National Law School of India	20	17	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
71.	Gujarat Vidyapeeth	21	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
	Total	220	290	32	77	13	16	57	9	14	11	758

Haryana

72.	Ch. Charan Singh	0	43	0	0	0	0	49	15	0	0	107
73.	Guru Jhambheswar	0	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
74.	Guru Jhambheswar	1	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
75.	Kurukshetra	59	21	10	11	0	0	0	0	2	17	120
76.	Maharshi Dayanand	37	24	15	4	0	1	0	0	4	0	85
77.	National Dairy Research	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21
78.	National Dairy Research	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	15
	Total	97	95	43	15	0	1	64	15	6	38	374

Himachal Pradesh

79.	Dr. Y.S. Parmar Univ. of Hort.	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	46
80.	Dr. Y.S. Parmar Univ. of Hort.	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	34
81.	Himachal Pradesh	43	24	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	4	86
82.	Ch. Sarwan Kumar Himachal	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	2	0	0	13
Total		43	26	7	8	0	0	89	2	0	4	179

Jammu & Kashmir

83.	Jammu	20	28	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	53
84.	Jammu	35	36	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	76
85.	Kashmir	11	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	19
86.	Sher-e-Kashmir Univ. of Agri.	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
	Total	66	67	11	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	152

Jharkhand.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
90.	Vinoba Bhave	30	18	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	56
91.	Birla Instt. of Tech.	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
92.	Birla Instt. of Tech.	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
93.	Indian School of Mines	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	13
Total		89	49	22	1	17	1	2	1	0	1	183

Karnataka

94.	Bangalore	57	85	6	8	6	3	0	0	0	0	165
95.	Gulbarga	28	18	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
96.	Kannada	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	24
97.	Karnataka	53	43	6	2	0	0	0	0	1	9	114
98.	Karnataka	40	24	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	5	74
99.	Kuvempu	10	11	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	30
100.	Mangalore	7	35	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	49
101.	Mysore	44	61	3	6	11	0	0	0	4	9	138
102.	National Law School of India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
103.	Univ. of Agri. Science	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	12	0	0	67
104.	Univ. of Agri. Science	0	3	0	0	0	0	23	1	0	0	27
105.	Univ. of Agri. Science	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	8	0	0	48
106.	Karnataka State Open	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
107.	Karnataka State Open	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
108.	Indian Institute of Science	0	51	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	86
109.	Manipal Acad. of Higher	1	13	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	1	30
110.	National Instt. of Mental Health	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	16
111.	Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
112.	National Institute of Tech.	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total		264	346	32	25	57	34	118	21	8	31	936

Kerala

113.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1	0	0	0	18	3	0	0	23
114.	University of Calicut	18	12	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
115.	Cochin University of Science	10	39	0	0	15	0	0	0	1	0	65
116.	Kerala	91	82	22	8	1	1	0	0	1	10	216
117.	Kerala Agricultural	0	1	1	0	0	0	18	3	0	0	23
118.	Mahatma Gandhi	43	40	7	9	0	0	0	0	1	1	101
119.	Mahatma Gandhi	58	42	5	8	0	0	0	0	1	2	116
120.	Kannur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
121.	Sree Chitra Tirunal Instt. for	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total		220	218	36	32	20	1	36	6	4	16	589

Madhya Pradesh

122.	Awadesh Pratap Singh	46	51	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	107
123.	Awadesh Pratap Singh	72	50	3	0	1	3	0	0	2	4	135
124.	Barkatullah	48	38	7	6	7	0	0	0	6	0	107
125.	Barkatullah	89	57	22	0	18	0	0	0	2	3	191
126.	Devi Ahilya	72	22	17	4	18	0	0	0	0	0	133
127.	Dr. Hari Singh Gaur	34	30	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	70
128.	Dr. Hari Singh Gaur	10	13	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	71
129.	Jiwaji	39	21	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	72
130.	M.P. Bhoj	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
131.	Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
132.	Rani Durgavati	35	38	17	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	97
133.	Rani Durgavati	47	41	11	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	107
134.	Vikram	58	31	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	106
135.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
136.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
137.	Rajiv Gandhi Proudhyogiki	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
138.	Laxmibai National Instt. of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
139.	Laxmibai National Instt. of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
140.	Indian Instt. of Information	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
141.	Maulana Azad National	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total		550	393	103	28	54	6	2	1	13	34	1,221

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
170.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
171.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	8
172.	Indira Gandhi Instt. of	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
173.	Bharavati Vidyapeeth	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
174.	Visvesvaraya National	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
175.	Indian Institute of Technology	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	0	83
	Total	572	1,004	191	71	161	40	75	8	20	61	2,196
Manipur												
176.	Manipur	11	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
	Total	11	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Meghalaya												
177.	North Eastern Hill	14	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	40
	Total	14	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	40
Nagaland												
178.	Nagaland	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
179.	Nagaland	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Total	1	3	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Orissa												
180.	Berhampur	43	42	18	2	0	0	0	0	11	3	119
181.	Orissa University of	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11
182.	Sambalpur	21	25	1	5	5	1	0	0	0	4	62
183.	Utkal	97	89	11	11	2	5	0	0	3	2	220
184.	North Orissa University	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	162	156	30	18	7	6	11	0	14	9	413
Punjab												
185.	Guru Nanak Dev	30	16	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	7	63
186.	Punjab	32	27	15	11	0	0	0	0	0	31	116
187.	Punjab Technical University	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
188.		19	10	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
189.	Thapar Institute of	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
190.	National Instt. of Pharm.	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	16
	Total	81	54	22	12	6	16	23	0	0	38	252

Rajasthan

191.	Jai Narain Vyas	38	52	15	0	3	0	0	0	7	2	117
192.	Jai Narain Vyas	82	55	22	2	2	0	0	0	18	1	182
193.	Kota Open	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
194.	Maharashi Dayanand	38	33	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
195.	Maharashi Dayanand	54	47	31	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	137
196.	Mohanlal Sukhadia	29	29	16	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
197.	Rajasthan	195	149	71	28	6	12	0	0	8	19	488
198.	Rajasthan Agricultural	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	9	0	0	29
199.	Rajasthan Agricultural	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	3	0	0	36
200.	M. Pratap Univ. of Agri.	0	5	0	0	6	0	48	0	0	0	59
201.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth	12	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
202.	Birla Instt. of Tech. &	0	2	3	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	16
203.	Jain Vishva Bharati Institute	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
204.	Rajasthan Vidyapeeth	31	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	41
	Total	491	382	184	48	24	16	101	12	33	24	1,315

Tamil Nadu

205.	Alagappa	2	15	9	15	0	0	0	0	0	12	53
206.	Anna	0	41	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	63
207.	Annamalai	24	34	0	0	7	5	0	0	0	6	79
208.	Bharathiar	28	42	6	1	13	0	0	0	0	4	94
209.	Bharathiar	39	42	14	2	25	0	3	0	0	2	127
210.	Bharathidasan	29	37	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	24	93
211.	Madras	153	209	19	10	4	4	0	0	7	9	415
212.	Madras	145	185	17	4	4	3	0	0	6	8	372
213.	Madurai Kamraj	46	39	23	3	2	0	0	0	0	4	117

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
214.	Manonmaniam Sundaranar	20	46	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	75
215.	Mother Teresa Women's	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
216.	Mother Teresa Women's	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
217.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural	0	0	0	0	10	0	94	0	0	0	104
218.	Tamil Nadu Vet. & Animal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	2	16
219.	Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R.	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	24
220.	Av. Instt. for HSc & Higher	3	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
221.	Sri C.S. Saraswathi	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
222.	Sri Ramachandra Med. Coll. &	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
223.	Gandhigram Rural Institute	9	11	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	26
224.	Gandhigram Rural Institute	9	11	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	26
225.	National Institute of	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	12
226.	Indian Instt. of Technology	0	34	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	73
Total		523	759	105	41	137	36	99	14	13	71	1,801

Tripura

227.	Tripura	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Total		6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14

Uttar Pradesh

228.	Aligarh Muslim	57	36	10	2	5	1	4	0	4	1	120
229.	Aligarh Muslim	54	81	18	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	159
230.	Allahabad	196	111	33	7	5	0	0	0	4	6	362
231.	Narendra Dev University of	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	23
232.	Banaras Hindu	84	40	5	4	25	12	41	0	3	17	231
233.	Banaras Hindu	84	40	5	4	25	12	41	0	3	17	231
234.	Bundelkhand	22	6	2	3	0	2	4	0	0	0	39
235.	Chandra Shekhar Azad	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	29
236.	Choudhary Charan Singh	181	123	52	24	0	0	43	0	3	20	446
237.	Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, Agra	175	81	28	7	0	3	37	0	3	14	348
238.	Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, Agra	267	139	44	12	0	0	59	2	1	27	551

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
239.	Dr. Ram Monhar Lohia	77	46	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	137
240.	D.D.Upadhyaya Gorakhpur	84	40	5	12	1	0	3	0	0	0	145
241.	D.D.Upadhyaya Gorakhpur	164	64	13	28	0	0	4	0	0	3	276
242.	Lucknow	68	43	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	117
243.	Mahatma Gandhi Kashi	125	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	17	153
244.	Mahatma Gandhi Kashi	29	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	18	50
245.	Veer Bahadur Singh	97	37	4	6	0	0	20	0	0	0	164
246.	MJP Rohilkhand	148	41	19	7	0	0	0	0	4	13	232
247.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit	215	0	0	21	0	6	0	0	0	0	278
248.	U.P. Technical University	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
249.	U.P. Technical University	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
250.	Sanjay Gandhi PG Institute of	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8
251.	Jagatguru Ram Bhadracharya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
252.	Central Instt. of Higher	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
253.	Dayalbagh Educational	10	10	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	26
254.	Indian Veterinary Research	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	36
255.	Allahabad Agricultural	0	3	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	9
256.	Motilal Nehru National	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
257.	Indian Instt. of Technology	4	20	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	37
258.	Indian Instt. of Technology	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	17
Total		2,147	961	249	165	102	44	316	38	27	154	4,239

Uttaranchal

259.	G.B. Pant Univ. of Agriculture	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
260.	G.B. Pant Univ. of Agriculture	0	11	0	0	7	0	36	5	0	0	59
261.	Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna	53	38	4	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	104
262.	Kumaun	120	58	12	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	203
263.	Forest Research Institute	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	35
264.	Gurukul Kangri	71	25	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105
Total		244	160	25	17	7	0	74	5	0	2	534

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
West Bengal												
265.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	0	0	68
266.	University of Burdwan	21	19	6	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	52
267.	University of Burdwan	21	22	7	0	3	0	0	0	5	1	59
268.	University of Calcutta	54	64	5	6	11	3	7	0	0	1	151
269.	Jadavpur	44	135	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	4	225
270.	Jadavpur	0	0	0	0	36	8	0	0	0	0	44
271.	Kalyani	20	54	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	86
272.	North Bengal	16	18	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	38
273.	Rabindra Bharati	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	17
274.	Rabindra Bharati	22	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	30
275.	Vidya Sagar	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15
276.	Vidya Sagar	3	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	24
277.	Visva Bharati	19	17	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	3	49
278.	West Bengal Univ. of Animal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	2	33
279.	Bengal Engg. College	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	7
280.	Indian Instt. of Technology	0	0	0	0	89	0	0	0	0	0	89
Total		231	357	22	21	188	15	83	31	6	33	987
Chandigarh												
281.	Punjab	53	42	7	33	4	0	0	0	0	11	150
282.	Punjab	77	38	11	19	2	0	0	0	1	12	160
283.	Post-Graduate Instt. of Med.	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	11
Total		130	80	18	52	6	11	0	0	1	23	321
Pondicherry												
284.	Pondicherry	14	14	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	34
Total		14	14	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	34
Grand Total		7,594	6,504	1,244	696	1,006	305	1,321	165	198	635	19,900

2534

Human Rights of Prisoners

5716. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the protection of the Human Rights of prisoners is the prime concern of the National Human Rights Commission;

(b) if so, whether NHRC regularly undertake visits to various jails;

(c) if so, the details of such visits made by National Human Rights Commission during the last three years and thereafter till date;

(d) the observations made by it thereafter; and

(e) the follow-up action taken by the Union Government and the State Governments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) One of the functions of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), as provided for in terms of Section 12(c) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, is to visit, under intimation to the State Government, any jail or any other Institution under the control of the State Government, where persons are detained or lodged for proposes of treatment, reformation or protection in order to study the living conditions of the inmates and make recommendation thereon.

(b) and (c) A team of NHRC visits various jails from time to time. The team has visited 20 jails during the last three years (April, 2002 till date).

(d) NHRC makes observations and comments on various issues concerning conditions in jails such as condition of jail buildings, inadequacy of sanitation, over crowding in jails, adequacy of staffing, reporting to NHRC, rights of convicts and their grievances, wages paid to prisoners, rights of under trial prisoners and their grievances, recreation facilities, functioning of the Board of visitors, functioning of Lok Adalats, facilities available for interviews by family members and housing facilities for the staff etc.

(e) The Commission sends its observations to the State Governments who send Action Taken Reports to the Commission.

Allotment of Land by DDA

5717. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has allotted land earmarked as 'green' in Master Plan without getting prior approval of the policy making body of the land development agency;

(b) if so, the details of such land that has been allotted and to whom; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the DDA for flouting the Master Plan?

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

Submission of Disability Certificate

5718. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that various disabled students suffering from low vision have recently been debarred by CBSE to appear in the class 12th CBSE examination despite submission of disability certificate from AIIMS, Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Government has instituted any enquiry to fix the responsibility for causing harassment to the incumbents;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the preventive steps taken or proposed to be taken to avoid recurrence of such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (e) As per information furnished by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), no eligible

disabled student suffering from low vision has been debarred to appear in Class XII examination held in March, 2005.

Funding of Voluntary Organisations

5719. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any National Policy is existing for voluntary organisations in the country to make themselves dependent and improve their economic condition by donation and other means;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to make voluntary organizations self-reliant and more effective?

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

(b) The Question does not arise.

(c) Different Ministries/Departments dealing with voluntary organizations emphasise the need for self reliance and more effective functioning of NGOs through their guidelines and training programmes.

[Translation]

Direct Assistance to Beneficiaries

5720. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to curb irregularities committed in the welfare programme for the people belonging to Scheduled Tribes, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to chalk out any programme to help directly to the beneficiaries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which this programme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) The Schemes of this Ministry are implemented through the State

Governments and a few through the NGOs. The funds under these schemes are released to the Departments in-charge of Tribal Welfare in the State Governments, who are required to ensure that the funds reach the beneficiaries. However, in order to ensure that the funds released by the Ministry are utilized properly and the benefits of the schemes accrue to the tribal people, this Ministry has taken several steps; which include:

(i) Utilisation Certificates are insisted upon as a pre-requisite for further release of funds;

(ii) Periodic progress reports regarding the status of implementation of schemes are obtained;

(iii) Central Government Officers undertake on the spot visits to the States/UTs for ascertaining the progress of implementation of schemes;

(iv) Meetings/conferences are convened at the Central level with State Secretaries of Tribal Welfare Department to ensure timely submission of proposals, speed up implementation of schemes, and review physical and financial progress;

(v) At the State/field level, the agencies, like, Tribal Advisory Council, Project Implementation Committees, of ITDP's and Panchayat Samitis also monitor timely spending of funds and effective implementation of schemes;

(b) to (d) There is no programme, at present, to directly help the beneficiaries.

[English]

Indian Investment in Africa

5721. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether African businessmen are seeking investments from Indian firms as well as technical expertise in the continent's emerging markets;

(b) whether over 300 political and business leaders from nearly 30 African countries have attended an India-Africa forum held in the month of March 2005; and

(c) if so, the main points discussed in meeting and the decisions arrived at and the extent to which Indian firms are willing to invest in Africa business?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. 230 African delegates from 24 countries and 13 banking and financial institutions had attended the Conclave of Confederation of Indian Industry-Export-Import Bank of India on India-Africa Project Partnership held on 2-4, March 2005 in New Delhi.

(c) The main points discussed were growth outlook in Africa, emerging opportunities in certain specific sectors and Indian government's initiatives in promoting partnership with Africa through various schemes/programmes. 178 projects worth US\$ 6 billion were discussed during the Conclave. 12 Memoranda of Understanding were signed in the fields of Agricultural implements and equipment; Automotives; Consultancy; Power and Energy; and Agro processing.

Pre-recruitment Training for Joining Army

5722. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Gujarat for imparting pre-recruitment training to Scheduled Tribes who plan to join the army; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) The Ministry has not received any proposal as such.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Review of Welfare Schemes of NGOs

5723. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the existing scheme relating to the assistance provided to the NGOs involved in the welfare activities of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has decided to spend the funds earmarked for the development of Scheduled Tribes to certain other heads; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The revision of the existing scheme is under consideration, which inter-alia include proposal to incorporate the components of quality education through public schools and computer training through professional institutions like NIIT, APTECH, etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

ST Communities Below Poverty Line

5724. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH LIBRA:
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Scheduled Tribes living below the poverty line in various States;

(b) the percentage of Scheduled Tribes benefited by various schemes of the Government during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the number of BPL people have increased in various States during the said period;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to bring them at par with the people of other communities?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) The Planning Commission estimates the incidence of poverty at National

and State level. The latest such survey was conducted in 1999-2000. A statement-I showing State-wise percentage of Scheduled Tribe population living below the poverty line in 1993-94 and 1999-2000 is enclosed.

(b) The number of Scheduled Tribe families benefited under various schemes of Government under Point 11(b) of 20 Point Programme during the last three years is given in the Statement-II enclosed.

(c) and (d) It may be observed from the Statement-I

that in most of the States/UTs the number of BPL people have decreased. The BPL population has been increased in the rural areas of Orissa and in the Urban areas of Bihar and Gujarat.

(e) Various schemes under the sectors of Agriculture Animal Husbandry, Forestry, MFP Operations, Minor Irrigation and Cottage and Small Scale Industries are being implemented under the strategies of rural development and Tribal Sub-Plan for raising income level of Scheduled Tribes.

Statement I

Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line by States for Scheduled Tribes

Sl.No.	States	Rural		Urban	
		1993-94	1999-2000	1993-94	1999-2000
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.66	23.82	46.68	44.99
2.	Assam	41.44	38.73	7.11	2.7
3.	Bihar	69.75	56.68	35.76	39.47
4.	Gujarat	31.20	29.11	35.47	36.66
5.	Haryana	41.55	—	0.00	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	63.94	5.73	0.00	—
7.	Karnataka	37.33	25.49	62.05	51.37
8.	Kerala	37.34	24.20	1.08	—
9.	Madhya Pradesh	56.69	56.26	65.28	52.59
10.	Maharashtra	50.38	43.56	61.06	42.98
11.	Orissa	71.26	73.93	64.85	59.59
12.	Punjab	27.00	17.99	0.00	12.95
13.	Rajasthan	46.23	25.27	13.21	20.71
14.	Tamil Nadu	44.37	43.20	30.08	5.22
15.	Uttar Pradesh	37.11	34.06	36.89	13.27
16.	West Bengal	61.95	50.02	19.41	31.88
	All India	51.94	45.86	41.14	34.75

N.B.

(i) The Poverty Line for all population is used for STs.

(ii) All India poverty ratio is worked out from the NSS distribution of persons and (implicit) all India poverty line

Statement II

State-wise Achievements under point 11(b) of 20 point programme during 2002-2003, 2003-04 and 2004-05 (upto Dec., 2004)

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	2002-2003 ST families economically assisted		2003-04 ST families economically assisted	2004-05 ST families economically assisted till December, 2004
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96440	—	1,71,538	—
2.	Assam	42928	—	42,667	23223
3.	Bihar	5429	—	6,588	3998
4.	Gujarat	96762	—	1,35,482	—
5.	Himachal Pradesh	4888	—	4743	99060
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	216	6328
7.	Karnataka	16589	—	29,106	—
8.	Kerala	1066	—	5,269	—
9.	Madhya Pradesh	220299	—	197,408	504
10.	Maharashtra	53799	—	26,547	105615
11.	Manipur	2425	—	Nil	—
12.	Orissa	75732	—	89,458	33150
13.	Rajasthan	87217	—	88,167	1500
14.	Sikkim	3979	—	6,192	40163
15.	Tamil Nadu	9870	—	29,843	48583
16.	Tripura	10616	—	9,772	3454
17.	Uttar Pradesh	486	—	130	107546
18.	West Bengal	32234	—	30,422	1066
19.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	886
20.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	918
21.	Uttaranchal	2415	2415	1,091	17802
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1881	1881	1,630	326
23.	Daman & Diu	783	783	772	1113
Total		765838	5079	8,77,018	496125

Students Going Abroad

5725. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is providing help and assistance for students who are going abroad for pursuing their higher education;

(b) if so, the criteria fixed for giving assistance to such students;

(c) the number of students benefited by such assistance during the last three years and thereafter, till date; and

(d) the names of the courses for which the assistance was provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Human Resource Development have no scheme to provide financial assistance to students going abroad for higher studies. However, Ministry of Tribal Affairs as well as Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment have separate schemes to provide scholarships to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes students respectively for higher studies abroad. Candidates below the age of 35 years having 60% marks in case of SC. & 50% marks in case of S.T. in the qualifying degree examination along with prescribed experience (for Post Doctoral 5 years and for Ph.D. and Masters level 2 years work experience in the concerned field) are eligible to apply for the scholarship subject to the condition that their monthly income does not exceed Rs. 18,000/- from all sources.

(c) During the last three years 14 Scheduled Castes students have availed scholarships—(9 for Ph.D. and 5 for Masters level courses) & during 2001 to 2003 five Scheduled Tribe students have availed Scholarships (2 for Masters & Ph.D.).

(d) Under above mentioned schemes, scholarships are provided to SC/ST students for a large number of subjects in the field of Engineering, Technology and Science including Biotechnology/Genetic Engineering, Nano Technology, Plastic Technology, Optometry, Mechatronics, Nuclear Engineering, Laser Technology.

Illegal Constructions in Sainik Farms

5726. SHRI HARSINH CHAVDA:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has recently pulled up the Government for its failure in preventing illegal constructions in the Sainik Farms area despite an earlier ban imposed by the Court in 1997;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps since taken to give effect to the Court's directive?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has reported that it is not aware of such orders passed by the Hon'ble Delhi High Court pulling up Government for failure in preventing illegal constructions in the Sainik Farm area.

MCD has further informed that in a Civil Writ Petition No. 6734/2000 titled Rajiv Malhotra versus Union of India & Hon'ble Delhi High Court vide its order dated 12.1.2001 directed the Dy. Commissioner of Police (South) and MCD to post officials at all the entry points of Sainik Farm so that no building material goes inside the Sainik Farm. In compliance of Hon'ble Court orders, MCD has deputed its officials on round the clock duty at five entry points to the Sainik Farm area.

[Translation]

International Trade

5727. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

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

(a) whether the US has alleged that India has set up trade barriers that may harm American interest; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) and (b) The 2005 National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers released by US has raised concerns with regard to India on the taxes and tariffs being high, perceived non trade barriers affecting trade, investment and also the deficiencies in the protection of IPRs. These concerns have been discussed from time to time with various representatives of USA and UDA acknowledges in the Report that India has taken noteworthy steps to open its markets since 1991 and that the Government has made substantial progress in restructuring the tariff applied to non agricultural goods.

[English]

Tea Export to China

5728. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether China propose to import Darjeeling Tea;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum likely to be exported to that country in the coming two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) to (c) The Indian tea exporters have been in regular touch with the Chinese importers regarding export of Darjeeling tea to China. A Chinese delegation from the tea industry of China visited some Darjeeling tea plantations in April 2005 and held negotiations with the exporters of Darjeeling tea. The actual quantum of export of tea to China cannot be estimated at this stage.

Crime against Women Cell

5729. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Crime Against Women Cell (CAWC), working in certain States are functioning in contravention of the Law of the Land as the police is responsible only for maintaining public order and CAWC are against the settled principles of Law;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to enact a Law for regulating the functioning of CAWC; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

Sports School under SAI

5730. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schools adopted by SAI in various States, especially in Andhra Pradesh are very few considering the size of the States;

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

(c) the disciplines in which training is provided to students by SAI in these schools?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) 'Sports' is a state subject and promotion of sports is the responsibility of respective states. However, the Government of India through its various schemes and through the schemes of Sports Authority of India (SAI) augments the efforts of the State Governments in promotion of sports in the country.

(b) and (c) A statement indicating the details of adopted schools in the country under National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) scheme is enclosed.

In the state of Andhra Pradesh, SAI under NSTC Scheme, has adopted VP Sidhartha Public School at Vijaywada and training is imparted in the discipline of Athletics, Badminton and Gymnastics. To promote and nurture Indigenous Games & Martial Arts in rural and semi urban areas, SAI has also adopted Shri Sharda Dhaman School in Village Bangalguda, District Hyderabad and training is imported in Kabaddi discipline.

Government of India, during X Plan period, has approved extension of NSTC Scheme to Navodaya Vidyalayas having requisite sports infrastructure. Under this Scheme, SAI has adopted Navodaya Vidyalaya, Kommadi, Distt. Vishakapatnam and training is imparted in the discipline of Volleyball.

The following Navodaya Vidyalayas of Andhra Pradesh have also been approved for adoption during 2005-2006:—

1. Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Gachi Baowli, District. Rangareddy for Athletics.
2. Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Vabakavakasa, District, Srikakulam for Weightlifting.

Apart from the above, SAI has also established 4 SAI Training Centres at Kurnool, Medak, Vishakapatnam, Secunderabad and an extension centre of Secunderabad at Saroor Nagar. The School going children having sports potential are admitted in these centres and training is imported in the disciplines of Athletics, Archery, Badminton, Football, Gymnastic, Hockey, Judo, Kabaddi, Swimming, Taekwondo, Volleyball and Weightlifting.

Statement

Details of Schools covered under NSTC Scheme during 2004-2005

Sl.No.	Region/School	Discipline	Strength during 2004-2005		Grand Total
			Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6
SOUTHERN					
1.	St. Joseph's Indian High School, Bangalore	Athletics	—	—	65
		Football	—	—	
		Hockey	37	—	
		Swimming	18	—	
		Basketball	10	—	
2.	VP Sidhartha Public School, Vijayawda (AP)	Athletic	5	9	41
		Badminton	7	4	
		Gymnastics	11	5	
3.	Mt. Carmel School, Kottayam	Athletics	—	—	—
		Total	88	18	106
EASTERN					
4.	St. Ignatius High School Gumla (Jharkhand)	Football	45Res	—	86
		Hockey	41Res	—	
		Athletic	—	—	
5.	Sukantanagar Vidyaniketan Saltlake City, Kolkatta	Footbal	32	—	59
		Athletics	07	08	
		Gymnastics	10	02	
6.	BS High School, Sundergarh, Orissa	Athletics	11	—	41
		Hockey	30	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Umakanta Academy, Agartala, Tripura	Football	23	—	
		Gymnastics	09	—	32
8.	Tashinamgyal Academy, Gangtok	Football	31	—	
		Swimming	19	—	50
		Table Tennis	—	—	
9.	Govt. Girls High School, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Athletics	—	—	
		Hockey	—	19Res	19
10.	G.G. High Sec. School, Krishna Nagar, (W.B.)	Athletics Gymnastic			
11.	St. Mary G.H. School, Sundergarh, (Orissa)	Athletics	—	13	
		Football	—	18	
		Hockey	—	23	54
		Volleyball	—	—	
12.	Dowhill G.H. School, Kurseong, (W.B.)	Athletics	—	12	
		Gymnastic	—	09	21
Total			258	104	362
CENTRAL					
13.	Mahadevi Kanya Pathshala Inter College, Dehradun Uttaranchal	Hockey	Nil	Nil	Nil
		T. Tennis			
		Badminton			
14.	Govt. Multipurpose HS School, Indore MP	Athletics	06	05	
		Gymnastics	03	04	
		Wresting	14	—	32
15.	Udai Pratap Inter College Varanasi, UP	Athletics	12	06	
		Football	07	—	
		Hockey	19	—	81
		Basketball	22	15	
16.	Colvin Taloqdar College, Lucknow, UP	T. Tennis	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Swimming			

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Maharani Laxmibai Multipurpose HS, Jabalpur, MP	Athletics	—	15	
		Basketball	—	13	
		Kho-Ho	—	17	45
		Total	83	75	158
WESTERN					
18.	Muktangan English School, Pune (Mah.)	Athletics	—	—	
		Gymnastics	09	10	19
		Basketball	—	—	
		Table Tennis	—	—	
19.	Pravara Public School, Pravara Nagar, Ahmednagar (Mah.)	Athletics	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Gymnastics			
20.	Bhupal's Nooles HS School, Udaipur (Raj.)	Athletics	—	—	
		Wrestling	06	—	
		Basketball	20	02	28
21.	Bhonsla Military School, Nasik (Mah.)	Hockey	15	—	
		Athletics	02	05	
		Basketball	—	—	
		Swimming	05	05	32
22.	Sanjeevan Vidyalaya, Panchganj	Basketball	Nil	Nil	Nil
23.	St. Anthony HS, Goa	Football	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Athletics			
24.	Shri Guru Nanak Khalsa School Shriganganagar (Rajasthan)	Athletics	14	—	
		Hockey	35	—	
		Basketball	16	02	67
		Total	122	24	146
NORTH-EAST					
25.	Dony Polo Vidya Bhavan, Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)	Athletics	10	09	
		Football	25	—	44
26.	Don Bosco HS, Guwahati (Assam)	Swimming	05	—	
		T. Tennis	10	—	
		Basketball	05	—	20

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Sainik School, Imphal, Manipur, (Imphal)	Badminton	21	—	
		Football	24	—	
		Hockery	—	—	45
28.	Anthony's HS, Shillong	T. Tennis	14	—	14
		Total	114	09	123
NORTHERN					
29.	DAV Sr. Sec. School, Chandigarh	Athletics	—	—	
		Football	21	—	21
		Volleyball	—	—	
		Hockey	—	—	
30.	Govt. Girls SS School, Jalandhar	Athletics	—	07	
		Hockey	—	09	16
31.	Motial Nehru School of Sports Rai, Haryana	Athletics	12	05	
		Gymnastics	02	03	
		Swimming	03	02	
		Judo	04	01	32
32.	CRZ Sr. Sec. School, Sonapat	Athletics	12	—	
		Hockey	26	—	
		Wrestling	13	—	51
		Total	93	27	120

Details of Indigenous Games and Martial Arts Schools covered under the Scheme during 2004-2005

Sl.No.	Name of the School	Discipline	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
SOUTHERN REGION					
1.	Vyasa Vidya Peetham Kallekkad (PO) Palakkad Distt. Kerala	Kalaripayatu	24	—	24
2.	Vivekananda Vidyalaya, Kandha Podikara, Kanakkar Street, Ambur	Silambam	16	05	21
3.	Shri Sharda Dhamam, Vill. Bangalguda, Jagir, Hyderabad-30	Kabaddi	20	—	20

1	2	3	4	5	6
EASTERN REGION					
4.	Shardya Vidya Mandir, Sudarshanpur Post Raiganj, Distt. Dinajpur	Kabaddi	13	12	25
5.	Puja Tapsvi Jagjiwan ji Maharaj Saraswati Vidya Mandir, Nalanda	Wrestling	25	—	25
6.	Swaroop Saraswati Vidya Madnir, Ratanpur, Tundi, Distt. Dhanbad	Kabaddi	13	12	25
7.	Saraswati Shishu Vidya Mandir, PO Shail Ashree Vidhar, Bhubaneswar	Athletics	14	10	24
8.	Swami Shardhanand DAV Centenary Public School, Khunti	Archery	09	12	21
9.	DAV Pry. School, MCF Ltd., PO Dfera, Takher Angul	Wrestling	25	—	25
10.	Dr. DAV Public School, IOC Township, Begusarai	Kabaddi/Kho Kho	13	12	25
NORTHERN REGION					
11.	Hindu Uch Vidyalaya, Nooh-122107 Distt. Gurgaon	Kabaddi/Kho Kho	18	—	18
12.	Sharda Senior Secondary Model School, Sector-40 D, Chandigarh	Wrestling	23	—	23
13.	Bhartiya Vidya Mandir (High School), Kishtwarh, Distt. Dhodha	Kabaddi/ Kho Kho	13 12		25
14.	Chakwal National Sr. Sec. School, Kurali	Wrestling	08	—	08
15.	Nanadlal Geeta Vidya Mandir, Tepla, Distt. Ambala	Kabaddi/ Kho Kho	13 12		25
16.	DAV Cent. Public School, Una	Thoda (Archery)	19	6	25
WESTERN REGION					
17.	Madhyamik Adarsh Vidya Mandir, Nagwas Bandhikuien, Distt. Dhosa	Kabaddi	20	—	20
18.	Padma Bnani DAV Public School, Binanigram, Pindwara, Sirohi	Kho Kho	13	12	25
NORTH EASTERN REGION					
19.	Ramswarup Agarwal Memorial English School, Vil. & PO Udhaiguri, Distt. Dharang, Assam	Kabaddi/Kho Kho	—	15	15

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Bal Vidya Mandir, Vil. & PO Dhobla, Manipur	Mukna Thang	12 13		25
CENTRAL REGION					
21.	Saraswati Vidya Uch Madyamik Vidyalaya, Ghamoor, Sultanpur UP	Kabaddi	15	—	15
22.	Shri Ji Baba Saraswati Vidya Mandir, Gowardhan Road, Mathura UP	Kabaddi	25	—	25
23.	Saraswati Sishu Mandir, Vil Koni, The Sendari, Distt. Bilaspur	Kabaddi	10	—	10
24.	Saraswati Vidya Mandir, Sharda Vihar, Kerva Bandh Marg, Bhopal	Kabaddi/Kho Kho	21	—	21
25.	Bharat Bharati Vidyalaya, Vil. Jamthi, Bharati Bharti, Beetul	Kabaddi	18	—	18
26.	DAV Public School, SECL, Bishrampur, Surguja	Kho-Kho	25	—	25
27.	DAV Public School, Bacheli, Distt. Dantewada	Kabaddi	25	—	25
Total			487	96	583

Details of Navodaya Vidyalayas covered under the Scheme during 2004-05

Sl.No.	Name of the School	Discipline	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
SOUTHERN REGION					
1.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Kommadi, Distt. Vishakhapatnam	Volleyball	15	10	25
2.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Periy, Distt. Kasargod	Football	15	—	15
3.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Periakalapet, Mathura Road, Pondicherry-605104	Kabaddi	13	11	24
4.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Bagalur, Distt. Bangalore (Urban)	Archery	12	13	25

1	2	3	4	5	6
EASTERN REGION					
5.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Zinc Nagar, Distt. Sundergarh	Athletics	05	05	10
6.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, P.O. Bihiya, Distt. Bhojpur-802152	Football	20	—	20
7.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, P.O. BIT Mesra, Distt. Ranchi-835215	Hockey	20	—	20
8.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Ramchandraghat, West Tripura	Athletics	12	13	25
NORTHERN REGION					
9.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Massetan, Tibba, Distt. Kapurthala	Hockey	12	—	12
10.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Kaithal	Wrestling	14	—	14
11.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Shahkote, PO Pringal, Distt. Baramula	Volleyball	16	—	16
12.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Pekhubela, PO Jankau, Distt. Una-174303	Athletics	14	11	25
WESTERN REGION					
13.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Teilwansi, PO Bhavi, Distt. Jodhpur	Athletics	15	10	25
14.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Kathlal, Distt. Kheda-387630	Table Tennis	—	09	09
15.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Navsari Distt. Amaravathi-444601	Kabaddi	—	15	15
16.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Canacona, Distt. South Goa-403702	Football	17	—	17
NORTH-EASTERN REGION					
17.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Kadamani, PO Charali, Distt. Sonitpur	Football	11	—	11
18.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Khumbong, PO Langjing, Distt. Imphal	Boxing	14	06	20
19.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Zuketsa, PO Pfutsero, Distt. Phek	Wrestling	11	08	19
20.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Mahadevpur, Distt. Lohit-792103	Football	17	—	17

1	2	3	4	5	6
CENTRAL REGION					
21.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Pichhore, Dabra, Distt. Gwalior-475115	Hockey	25	—	25
22.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Sinhachawar, Distt. Ballia-221701	Basketball	13	12	25
23.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Rudrapur (Nainital) Distt. Udham Singh Nagar-263153	Volleyball	15	10	25
24.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, Barsoor, Distt. Dantewada, S. Bastar	Basketball	13	12	25
Total			319	145	464

[Translation]

Visit of CPWD Officials to Melbourne

5731. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team comprising officials of Central Public Works Department have been sent to Melbourne for studying the pattern of construction of roads and stadiums in view of the commonwealth games;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the norms adopted for the selection of officials in this groups;

(d) the number of such officials who will retire prior to start of the commonwealth games; and

(e) the rationale for sending such officials for this study tour?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, a team of Central Public Works Department (CPWD) officers visited Melbourne and Sydney for studying the sports facilities developed there.

(c) Officers from units which are presently handling work relating to preparation of Commonwealth Games were selected in consultation with Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports.

(d) Two of these officers will retire prior to the start of Commonwealth Games in 2010.

(e) The visit was undertaken with the aim of studying the infrastructure there so that proper planning is done for facilities to be created for the Commonwealth Games in Delhi, interacting with the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports were deputed abroad for the purpose.

[English]

Import of Vitrified Tiles

5732. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:

SHRI HARILAL MADHAVAJI BHAI PATEL:

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

(a) whether the increased import of vitrified tiles especially from China, at low prices, hurting the local industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether producers of any country have been exempted from Anti-dumping duty imposed by the Government on vitrified tiles;

(d) if so, whether such exemption is hurting the domestic industry; and

(e) if so, the measures taken by the Government to protect to domestic industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) to (e) The Directorate General of Anti Dumping has received an application alleging dumping of Vitrified Porcelain Tiles from People's Republic of China and UAE filed by M/s H.S. Johnsons India Ltd.,

Maharashtra and others. The DGAD initiated anti-dumping investigation in the case vide notification dated 6.8.2001. Definitive anti-dumping duty was levied in the range of US\$ 0.74 to US\$ 8.28 per Sq. meter by the Government vide Customs notification dated 1.5.2003.

On the basis of an application filed by M/s. Nanhai Shangyun Oualin Construction Ceramic Co. Ltd., China PR, new shipper review was initiated vide notification dated 23.5.2003. It was observed that exports by M/s. Nanhai Shangyun Oualin Construction Ceramic Co. Ltd., Guangdong was above the normal value during the period of investigation and as such no duty was imposed by the Government on imports of Vitrified Porcelain Tiles from M/s. Nanhai Shangyun Oualin Construction Ceramic Co. Ltd., China PR.

Construction of Latrine/Toilets

5733. SHRI HITEN BARMAN:
SHRI SUBRATA BOSE:

Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Centrally sponsored urban sanitation programme for construction of latrine/toilets is being undertaken in the country, particularly in Delhi and West Bengal;

(b) if so, the per-unit cost prescribed in the scheme alongwith the Central share to be made available to the States; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Union Government to raise the prescribed per-unit cost limit and also to raise the Central share?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Centrally Sponsored Low Cost Sanitation Scheme for construction of latrines/toilets is being implemented in the country in the municipalities having population upto 5 lakh. The scheme is not being implemented in Delhi as its population exceeds 5 lakh. The scheme is already under implementation in West Bengal.

(b) and (c) The Centre provides subsidy upto plinth level based on the economic category of the beneficiary. The cost ceiling of the unit upto plinth level is Rs. 4000/-, Rs. 6000/- & Rs. 7000/- for 5, 10 & 15 users respectively.

Revision of the prescribed per unit cost and raising the central share involves revision of the guidelines which is an ongoing process.

[Translation]

Uniform Policy for Medical and Engineering Colleges

5734. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHY:

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to formulate uniform policy for all the medical and engineering colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any memorandum from the All India medical and engineering colleges in this regard;

(d) if so, the main points thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (e) The All India Medical Engineering Association has submitted a Memorandum to the Government highlighting the problems being faced by the aided/un-aided, minority/non-minority educational institutions in the country. The Memorandum urges the Government to permit the Association to conduct a Single National level entrance test for filling the seats in the management quota; to ensure 30% NRI quota without any restrictions/conditions, to prevent the approved/affiliating universities from collecting hefty amount from the colleges; to permit the self-financing colleges to conduct their own courses; to bring a uniform admission policy; to fix the ratio of teachers:students at 1:30; to give freedom to the colleges to fix their own fee structure; and the Universities/State Governments should not intervene in the decision taken by the management regarding salary paid to the teachers.

The Government of India has prepared a draft Central Legislation for vetting by the stakeholders to regulate admission, fee structure, management quota etc. in

Central/Deemed Universities, Medical colleges, aided/non-aided, minority/non-minority, private professional educational institutions. As far as possible, the difficulties pointed out by the Association will be kept in view the finalising the legislation.

[*English*]

Unauthorised Constructions along Pak Borders

5735. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of unauthorised structures have come up on Indo-Pak Border as reported in 'Dainik Jagran' dated April 3, 2005;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government to check unauthorised grabbing of land and its conversion into religious places?

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

Research Institutes for Tribals

5736. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI M. SHIVANNA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of State Tribal Research Institutes at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals from State Governments to set up Research Institutes during each of the last three years and thereafter;

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

(d) the number of proposals cleared and funds allocated for purpose so far State-wise; and

(e) the time by which the remaining proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) At present there are

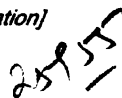
16 Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) located one each in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) to (e) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs had received one proposal from the A & N Administration to set up TRI at Port Blair in the year 2002-2003. The proposal was cleared by the Ministry and a sum of Rs. 29.50 lakh was released for the purpose. The TRI at Port Blair has however, not yet started.

The Ministry received similar proposals from the States of Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Jammu & Kashmir during 2004-2005. The proposals received from Chhattisgarh and Karnataka had been cleared by the Ministry. The funds to the tune of Rs. 5.00 lakh and Rs. 2.00 lakh were released to the states of Chhattisgarh and Karnataka respectively during the 2004-05.

The proposals received from the state of Himachal Pradesh was incomplete and that from Jammu & Kashmir was from an NGO which is not permissible. The State Governments have been informed accordingly.

[*Translation*]



Toy Industry

5737. DR. RAJESH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is formulating any policy to promote toy industry in different parts of the country in eastern Uttar Pradesh especially in Varanasi area so that the industry makes a mark in international toy market;

(b) if so, the extent to which the Government of India propose to make improvement in the toy industry; and

(c) the steps initiated in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) and (b) To give an impetus to the development and growth of small scale toy industry, a National Programme for the Development of Toy Industry (NPDTI) has been drawn up by the Ministry of Small Scale Industry and Agro and Rural Industry (SSI & ARI),

Governments of U.P. and Maharashtra, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and Small Industrial Development Bank of India (SIDBI). This programme is aimed at technological and quality upgradation of the toy industry in different parts of country.

(c) The programme is being implemented by UNIDO through the Technology Diffusion and Support Programme (TDSP) under the guidance and supervision of the Ministry of SSI & ARI. The Ministry of Commerce & Industry is providing assistance for the setting up of the Toy Design and Development Institute at Greater Noida.

Funds for Strengthening of Border

5738. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of funds allocated for strengthening the monitoring system along the Indo-Nepal and Bhutan-India borders during 2005-06 as compared to 2004-05?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): The following amounts were released to States bordering Nepal and Bhutan, partly in cash and partly in kind, during 2004-2005 under Modernisation of State Police Forces Scheme (MPF).

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Funds released during 2004-05
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.69
2.	Assam	40.64
3.	Bihar	47.97
4.	Sikkim	3.51
5.	Uttar Pradesh	110.61
6.	Uttaranchal	7.99
7.	West Bengal	33.58
Total		251.99

2. During the financial year 2005-06, funds have not yet been allocated to the respective State Governments under the MPF Scheme as Central allocations are done

on the basis of the utilization position reported by the State Governments.

Allotment of Land by DDA

5739. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has allotted any land for the purpose of constructing hospitals, *dhamshalas*, schools and colleges etc. during the last three years;

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

(c) whether banquet halls, hotels and commercial centres have been constructed on the land allotted for *Dhamshalas*, and

(d) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The details of allotments made during the years 2002, 2003 & 2004 are indicated as statement.

(c) and (d) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that a case of construction of a hotel/guest house on land meant for temple & *dharamshala* came to notice in 2003. DDA cancelled the lease and sealed the building and eviction proceedings were started. The eviction proceedings have been stayed by Hon'ble High Court and the building de-sealed. DDA has also reported that allotment in respect of two community hall sites that were being used as commercial banquet halls have been cancelled.

Statement

Purpose	Year 2002	Year 2003	Year 2004
Schools	82	38	3
Colleges/Vocational/Management/Higher Institutes	12	—	—
Dhamshalas	3	—	—
Hospitals	1	—	—
Hospitals (allotted through auction)	2	5	2

*[English]***Urban Development Schemes**

5740. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether details of the schemes being run by the Union Government for urban development;

(b) the funds allocated/released for these schemes so far during each of the last three years and thereafter, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the funds meant for these schemes have been misutilized by the State Governments;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the name of the States which have misutilized the funds and funds remained unspent by the stipulated time; and

(f) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

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

Non-Tariff Barriers

5741. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that some of the developed countries are deliberately shutting door on the country's exports in the name of 'Non-Tariff barriers';

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

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to protect the exporters from such harassments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) to (c) There are various procedural requirements, in addition to Customs tariffs, imposed by

all countries on international trade. Some times these procedural requirements act as barriers and are called non-tariff barriers. Indian exporters face such barriers from time to time in several countries including the developed countries.

The problem arising due to non-tariff barriers are duly taken up with the concerned authorities of the country concerned bilaterally with a view to their early and mutually satisfactory resolution. Certain issues, that are not resolved this way, have been taken up for resolution through WTO's Dispute Settlement Mechanism. In the WTO negotiations, India has co-sponsored proposals along with some other developing countries to disallow use of measures by developed countries that make exports difficult for developing countries.

Unified Traffic Management Authority

5742. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government to set up a Unified Traffic Management Authority for Delhi;

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

(c) by when the said Authority is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) While examining the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Parliament Standing Committee had recommend creation of a Unified Traffic Management Authority. This recommendation was discussed in detail in a meeting held under Chairmanship of the then Union Home Secretary in which representatives of concerned Union Ministries and Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and other Organisations such as NDMC, MCD, DDA etc. had participated. In the said meeting, it was decided that the Ministry of Urban Development, which deals with the subject of urban transport, would constitute a Task Force to identify the specific functions to be entrusted to the proposed Authority. The Task Force to be set up, is likely to be mandated to submit its report within three months after its constitution.

*[Translation]***Acquisition of Land by DDA**

5743. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:
SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has decided to spend 700 crore rupees during the current year to acquire land on large scale in Jasola, Narela, Dwarka and Rohini;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of areas of Delhi where the Delhi Development Authority has completed the process of land acquisition and the details of remaining areas; and

(d) the total area of wasteland lying with the Delhi Development Authority as on date and the plans of the Government for the land lying vacant or for constructing houses on such land?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that a provision of Rs. 700 crores has been made in the budget estimates for 2005-06 for acquisition of land for the Narela, Rohini and Dwarka sub city project. Total area of land involved is 33769 Bigha 9 Biswa (7035.3 acres).

(c) and (d) Acquisition of land by DDA is done through Land Acquisition Collectors (LACs/Department of Land and Buildings, Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD). So far, possession of approximately 69890 acres of land has been handed over to DDA by the LACs. Acquisition of land for planned development is an ongoing process under the Master Plan, 2001. After the land is handed over to DDA by GNCTD, DDA undertakes planning and execution of development works and thereafter allots the developed land for various purposes such as residential, commercial, institutional, etc. However, about 1472 acres of DDA land is under encroachment of various kinds including JJ Clusters. As a result, this land is not available for development and allotment. Action is taken to deal with the encroached land under the relevant provisions of law.

*[English]***Financial Assistance under S.S.A.**

5744. SHRI B. MAHTAB:
SHRI SUNIL KHAN:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

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

(a) whether some of the States are not fulfilling the backlog of sending the children between age group of 6-14 to the school;

(b) if so, the names of the States which are lagging behind in this regard and the reasons therefor;

(c) the financial assistance provided to the States during 2004-05 till date for opening of New Schools in the States, appointment of teachers, construction of additional rooms and basic amenities like providing drinking water facilities and infrastructural development of schools, State-wise;

(d) the extent to which the assistance provided to the States have been utilised by the respective States; and

(e) the reasons given by the States for not utilising fully the financial assistance provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) The estimated out-of-school children at the start of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme were 2.30 crores. By September 2004 the number of out of school children reduced to 0.81 crores. Therefore, it cannot be said that the States are lagging behind.

(c) to (e) A statement showing the grants given by the Central Government and the State Governments and the expenditure reported by the State Governments is enclosed. It would be seen that the State Governments as a whole have utilised 85% of the amount given.

Statement

Sl.No.	State	Opening Balance as on 1st April 2004	Releases during the year		Total fund available	Total expenditure	% of exp. w.r.t. releases
			GOI share	State Share			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	79.34	272.58	147.22	499.14	272.08	55%
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6293.97	28000.00	9076.36	43370.33	39708.58	92%
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	3009.00	321.28	3321.28	1819.93	55%
4.	Assam	210.42	20654.00	6000.00	23089.84	22381.50	97%
5.	Bihar	13461.29	31970.58	10586.00	56017.85	34590.96	62%
6.	**Chandigarh UT	183.00	447.95	0.00	630.95	122.00	19%
7.	Chhattisgarh	4927.97	20786.76	6896.58	32611.31	29564.93	91%
8.	*Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	0.00	—	—	—	—
9.	*Daman & Diu	—	111.91	—	—	—	—
10.	Delhi	1808.72	0.00	176.87	1985.59	860.67	43%
11.	Gujarat	3088.00	14072.00	7296.00	24456.00	18607.02	76%
12.	Haryana	1322.69	12881.55	4293.85	18498.09	11359.14	61%
13.	Himachal Pradesh	943.33	6144.00	2029.72	9117.05	8354.41	92%
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	347.34	7747.18	2734.16	10828.68	8156.52	75%
15.	Jharkhand	8482.33	16568.50	8038.00	33088.83	29250.32	88%
16.	Karnataka	2521.00	26280.70	10650.00	39451.70	34416.35	87%
17.	Kerala	2594.88	8939.00	721.84	12255.72	9383.78	77%
18.	*Lakshadweep	—	12.03	—	—	—	—
19.	Madhya Pradesh	9543.00	44608.92	14640.65	68792.57	59785.00	—
20.	Maharashtra	3836.46	35489.79	8349.00	47675.25	38955.07	82%
21.	Manipur	500.00	1225.00	368.00	2093.00	1354.93	65%
22.	Meghalaya	145.69	2930.81	549.91	3626.41	2150.33	59%
23.	Mizoram	683.00	3300.24	810.13	4793.37	4478.66	93%
24.	Nagaland	371.53	2088.49	579.00	3039.02	2751.24	91%
25.	Orissa	4993.74	21807.27	9581.83	36392.56	28060.70	77%
26.	**Pondicherry	188.00	225.53	0.00	413.53	65.00	16%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Punjab	6905.63	3040.00	2677.83	12665.03	9636.43	76%
28.	Rajasthan	8749.00	23549.40	11000.00	43298.40	39590.65	91%
29.	Sikkim	0.00	1000.25	200.00	1200.25	755.82	63%
30.	Tamil Nadu	2462.00	26517.00	8839.00	37818.00	36638.00	97%
31.	Tripura	10.00	4703.96	1277.75	5991.71	5110.00	85%
32.	Uttar Pradesh	12357.00	87761.00	29253.75	129371.25	125165.00	97%
33.	Uttaranchal	765.22	9144.70	3053.77	12963.69	9750.77	75%
34.	West Bengal	1648.54	46024.36	13841.00	61513.90	50950.00	83%
Total		99423.09	511314.44	173989.50	780870.80	664046.42	85%

*Expenditure not reported by the States/UTs

**Figures Upto Sept. 2004

Firing on Border

5745. SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a violation of the agreement which led to the Bangladesh Rifles-BSF firing along the border;

(b) if so, whether the Government has held any talks with Bangladesh in this regard;

(c) if so, the details of the discussions; and

(d) the outcome thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d) There has been no violation of guidelines from the Indian side. Bangladesh Rifles has been consistently misinterpreting para 8 (e) of Joint India Bangladesh Guidelines for Border Authorities-1975 to emphasize that fence is a structure having defence potential. Hence BDR is objecting to the construction of border fence within 150 yards of the IB and resorted to firing. This issue has been discussed with the Bangladesh Government at various levels including Home Secretary level talks, DG, BSF and DG, BDR talks.

The issue has also been taken up with them through normal diplomatic channel. The response from the Bangladesh Government is not favourable.

UNCTAD

5746. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officials of the UN Conference on Trade and Development has identified three key growth areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the key growth areas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) to (c) No Sir, UNCTAD has not identified key growth areas for India. However, the first Expert Meeting on New and Dynamic Sectors of World Trade held in UNCTAD, Geneva on 7-9th February, 2005 focussed on three sectors, viz. 'textiles and clothing', 'renewable energy products including bio-fuels' and 'outsourcing of Information and Communication Technology services' as key growth areas for the developing countries. The meeting reviewed national and international policies and actions to enhance developing countries participation in these three sectors. India's performance in these three sectors has been taken note of in the report of the meeting.

*[Translation]***Promotion of Meat Industry**

5747. MOHD. SHAHID: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the States which export meat;
- (b) whether the Government is aware of the problems of the meat industry; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to solve these problems and to promote this industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAR): (a) State-wise export data is not available. However, major meat producing States for exports are Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal and Goa.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Standards have been laid down under Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 for export of meat and meat products. Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) operates various schemes under which financial assistance is provided to the exporters for purchase of reefer vans, implementation of international quality assurance systems, setting up of in house quality control

laboratories, packaging development, market development and participation in international trade fairs, etc.

Assistance to Sports Federations

5748. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state the nature of assistance provided to the Sports Federations during each of the last three years and thereafter in the country, Federation-wise?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): The recognized National Sports Federations/Associations (NSFs) receive financial assistance from the Government under the scheme of 'Assistance to National Sports Federations'. Financial assistance is provided for various activities such as training and participation in international sports tournaments abroad; holding of national championships for sub-junior, junior and seniors; organization of international tournaments; purchase of sports equipment and reimbursement of salary of Assistant/Joint Secretaries of National Sports Federations etc. During the last three years, an amount of around Rs. 104.63 crores has been released to recognized NSFs. The details of financial assistance provided to the recognized NSFs during 2002-2003, 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 and thereafter during 2005-2006 till 29.4.2005 are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement*Assistance to Sports Federations*

Sl.No.	Name of the Federation	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 (As on 29.4.2005)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	All India Carrom Federation	1500974	662657	1424960	150000
2.	All India Chess Federation	11681426	16681512	11190285	0
3.	All India Football Federation	2795514	1598625	11936264	0
4.	All India Karate-Do-Federation	1511417	0	0	0
5.	All India Sports Council of the Deaf	871899	1177522	3001819	0
6.	Amateur Athletics Federation of India	9069998	7025325	21508199	0
7.	Amateur Baseball Federation of India	700000	1600000	1250000	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Amateur Handball Federation of India	1475000	1775000	1400000	0
9.	Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India	1737015	3485770	2500000	0
10.	Archery Association of India	2626548	6883370	5894567	0
11.	Atya Patya Federation of India	1200000	1650000	750000	150000
12.	Badminton Association of India	13155431	15980746	16016311	600000
13.	Ball Badminton Federation of India	1240000	1050000	550000	0
14.	Basketball Federation of India	3232936	4396382	4960748	0
15.	Billiards and Snooker Federation of India	3009347	2416455	2352264	0
16.	Cycle Polo Federation of India	1251489	1000000	675000	0
17.	Cycle Federation of India	2640253	2808508	1637993	450000
18.	Equestrian Federation of India	6805902	2539252	3276426	150000
19.	Fencing Association of India	8065684	1959832	1707407	734715
20.	Gymnastics Federation of India	12687301	3601507	1887622	0
21.	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation	8984951	10842413	8127806	295587
22.	Indian Body Building Federation	50000	0	0	0
23.	Indian Golf Union	3343796	1853785	3247660	0
24.	Indian Hockey Federation	7017214	12878010	19421032	0
25.	Indian Kayaking & Canoeing Association	2086136	2720945	1606414	0
26.	Indian Olympic Association	44491859	5877202	124145335	0
27.	Indian Polo Association	176913	20241738	161657	0
28.	Indian Power Lifting Federation	1200000	1750000	1300000	0
29.	Indian Weightlifting Federation	3488197	5995302	7987832	0
30.	Indian Women Hockey Federation	3510110	3087071	11034974	0
31.	Judo Federation of India	2986892	4435620	5637239	259875
32.	Kho-Kho Federation of India	1450000	1250000	1891700	0
33.	Korfball Federation of India	1334539	1150000	1250000	0
34.	All India Tennis Association	7085207	5918312	13687594	0
35.	National Rifle Association of India	17436465	17455572	21837241	0
36.	Netball Federation of India	1200000	1645900	750000	300000

1	2	3	4	5	6
37.	Roller Skating Federation of India	0	900000	1500000	0
38.	Rowing Federation of India	3642641	4839159	11843540	750000
39.	School Games Federation of India	1484869	1962015	0	0
40.	Speak Takraw Federation of India	1200000	1000000	750000	0
41.	Shooting Ball Federation of India	0	2100000	1200000	0
42.	Softball Federation of India	1699291	1000000	1400000	0
43.	Squash Racket Federation of India	9646888	1858975	11936866	284229
44.	Swimming Federation of India	4602717	6012609	1176457	0
45.	Table Tennis Federation of India	7100759	7490815	11678239	0
46.	Taekwondo Federation of India	1756800	231784	600000	0
47.	Tenni-Koit Federation of India	1200000	1150000	1050000	0
48.	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India	1650000	1200000	700000	0
49.	Tug of War Federation of India	1650000	1150000	1250000	0
50.	Volleyball Federation of India	5061449	7655295	3216953	1200000
51.	Women Cricket Association of India	300000	0	500000	300000
52.	Wrestling Federation of India	10977678	23488942	22535117	835908
53.	Yachting Association of India	10549498	15988068	15988462	450000
54.	Wushu Association of India	750000	150000	1050000	0
55.	Winter Games Federation of India	212000	1227400	964437	0
Total		265579954	364349456	416356420	6910314

*[English]***Tribal Sub-Plan**

25862

5749. SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started the discussion and consultation with the all concerned Central Ministries and Departments to formulate and prepare separate tribal sub-plans in their Ministries and allocate the funds for the same;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministries/Departments had earmarked the funds for tribal sub-plans and issued guidelines to the States to utilize the funds and intimate the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for monitoring as nodal Ministry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (d) As a nodal Ministry for overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes for the development of the Scheduled Tribes, the Ministry has played the role of advocacy at available forums to reiterate the need to earmark 8% of Plan

Budget provision of the Central Ministries/Departments and in promotion to Scheduled Tribe population in the respective States as per guidelines of the Planning Commission for Tribal Sub Plan approach. Accordingly, the Ministries/Deptt. have been requested to earmark separate budget provision. In response, most of the Ministries/Deptt. have indicated indivisibility of the budget provision of their Ministries/Deptts. The issue has been taken up with the Planning Commission to take decision on this to direct the Ministries Deptts. to earmark 8% of their Plan Budgets on a mandatory basis.

[Translation]

Uttar Pradesh Electricity Reforms Amendment Bill

5750. SHRI JAI PRAKASH (MOHANLAL GANJ): Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent "Uttar Pradesh Electricity Reform (Amendment) Bill 1994" to the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the necessary consent is likely to be given?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Industry Status to Harvesting of Herbal Medicines

5751. SHRI KISHAN SINGH SANGWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn a policy to promote the export of herbal medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it could be made operational;

(c) whether the Government propose to grant harvesting of herbal medicines a status of the industry; and

(d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) and (b) Foreign Trade Policy 2004-2009 announced on 31.8.2004 and amended subsequently with effect from 01.04.2005 has various Exports Promotion Schemes including Advance Licensing Scheme and Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme. The Vishesh Krishi Upaj Yojana is particularly focused, *inter alia*, on promotion of Schemes are already operational and details thereof are given in the Block titled Foreign Trade Policy 2004-2009 and Handbook of Procedures Vol. 1 2004-2009.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration.

MMTC

5752. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

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

(a) whether Mineral and Metals Trading Corporation and major promoters has recruited local tribals in different States;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the details of the various activities of the MMTC in the respective States; and

(d) the additional facilities proposed to be provided by the Government to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) and (b) MMTC is the major promoter of Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd. (NINL) operating in the State of Orissa. The details of local tribals recruited by NINL in the last three years are as under:

Year	Number of tribals recruited
2002	4
2003	14
2004	37

(c) MMT has a Regional Office in Bhubaneswar in Orissa which is engaged in export, import and domestic trading in various items besides undertaking coordination

work with MMTC's promoted project, namely, NINL. The export activities include export of Pig Iron, Minerals such as Iron Ore, Chrome Ore and Manganese Ore. The import activities include import of Bullion, Zinc, Lam coke/Coal, Pulses, Fertilizers. The domestic trade activities include trading of various commodities including Pig Iron, BFG slag, Ammonium Sulphate, Crude Tar and Lam coke. During the year 2004-05, Regional Office Bhubaneswar achieved a turnover of approximately Rs. 1840 crores including exports of Rs. 964 crore, import of Rs. 657 crore and domestic of Rs. 219 crore.

(d) MMTC being an autonomous organization, does not seek any assistance from the Government in such matters.

Allocation of Funds to Universities

5753. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

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

(a) the details of the funds allocated to the universities during the current five year plan for advancement of science and technology in the country, university-wise;

(b) the details of the proposal received by the UGC during the said period and the number out of them cleared so far, university-wise and State-wise; and

(c) by when the pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) In accordance with the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), an amount of Rs. 40175.65 lakhs, Rs. 36219.39 lakhs and Rs. 7755.02 lakhs have been allocated to various States Universities, Central Universities and Deemed to be Universities towards General Development Assistance Scheme which also includes advancement of Science and Technology, during the current five year plan in the country. A Statement showing the grants released by the University Grants Commission to the State Universities, Central Universities and Deemed to be Universities during the current year plan is enclosed.

(b) and (c) According to the information furnished by the UGC, the proposals received by them under various schemes are dealt with as per the guidelines of the scheme within the stipulated time.

Statement

The grants released by the University Grants Commission to the State Universities, Central Universities and Deemed to be Universities during the current Five Year Plan

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/Name of the University	X Plan allocation
1	2	3
	ANDHRA PRADESH	
1.	Andhra University, Waltair	571.50
2.	Kakatiya University	385.00
3.	JNTU, Hyderabad	429.00
4.	Nagarjuna University, Nagajunanagar	370.50
5.	Osmania University, Hyderabad	558.67
6.	Potti Sreeramulu Telugu University	243.75
7.	Sri Krishnadevaraya University	350.00

1	2	3
8.	Sri Padmavati M. Viswavidyalaya, Tirupati	337.50
9.	Sri Venkateshwara University	454.93
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	
10.	Arunachal Pradesh University, Itanagar	400.00
	ASSAM	
11.	Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh	405.00
12.	Gauhati University	405.00
	BIHAR	
13.	Dr. B.B. Ambedkar University, Muzaffarpur	293.07
14.	KSDS University, Darbhanga	203.95
15.	L.N.M. University, Darbhanga, Bihar	318.00
16.	Magadh University, Bodh Gaya	309.05
17.	Patna University, Patna	302.50
18.	Tilak Manjhi Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur	328.00
	CHHATTISGARH	
19.	Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur (CG)	300.00
20.	Indira Kala Sangeet Vish., Khairagarh	225.00
21.	Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur	318.00
	DELHI	
22.	Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University Delhi	225.00
	GOA	
23.	Goa University, Goa	405.00
	GUJARAT	
24.	Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar	337.50
25.	Gujarat University	429.00
26.	MS University of Baroda	752.05
27.	North Gujarat University	205.50
28.	Sardar Patel University, Vallabhvidyanagar	331.50
29.	Saurashtra University, Rajkot	390.00

1	2	3
30.	South Gujarat University	429.00
	HARYANA	
31.	Maharashi Dayanand University, Rohtak	429.00
32.	Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar	205.00
33.	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra	380.00
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	
34.	Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla	405.00
	JAMMU & KASHMIR	
35.	Kashmir University, Srinagar	405.00
36.	Jammu University, Jammu	400.00
	JHARKHAND	
37.	Ranchi University	312.00
38.	Vinoba Bhave University	264.25
	KARNATAKA	
39.	Bangalore University, Kamataka	574.40
40.	Kamataka University, Dharwad	405.00
41.	Kuvempu University, Shankaraghata	281.25
42.	Kannada University, Hampi	130.00
43.	Gulbarga University, Gulbarga	310.50
44.	Mangalore University	305.00
45.	Mysore University, Kamataka	381.00
46.	National Law School of India University	105.00
	KERALA	
47.	Calicut University, Calicut, Kerala	370.50
48.	Cochin University of Sc. & Tech. Kochi	578.00
49.	Kerala University, Trivendrum	400.35
50.	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	347.30
51.	Kannur University	461.20

1	2	3
	MADHYA PRADESH	
52.	APS University, Rewa	318.00
53.	Barakathullah University, Bhopal	390.50
54.	Devi Ahilya Vish., Indore	318.00
55.	Dr. H.S. Gaur University	441.30
56.	Jiwaji University, Gwalior	315.00
57.	M.G. Chitrakoot Gramoday Vish., Chitrakoot	210.00
58.	Rani Durgavati Vish., Jabalpur	409.50
59.	Vikram University, Ujjain	410.00
	MAHARASHTRA	
60.	Amravati University, Amravati	313.75
61.	Dr. BRA Marathwada University	350.00
62.	Nagpur University, Nagpur	459.90
63.	North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon	259.00
64.	SNDT Women's University	542.94
65.	Shivaji University, Kolhapur	359.25
66.	Swami RT Marathwada University	225.00
67.	Pune University, Pune	412.50
68.	Mumbai University, Mumbai	683.50
	MANIPUR	
69.	Manipur University, Imphal	398.60
	ORISSA	
70.	Berhampur University, Berhampur	390.00
71.	Sambalpur University, Sambalpur	454.70
72.	Sri Jagannath Sanskrit Vish., Puri	235.00
73.	Utkal University, Bhubaneswar	367.50
	PUNJAB	
74.	Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar	429.00
75.	Punjab University, Chandigarh	489.70
76.	Punjabi University, Patiala	370.50

1	2	3
	RAJASTHAN	
77.	Jai Narain Vyas University	419.80
78.	Mohanlal Sukhadia Univ., Udaipur	257.00
79.	MDS University, Ajmer	280.00
80.	Rajasthan University, Jaipur	420.00
	TAMIL NADU	
81.	Alagappa University, Karaikudi	203.15
82.	Anna University, Chennai	761.00
83.	Annamalai University, Annamalaiagar	532.73
84.	Bharathiar University, Coimbatore	330.00
85.	Bharathidasan University	331.50
86.	Madras University	450.00
87.	Madurai Kamaraj University	390.00
88.	Mother Teresa Women's University	243.75
89.	Manonmaniam Sundaranar University	280.00
90.	Tamil University, Thanjavur	225.00
	TRIPURA	
91.	Tripura University, Agartala	371.50
	UTTAR PRADESH	
92.	Allahabad University, Allahabad	444.75*
93.	Bundelkhand University, Jhansi	225.00
94.	Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut	358.00
95.	Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Agra	300.00
96.	Dr. RML Avadh University	234.75
97.	DDU Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur	269.66
98.	Lucknow University, Lucknow	431.00
99.	Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi	213.00
100.	VSB Purvanchal University, Jaunpur	225.00
101.	MJP Rohilkhand University	280.50

1	2	3
102.	Sampurnanad Sanskrit Veda, Varanasi	200.00
103.	CSJM University, Kanpur	201.50
104.	Jagadguru Rambhadracharya University, Chitrakoot Dham	227.40
	UTTARANCHAL	
105.	H.N.B. Garhwal University, Uttaranchal	325.00
106.	Kumaun University, Nainital	370.50
	WEST BENGAL	
107.	Burdwan University, Burdwan	347.00
108.	Calcutta University, Calcutta	577.00
109.	Jadavpur University, Kolkata-700032	742.75
110.	Kalyani University, Kalyani	340.00
111.	North Bengal University, Darjeeling	372.00
112.	Rabindra Bharati University, Kolkata	405.00
113.	Vidyasagar University, Midnapur	300.00
	Total	40175.65

*University Grants Commission**Allocation of Funds to Central Universities*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the University	Grant allocated for 10th Plan (including Engg. And Technology and Medical Colleges)
1	2	3
	UTTAR PRADESH	
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	3016.50
2.	Banaras Hindu University	3218.00
3.	B.R. Ambedkar University	956.50
	ASSAM	
4.	Assam University	2000.00
5.	Tezpur University	2250.00

1	2	3
	DELHI	
6.	University of Delhi	2771.25
7.	Jamia Millia Islamia	2288.64
8.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	2125.00
	MEGHALAYA	
9.	North Eastern Hill University	1418.00
	MIZORAM	
10.	Mizoram University*	7000.00
	MAHARASHTRA	
11.	M.G.A. Hindi University	1291.50
	NAGALAND	
12.	Nagaland University	2000.00
	ANDHRA PRADESH	
13.	M.A.N. Urdu University	759.00
14.	University of Hyderabad	1750.00
	PONDICHERRY	
15.	Pondicherry University	1750.00
	WEST BENGAL	
16.	Visva Bharati University	1625.00
	Total	36219.39

Sl.No.	Name of the University	Allocation
1	2	3
	ANDHRA PRADESH	
1.	Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad	475.00
2.	Sri Sathya Instt. of Higher Learning, Anantapur	300.00
3.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, Tirupati	306.00
	DELHI	
4.	Jamia Hamdard, Hamdard Nagar, New Delhi	633.00
5.	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi	401.25

1	2	3
	GUJARAT	
6.	Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad	333.00
	MAHARASHTRA	
7.	Deccan College for PG and Research, Pune	225.00
8.	Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune	300.00
9.	Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai	637.50
10.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune	232.50
11.	Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune	21.50
	TAMIL NADU	
12.	Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education, Coimbatore	364.75
13.	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram, Dindigul	464.35
14.	Shri Chandrasekharendra Saraswathi Vishwavidyalaya, Enathur, Kancheepuram	225.00
	RAJASTHAN	
15.	Banasthali Vidyapith, Banasthali	375.00
16.	Jain Vishwa Bharati, Landun, Rajasthan	125.00
17.	Janardan Rai Nagar Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udaipur	300.00
18.	Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani	329.70
	UTTAR PRADESH	
19.	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi	150.00
20.	Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra	272.00
21.	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar	297.00
	JHARKHAND	
22.	Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi	272.47
	PUNJAB	
23.	Thapar Institute of Technology, Patiala	340.00
	WEST BENGAL	
24.	Bengal Engineering College, Howrah	375.00
	Total	7755.02

*[Translation]***Trade Fairs**

5754. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether entry fee to the trade fairs organised by I.T.P.O. in the Capital city of Delhi has been on the rise;

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

(c) whether there has been a decline in the number of visitors as a result of this increase in the entry fee;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to reduce the entry fee in the near future;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the measures taken by the Government to check decline in the number of visitors to the trade fairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) and (b) The entry fee to various trade fairs has not been increased during the last three years. However, the entry fee for India International Trade Fair (IITF) has been increased in last three years as per the details given below:-

(In Rupees)

	2002	2003	2004
<i>Weekdays</i>			
Adults	20	25	25
Children	10	15	15
<i>Holidays</i>			
Adults	30	35	40
Children	15	20	20
<i>Through Agencies (Mother Dairy & DTC)</i>			
<i>Weekdays</i>			
Adults	20	20	20
Children	10	10	10
<i>Holidays</i>			
Adults	30	30	35
Children	15	15	15

(c) There has been some decline in visitor-ship but this is attributable to various factors including pre-mature closure entry to reduce the rush on holidays, closure of tickets at Mathura Road to ease traffic congestion, emergence of new Malls in the National Capital Region etc., and not just due to enhancement of entry fee.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) IPTO is planning to sell tickets through Mother Dairy booths, Bank branches and Delhi Transport Corporation so as to attract public to buy tickets from these agencies at cheaper rates without causing congestion at ticket counters near Pragati Maidan.

Crime Cases in Bihar

5755. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":

SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of various crime reported during each of the last three years in Bihar;

(b) whether the Government has arrested the persons involved in these crimes;

(c) if so, the number of persons convicted so far; and

(d) the number of cases of murders and kidnappings pending in the courts as on March 2005?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (c) As per statistics compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), details of cases registered, persons arrested and persons convicted for various crimes under IPC in Bihar from 2001 to 2003 are shown in the statement as enclosed.

(d) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects. It is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to detect, register, investigate crimes and follow up prosecution of accused persons in the courts. Such information is therefore, not maintained and readily

available with the Union Government. The NCRB compiles and publishes crime statistics in a booklet "Crime in India" annually. As per crime statistics compiled by NCRB till

2003, the number of cases of murder and kidnapping & abduction pending in the courts were 20074 & 9145 respectively at the end of 2003.

Statement

Sl.No.	Crime Heads	2001			2002			2003		
		CR	PA	PC	CR	PA	PC	CR	PA	PC
1.	Murder	3643	9269	1082	3712	8351	742	3771	7378	1243
2.	Attempt to Commit Murder	3419	9925	1178	3526	8564	856	3540	8257	1048
3.	C.H. not Amounting to Murder	250	656	135	396	744	95	298	562	114
4.	Rape	888	1400	217	1040	1304	157	985	1120	197
5.	Kidnapping & Abduction	2159	4470	743	2361	4785	454	2427	4002	510
6.	Dacoity	1291	6007	631	1289	4054	595	1221	3483	395
7.	Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity	147	730	120	141	595	104	120	487	52
8.	Robbery	2203	5550	546	2288	4314	368	2463	4771	325
9.	Burglary	3233	4364	508	3188	3359	298	2986	2491	326
10.	Theft	9701	10592	1333	10145	10104	1078	10124	8354	1295
11.	Riots	8606	37740	4956	8675	45341	3786	8029	39367	3710
12.	Criminal Breach of Trust	946	2211	264	1215	2264	154	1105	1765	180
13.	Cheating	1659	2873	356	1811	2803	257	1947	2962	231
14.	Counterfeiting	85	122	34	72	146	12	92	108	12
15.	Arson	502	1125	117	600	1136	78	669	1390	114
16.	Hurt/Grievous Hurt	7544	15732	1959	8770	16288	847	8884	21875	1648
17.	Dowry Death	859	2899	319	927	2538	226	909	2488	298
18.	Molestation	562	982	152	621	997	76	688	965	91
19.	Sexual Harassment	21	37	8	6	16	4	11	20	13
20.	Cruelty by Husband or Relatives	1558	3838	330	1577	4278	298	1880	3940	297
21.	Importation of Girls	83	179	0	38	63	0	37	48	0
22.	Death by Negligence	2406	2201	82	2497	2382	104	2574	2319	228
23.	Other IPC Crimes	36667	79383	7334	39145	90022	5747	37503	80980	4014
24.	Total Cognizable Crimes under IPC	88432	202285	22404	94040	214448	16336	92263	199132	16341

Note: CR-Cases Registered; PA-Persons Arrested; PC-Persons convicted.

*[English]***Meeting of Chief Ministers**

5756. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
 SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
 SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:
 SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
 SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:
 SHRI K.C. PALANISAMY:
 SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
 SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has convened an All India Chief Ministers Conference on internal security on April 15, 2005;

(b) if so, the details of issues raised/discussed and the decisions arrived at; and

(c) the follow-up action taken thereon, if any?

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

(a) A day long Conference of Chief Ministers on Internal Security and Law and Order was held on April 15, 2005, which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister.

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) All concerned are being requested to take follow up action on the decisions/recommendations of the Conference.

Statement

The Conference reviewed the internal security and law and order situation in the country, shared perceptions and assessments of various security related issues and deliberated on the strategies and measures for effectively dealing with major areas of concern impacting the security environment. It also took stock of the internal and external security dimensions and socio-economic aspects of extremism and emphasized the imperative need to undertake and implement policies and strategies to cater to these aspects of the problem. Some of the important issues discussed and decisions taken were as follow.

- (i) There was a broad consensus that extremism has to be dealt with jointly by the Central and the State Governments through simultaneous pursuit and resolution of security and development issues. As regards the introduction of a comprehensive insurance scheme to be funded by the Central Government to cover State Police Forces, it was noted that the MHA had already covered a scheme for full reimbursement under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme for naxal affected areas. The States having naxal affected areas unanimously agreed that the problem of naxalism calls for a coordinated response. Therefore, it was decided to constitute a Standing Committee comprising Chief Ministers of naxal affected States to be headed by the Union Home Minister to periodically meet, initiate and pursue a coordinated approach and measures on both security and development fronts to curb naxal violence and activity. Simultaneously, speedy implementation of land reforms, resolution of tribal related issues, generation of employment opportunities have to be taken up on priority. It was felt that a responsive, sensitive and transparent administration is a must for redressal of genuine public grievances and to provide good governance particularly in the districts affected by extremism.
- (ii) It was noted that the scheme of India Reserve Battalions is useful in strengthening the security apparatus in the States as also providing employment to the youth particularly in the extremists affected areas.
- (iii) Strengthening of Indo-Bangladesh, Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders was emphasised by some of the Chief Ministers. The Conference decided that necessary steps will be taken to expedite fencing particularly along vulnerable stretches to be expedited as also borders roads along Indo-Bangladesh border. Need to strengthen the coastal States was emphasized.
- (iv) Most of the State emphasized the need for time-bound implementation of multi purpose national identity card (MNIC) scheme with an emphasis on border and coastal areas.
- (v) The need for effective measures to reduce the crimes against women, children and weaker sections of the society was emphasized.

- (vi) As regards the Police Modernisation Scheme, the Conference resolved that the States will devise ways and means and set up monitoring mechanisms at Chief Minister and Chief Secretary levels to ensure that funds released by the Central Government for upgradation of security and intelligence apparatus at the State level are promptly and fully utilized and the desired outputs achieved. The States will also contribute their matching share by making the necessary Budget provision.
- (vii) The Prime Minister, Home Minister and the Chief Ministers stressed the need to ensure time bound implementation of certain identified recommendations on police reforms.

Suicide by Delhi Police Personnel

5757. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Delhi Police Personnel who have committed suicide during each of the last three years;

(b) whether investigations into all such suicide cases have been completed;

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the investigation reports; and

(d) the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to stop such suicide cases in future?

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

Year	No. of suicides
2002	5
2003	6
2004	7
2005 (upto 15th April)	3

(b) and (c) In 8 cases SDM has filed the inquest report. The remaining cases are pending for various reasons.

(d) The remedial steps taken by the Delhi Police to prevent suicide cases in future include (i) transparency in transfer, posting and distribution of duties; (ii) ensuring

weekly rest to all the policemen performing field duties; (iii) grant of leave to all policemen on requirement; (iv) taking precautions about not deploying the staff for more than 12 hours in a day; (v) holding Sampark Sabhas at Police personnel; (vi) giving opportunity to police officer to redress his grievances before any senior officer; (vii) conducting regular medical check-up of all the policemen; (viii) inclusion of training programme on the behaviour of police personnel in the basic training course and in unit level course; (ix) issue of directions to all Districts/Units to give clear order to the subordinate police officers to perform their duties confusion/tension free; and (x) taking various measures for welfare of police personnel in Delhi Police.

Vocational Training Centres

5758. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI M. SHIVANNA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented any scheme for setting up of vocational training centres/courses in the States for providing alternative employment to the unemployed Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of vocational training centres at present, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up more such training centres in the tribal dominated areas of the country;

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

(f) whether the Government has received requests from State Governments for setting up these centres in the States during the last three years; and

(g) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas for STs, under which 100% grants-in-aid is provided to State

Governments/UT Administrations and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for setting up and running of Vocational Training Centres. The Scheme is in operation since 1992-93 for State Govts/UT Administrations. Under the Scheme, the grants-in-aid to NGOs has been introduced during 1998-99. Each Vocational Training Centre has 5 trades in traditional skills depending upon the employment potential of the areas. The capacity of the vocational training centre is 100 trainees and duration of course for being trained in two trades is for 1 year.

(c) During the last three years grants-in-aid have been released for running 119 Vocational Training Centres. The State-wise number of Vocational Training Centres have been given as statement.

(d) and (e) The Scheme has been approved for further continuation during 10th Five Year Plan. The VTCs are sanctioned on the basis of the complete proposals received from the State Governments/UT Administrations. Therefore, the number of new centres is not pre-decided.

(f) and (g) The receipt of the proposals is an ongoing process every year. The grants-in-aid are released on receipt of the complete proposals in all respects like physical progress report of the centres sanctioned in previous year, utilization certificates and availability of funds under the scheme.

Statement

Sl.No.	States	Number of Training Centres
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	12
4.	Gujarat	15
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
6.	Karnataka	10
7.	Kerala	4
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1
9.	Maharashtra	16
10.	Manipur	1
11.	Mizoram	5

1	2	3
12.	Nagaland	1
13.	Orissa	15
14.	Tamil Nadu	1
15.	Tripura	8
16.	West Bengal	1
17.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1
18.	Chhattisgarh	13
19.	Sikkim	3
Total		119

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds for Training of Short Term Computer Education

5759. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds are allocated to State Governments, specially Uttar Pradesh for the short term computer operators training under the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) scheme of the World Bank Project during the last three years;

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

(c) the number of candidates including SC/ST/OBC specially from Uttar Pradesh have been provided training of short term computer under the above project of the World Bank;

(d) whether there are a number of irregularities especially in admission of rural candidates for training of computer operator;

(e) if so, whether the Government purpose to issue directions to the State Governments in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (f) This Department has launched a

scheme of "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) @ Schools" during 2004-05, by merging and revised Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) and Educational Technology (ET) scheme. Under the scheme financial assistance is provided to State/UTs. The Scheme is being implemented by this Department independently without any support from the World Bank. The Scheme

has no provision for "Short term computer operator training". A statement indicating the details of financial assistance provided to States/UTs during the last three years under ICT/CLASS Scheme is enclosed. No assistance has been provided to Government of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years.

Statement

The details of Funds released to States/UTs for Computer Education during the last three years

Sl.No.	State	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1.	West Bengal	Rs. 4,69,84,125		
2.	Chhattisgarh	Rs. 2,50,00,000		
3.	Goa	Rs. 1,25,00,000	No financial assistance was released to the State during 2003-04	
4.	Sikkim	Rs. 72,50,000		
5.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 72,65,000		
6.	Haryana	Rs. 39,39,000		
7.	Karnataka			Rs. 3,89,52,500
8.	Andhra Pradesh			Rs. 5,27,59,375

[English]

Export of Human Hair

5760. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the annual earning on the export of Indian human hair;

(b) the import of export policy of the Government in this regard;

(c) the names of the countries engaged in this business; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to capture the overseas markets in order to enhance the export of Indian human hair?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) The total exports of human hairs and its products during the year 2003-2004 was of the order of 70.26 US\$ Million.

(b) There are no specific restrictions on import and export of human hair and can be done freely;

(c) China, Hong Kong, Tunisia, Italy and USA are the top 5 importing countries from India.

(d) During the current year, the Plastic Export Promotion Council is sponsoring two delegations to ASEAN and EU region for promotion of exports.

Integrated Operations Centre

5761. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has opened an Integrated Operations Centre (IOC) to obviate delays in management of man made crisis like riots that threat internal security;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main functions of this centre and the benefits likely to be accrued to States by this centre;

(d) whether the Government proposes to bring a legislation on these lines;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether such centres are likely to be opened in each State; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Control Room in the Ministry of Home Affairs has been upgraded as an Integrated Operations Centre (IOC) for effective and quick response in matters relating to internal security and disaster management. The IOC has been upgraded by providing additional facilities which include multiple site video and audio conferencing, high class digital light projection system, map display system, intelligent rear projection system, flat panel TV monitors, remote control console, access control etc. The IOC has multiple communication links such as satellite based NICNET, SPACENET, etc. and aims to interconnect the Emergency Operation Centres of States and command centres of organizations like India Meteorological Department, Geological Survey of India, Central Water Commission, National Remote Sensing Agency and Department of Ocean Development.

(d) and (e) It has been decided to enact a Central Law on Disaster Management which will inter alia include measures for providing emergency communication in vulnerable or affected areas.

(f) and (g) The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised to set up multi-hazard resistant operation centers at the State and District levels. The State Governments have also been allowed to utilize upto 10% of the annual allocation under the Calamity Relief Fund for procurement of search & rescue and communication equipment.

Inclusion of Kosali Language in 8th Schedule

5762. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to include Sambalpuri/Kosali language in the 8th Schedule of the Constitutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the amendment Bill in this regard is likely to be brought before Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) A Committee was set up under Shri Sitakant Mohapatra to evolve a set of objective criteria for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule. The Committee has submitted its report and made certain recommendations. A decision on the pending demands for inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule, including Sambalpuri/Kosali, will be taken in the light of the recommendations of the Committee. A decision on the subject involves careful consideration of the issues involved and no time frame can be indicated at this stage.

Tyre Industry

5763. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tyre industry has been facing unabated increase in the cost of inputs particularly raw materials;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to remove the bottlenecks in the tyre industry;

(d) whether 65% of the raw materials of the tyre industry are petro-bases; and

(e) if so, the efforts made by the Government to find alternative for petro-bases and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. There has been an increase in prices of raw materials like Natural Rubber, petro-based raw materials and steel. This to a large extent reflects increase in prices of these products in the world market.

(c) to (e) With the lifting of quantitative restrictions, Tyre Industry has easy access to inputs at customs duty rates as applicable. The budget for 2005-06 has further reduced peak customs duty from 20 to 15 per cent and a large number of petro chemicals and chemical items attracting customs duty of 10/5 per cent. These measures will help the Tyre Industry to source its input requirements.

Discontinuation of Anti Dumping Duty on Import of Chemicals

5764. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has imposed anti dumping duty on imports of C.F.L. (Compact Florescent Lamps) from China and also plan to discontinue anti-dumping duty on import of certain chemicals;

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

(c) whether the Government has exempted a few companies from paying anti-dumping duty;

(d) if so, the names thereof alongwith reasons therefor;

(e) financial losses being suffered by the Government due to the exemption;

(f) whether the Government is aware that such companies are making huge profits and exploiting the market due to this special privilege;

(g) if so, the steps taken to check such malpractices; and

(h) status of indigenous industry in these fields and efforts being taken to promote the same and meet the increasing demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) and (b) Anti-dumping duty was imposed on Compact Florescent Lamps (C.F.L.) vide notification dated 10.12.2002 at the rate of difference between US\$ 256 per unit (without choke) and US \$ 845—3.125 per unit (with choke) and the landed value of import. There is no proposal to suo-motu (with choke) and the landed value of import. There is no proposal to suo-motu discontinue anti-dumping duty on import of chemicals. The recommendation of the DGAD on future requests for review of anti-dumping duty would depend on the outcome of review investigations.

(c) to (g) Imports by companies under export promotion schemes such as the Advance Licensing Scheme, Export Oriented Units/Special Economic Zones are exempted from paying anti-dumping duty. Since,

imports by such companies is meant for manufacture of goods for exports, it is not likely to have any adverse affect on the domestic industry.

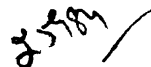
The objective of imposing anti-dumping duty is to counteract trade distortions caused by dumping and consequential injury to the domestic industry. Anti-dumping duty is not perceived as a revenue earning measure.

(h) The DGAD has since 1992 till 28.4.2005, initiated 180 anti-dumping investigations involving 54 countries. The major product categories on which anti-dumping duty has been levied are chemicals & petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, fibres/yarns, steel and other metals and consumer goods. Of these 180 cases, final findings have been issued in 158 cases, preliminary findings have been issued in 3 cases and 9 cases have been closed after initiation.

[Translation]

Installation of New Tubewells in Dwarka

5765. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:



Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has drawn up any plan to install new tubewells for the residents of Dwarka after Delhi Jal Board has failed to solve the water crisis there;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the DDA has requested the Central Ground Water Board to bore tubewells in Dwarka;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the numbers;

(e) by when the new tubewells are likely to be made operational; and

(f) the names of the departments from which the DDA is taking assistance in installing these tubewells?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The Delhi Development Authority has informed that with a view to make interim arrangement to augment the existing water supply in

Dwarka, it has requested Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to permit boring of 18 tubewells in Dwarka area. CGWA has already granted permission for boring 5 new tubewells. These tubewells are planned to be made operational by end of June 2005.

(f) The DDA has informed that the tubewells are to be installed by call of tenders from registered agencies and as per advice of Consultant.

[*English*]

National Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corporation

5766. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes and guidelines for disbursement of various type of loans by the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) to tribes in the country;

(b) the details of loans released by NSTFDC during 2003-04 and thereafter, State-wise;

(c) the number of tribes benefited so far; and

(d) the steps taken by the NSTFDC for promotion of Tribes in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (d) The details of the schemes and guidelines for disbursement of various types of loans and steps taken by the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) for promotion of tribes in furtherance of its objectives are given in the Annual Report of the Corporation for the year 2003-04 laid on the table of the House.

(b) The details of loans released/distributed by NSTFDC during the financial years 2003-04 and thereafter 2004-05 are enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) The number of beneficiaries covered under various sanctioned schemes/projects since inception of NSTFDC till 31.3.2005 is enclosed as statement-II.

Statement I

Details of Loans released by NSTFDC during 2003-04 and thereafter, State-wise

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Loans released/Disbursed	
		2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	206.64	1181.71
2.	Chhattisgarh	—	734.07
3.	Gujarat	477.02	—
4.	Himachal Pradesh	32.65	31.96
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	74.33
6.	Jharkhand	123.2	601.91
7.	Karnataka	1.35	202.90
8.	Kerala	38.42	17.13
9.	Lakshadweep	8.65	—
10.	Maharashtra	—	436.83
11.	Madhya Pradesh	114.59	—
12.	Nagaland	216.49	244.09
13.	Orissa	—	27.72
14.	Rajasthan	217.91	454.89
15.	Sikkim	219.04	116.00
16.	Tripura	236.15	—
17.	Uttaranchal	—	11.20
18.	West Bengal	380.40	711.75
Total		2272.51	4846.49

Financial Assistance in Marketing Support Activities

1.	Girijan Co-operative Corporation Ltd. (GCC), Andhra Pradesh	500.00	500.00
Total		500.00	500.00

1	2	3	4
<i>Cash Credit Assistance</i>			
1.	Tribal Co-op. Mktg. Dev. Fed. of India Ltd. (TRIFED), Delhi	800.00	—
Grand Total		3572.51	5346.49

1	2	3	4
<i>Grand-in-aid Training</i>			
1.	Certificate course on office Automation	2.65	1.84

Statement II*Details of number of Tribes benefited*

(Rs. in crores)

Fin. Year	Actual Sanctions (NSTFDC's Share)					
	Budgetary Allocations	Income generating activities		Working Capital/Marketing Support		Total
		Amt.	No. of Benef.	Amt.	No. of Benef.	Amt. No. of Benef.
2001-02	60.00	60.25	5383	3.00	290430	63.25 295813
2002-03	80.00	93.98	69015	5.00	110000	98.98 179015
2003-04	100.00	66.15	12825	13.00	675900	79.15 688725
2004-05	100.00	68.06	11094	5.00	283000	73.06 294094
Grand Total	340.00	288.44	98317	26.00	1349330	314.4 1457647

Indo-Iraq Trade

5767. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a steady demand for Indian electrical, textile and food items in Iraq; and

(b) if so, measures taken by the Government to capture a major share in the Iraqi market in the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) and (b) There is a good scope and demand for Indian goods including electrical, textile and

food items in Iraq. As per available information, the Iraqi businessmen are travelling to India to establish contacts with the Indian companies to source their supplies from them. The number of Iraqi businessmen visiting India has doubled over the previous year and Indian Mission in Baghdad is interacting more with Iraqi business firms, replying to more business inquiries and distributing directories of Indian exporters in CD form. Similarly, Indian businessmen are using the services of their local representatives and the internet to ascertain the available trade opportunities. The Mission also circulates the tender notices etc. to the concerned bodies in India for circulating amongst their members.

To boost export to Iraq in future, the Government of India will continue to facilitate interaction between business communities of both countries besides encouraging

participation of Iraqi companies in trade fairs/exhibitions held in India.

[*Translation*]

Clover Leaf connecting Akshardham Flyover

5768. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in April 2005, the Delhi High Court had adversely commented against Delhi Development Authority asking the Authority the basis of which it has reduced the width of proposed clover leaf connecting Akshardham flyover from 60 meters to merely 36 meters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has investigated or proposes to investigate the involvement of officers of Delhi Development Authority in this matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that the Hon'ble High Court made its remarks on the basis of an affidavit filed by the Public Works Department. DDA has further reported that Indian Road Congress (IRC)-92 provides for a minimum radius of 30 mts. and desirable radius of 60 mts. for clover leaves. In the instant case, radius ranging from 36 mts. to 50 mts. has been provided for the clover leaf as per the site conditions. As such no violation of the laid down norms has been committed.

[*English*]

Clearance for Tsunami Relief Materials at Wagah Border

5769. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the relief materials meant for Tsunami victims in India for dispatch to Tamil Nadu got stuck at Wagah borders for few days;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to clear the relief materials for the benefit of the Tsunami victims and

the steps taken to simplify the red tapism in the event of such emergent situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Ten trucks carrying relief material sent by a Holland based NGO "Stitching Motherhood" arrived by road at Attari Road LCS on 04.02.2005. It was intimated by the said NGO that the relief material was meant for delivery to a Chennai based organization "Karunalya Social Service Society". This society filed Bill of Entry, as well as requisite papers only on 8.2.2005 and the whole consignment was cleared by the Customs that day itself.

(c) Ministry of Home Affairs vide notification No. II/ 21022/11 (19)/2004-FCRA-I dated 30.12.2004, granted exemption under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 to all associations (other than a political party) having a definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social Programme to accept foreign contribution, in cash and kind, for providing relief to the Tsunami victims without obtaining a formal approval of the Central Government subject to conditions mentioned therein.

Exemption from duty for import of relief material in the shape of donations and gifts etc. already exist under the Ministry of Finance Notification No. 148/94-Cus, dated 13.7.2004, (as amended) subject to conditions mentioned therein.

Diversion of Funds from NER Funds

5770. SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of Secretaries which met recently has considered the issue of diversion or siphoning of North-Eastern Region Funds and large-scale extortion of the civilian officers posted in NE Region including IAS; and

(b) if so, the remedial action proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) In the context of reports regarding siphoning of development funds by underground outfits in certain areas in the North Eastern Region, the Committee of Secretaries in its meeting held on 22nd February, 2005 considered a proposal for amendment of Rule 5 of the All Indian Service Cadre Rules to empower the Central Government to transfer an

IAS/IPS/IFS officer from one State to another upon being satisfied that the officers' continuation in his original cadre is prejudicial to national interest or to Centre-State relations.

(b) The Committee of Secretaries did not recommend the proposed amendment. To deal with the problem of siphoning of or diversion of NER funds, Government have from time to time advised the North Eastern States to take penal action in such cases and to ensure that the funds are used for the purpose for which they are given. The Government have taken various measures to address the problem of insurgency in the North Eastern States including the activities of extortion by the insurgents. Besides holding peace dialogue with various insurgent groups, enhancing the capabilities of the State Police and development of socio-economic infrastructure; appropriate institutional mechanism have been built in at district level, at State Hqrs. and among the States in the NE Region to share actionable intelligence inputs available with the State and Central intelligence agencies and launch coordinated counter insurgency operations against insurgent groups.

[Translation] 990

Sexual Exploitation of Girl Student

5771. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether almost 70 per cent of the male teachers are reportedly found indulging in molestation or sexual exploitation of girl students;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent this practice in future?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English] 991

Anti Myanmar Rebels Asylum in India

5772. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Anti-Myanmar Armed Rebels have sought asylum in Mizoram and Manipur after crossing the Indo-Myanmar border;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Myanmar Army has ever entered into Indian Territory following the hot pursuits of these rebels during the last three years and thereafter till date; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) The Myanmar Army officials have raised the issue of presence of anti-Myanmar insurgents in Mizoram. On receipt of information, Assam Rifles deployed on border guarding duties on Indo-Myanmar border takes action against such armed anti-Myanmar insurgents. Government of Mizoram has also been suitably advised in the matter. On 10th December 2004, a group of anti-Myanmar insurgents after raiding a Myanmar Police Post had entered Indian territory through Mizoram. The Assam Rifles challenged them and in the encounter one personnel of Assam Rifles and three insurgents were killed.

(c) and (d) Two instances of intrusion into Indian territory in Mizoram by Myanmar Army took place in December 2004.

Changing the Name of Sub Tribes

5773. SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in changing the name of "DAFLA" tribes with "NYISHI" in the Constitution Scheduled Tribes Order, 1950 with Bangru and Puroik as sub-tribes; and

(b) if the time by which the necessary amendment expected to be adopted by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) The proposal for substitution in the list of Scheduled Tribes is being processed as per the approved modalities.

Crime against Women 993

5774. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether crimes against women have increased during the last three years;

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

(c) whether there is a proposal to grant stationary Status to National Commission for Women;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the status is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the statistical data compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau under the Ministry of Home Affairs, the total number of cases of crimes against women reported in the country during the years 2001, 2002 and 2003 are as follows:-

Year	No. of cases
2001	143795
2002	147678
2003	132720*

*Figures are provisional.

Similar figures for the year 2004 are yet to be received from the States and Union Territories.

(c) to (e) The National Commission for Women is a statutory body as it has been constituted under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.

[*Translation*]

Delhi Urban Arts Commission

5775. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government reconsidered over Delhi Urban Arts Commission which has no work for the past many years and has appointed an internationally renowned architect as its Chairman;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to make the Commission effective?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Shri Charles Correa, well known architect has been appointed as Chairman (Part Time) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC), for a period of three years. He has taken over charge on 5th April. Prior to this, the Commission had been functioning under different Chairpersons appointed by the Government, from time to time. In the last three years, the Commission had met 65 times and considered over 1200 proposals.

(c) The Government has strengthened the Commission by appointment of experts in the field of conservation, architectural history, landscape architecture etc. to the three vacant post of part time Members.

Shiksha Karmi Project

5776. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of the "Shiksha Karmi Project" (SKP) introduced with the help of International Development Department of UK and the Government of Rajasthan and the details of progress made so far in this regard;

(b) the details of financial assistance received under this project, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to carry on this project despite the facts that it has failed to achieve its objectives and the amount provided for the project have been spent completely; and

(d) if so, details and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) The Shiksha Karmi Project (SKP) aims at universalisation and qualitative improvement of primary education in remote and socio-economically backward villages in Rajasthan with attention to girls and the revitalization of dysfunctional schools in remote villages.

(b) Details of financial assistance provided by DFID through Government of India and matching share released by the State Government of Rajasthan are enclosed as Statement.

(c) The Shiksha Karmi Project in Rajasthan is ending on 30.6.2005. The programme was reviewed in January 2005 by independent experts and its progress is reported to be satisfactory.

(d) Question does not arise.

Statement

Financial Progress of the Rajasthan Shiksha Karmi Project

(Rs. In crores)

Sl.No.	Year	DFID share	Govt. of Rajasthan share
1.	1999-2000	8.06	8.06
2.	2000-01	12.83	12.83
3.	2001-02	13.26	13.26
4.	2002-03	14.93	14.93
5.	2003-04	19.59	8.70
6.	2004-05	21.59	7.20
Total		90.26	64.98

[English]

Mangalore as Category II

5777. SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested the Centre to declare Mangalore as Category II city as it is growing very fast industrially, educationally and business-wise; and

(b) if so, the response of the Centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) The cities are classified by Ministry of Finance as per the population criteria recommended by the 5th CPC and accepted by the Government for the purposes of admissibility of House Rent Allowance and City Compensatory Allowance to Central Government employees. Mangalore city is classified as 'C' class city for the purpose of HRA and B-2 class city for the purpose

of CCA. There is no proposal from Karnataka Government to classify Mangalore as 'B' class (or category II class) city for HRA.

Exchange of Bomb Explosive Data

5778. SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bomb Data Centre proposes to exchange crucial data on bomb explosions with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Interlope;

(b) if so, whether the Government has held any talks in this regard with FBI and Interlope;

(c) if so, the details of the meeting; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The National Bomb Data Centre functioning under the National Security Guard (NSG) has no such proposal.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

NCW Visit to Manipur

5779. SHRI KISHAN SINGH SANGWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Women has visited the State of Manipur after the recent atrocities on women;

(b) if so, the recommendation of the Commission of normalizing the situation; and

(c) the steps the Government proposes to take to prevent atrocities by the Para Military Forces against women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) The National Commission for Women had visited the State of Manipur from 19th to 21 September, 2004.

(b) A summary of recommendations made by the Commission in their report is enclosed as statement.

(c) Detailed "DOs" and "DONT's" for the Army personnel and Central Para Military Forces' personnel,

while providing aid to civil authorities, have been laid down by the Army Headquarters. The Security Forces personnel are bound to follow these guidelines while dealing with insurgency in Manipur and other parts of North Eastern Region. In case where abuse of powers is established, action against the concerned Armed Forces personnel is taken as per the law.

Statement

Summary of Recommendations made by the National Commission for Women in their Report of visit to Manipur

- (i) **Justice:** That is the paramount desideratum. The State stands for justice to its citizens and when large sections of them feel aggrieved by certain incidents, however isolated, the State must ensure that justice shall be delivered.
- (ii) **Human Rights:** Whatever the decision on the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, there can be no justification for not complying with the guidelines on the exercise of these powers. Not only are many of the safeguards implicit in the provisions themselves, on the basis of the principles of natural justice and the worth and dignity of the individual, detailed DO'S and DON'TS have been laid down by the Army Headquarters. It is the failure on the part of the Army authorities to observe, and on the part of the Government to enforce, these guidelines which has brought the situation to the present sorry pass.
- (ii) **Consultation:** The link between the governors and the governed needs to be re-informed by seeking popular representation in decision-making at all levels. This consultation is most vital because however mighty may be the State, its strength drives from the willing and spontaneous loyalty of the citizens. The present stand-off between the Central Government and the local people and their organizations needs to be resolved in such a manner that it becomes a win-win situation for both. Now may be the best time to take fresh initiatives from both sides.
- (iv) **Co-operation:** The Government should explore avenues for sharing responsibility with the people's organizations for the security and for dealing with terrorist and insurgent elements.

- (v) **Development:** Since development is the ultimate antidote to discontent and disaffection, the Government must press on with speedy economic development with the stress on sharing its fruits as widely as possible. It is well-known that in Manipur, as in other trouble-spots, the underground recruits its volunteers from the ranks of the unemployed youth who feel frustrated and hence alienated because the economic system does not offer them opportunities of a reasonable livelihood.

Channapatana Coir Cluster

5780. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has requested the Union Government to clear the Project—Development of Channapatana coir cluster under Industrial Upgradation Scheme;

(b) whether this project is pending for the last several years; and

(c) if so, by when this project would be cleared?

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

(b) and (c) This Department received the proposal of Channapatana Coir Cluster only at the end of December, 2004. The same is being scrutinized as per the guidelines of the same.

Sports Sub Centres in Tamil Nadu

5781. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sports Sub Centres in Tamil Nadu at present, location-wise;

(b) the present status of the construction of a Sports Sub Centre at Rajakkamangalam, Nagarcoil, Kanyakumari District, in the State;

(c) the amount allocated for the said project; and

(d) the time by which the construction of the Sport Sub Centre is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) Sports Authority of India (SAI) is establishing a sub-centre at Nagarcoil in the State of Tamil Nadu. However, SAI has already established two SAI Training Centres at Chennai and Salem as well as one Special Area Games (SAG) Centre at Nagarcoil, District Kanyakumari.

(b) to (d) The land allotted for the sub-centre in Kanyakumari district falls within Coastal Regulatory Zone (CRZ)-I and III where no construction is permitted. The matter has been taken up with the State Government for allotment of a suitable alternate plot of land. An allocation of Rs. one crore had been made for the above project by SAI.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2016/05]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004,

along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2017/05]

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): Sir, on behalf of Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Registration of Foreigners (Amendment) Rules, 2003 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 828(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 2003, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2018/05]

- (2) A copy of the Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 2005 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 225(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th April, 2005, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2019/05]

- (3) A copy of the Registration of Foreigners (Exemption) Amendment Order, 2005 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 543(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th April, 2005 under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2020/05]

- (4) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 542(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th April, 2005 specifying the rights mentioned therein to which the persons registered as Overseas Citizens of India under section 7A of the Citizenship Act, 1955 issued under section 7B of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2021/05]

- (5) A copy of the Passport (Entry into India) Amendment Rules, 2005 (Hindi and English

versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 224(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th April, 2005 under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2022/05]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1)
 - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 2003-2004.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2023/05]

- (3)
 - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur, for the year 2003-2004.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2024/05]

- (5)
 - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Warangal, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Warangal, for the year 2003-2004.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2025/05]

- (7)
 - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004.
 - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004, together with Audit Report thereon.
 - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2026/05]

- (9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 28 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956:—
 - (i) The University Grants Commission (Returns of Information by Universities) Rules, 2004, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 182(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 2004.
 - (ii) The University Grants Commission (Returns of Information by University Grants Commission) Rules, 2004, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 184(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 2004.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2027/05]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, for the year 2003-2004.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, for the year 2003-2004.
- (11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2028/05]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 2003-2004.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 2003-2004, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 2003-2004.
- (13) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2029/05]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research, Chennai, for the year 2003-2004, together with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research, Chennai, for the year 2003-2004.
- (15) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2030/05]

- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research, Kolkata, for the year 2003-2004, together with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research, Kolkata, for the year 2003-2004.
- (17) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (16) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2031/05]

- (18) A copy of the First Academic Ordinance (Hindi and English versions) of Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, published in Notification No. 196 in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 2004, under sub-section (2) of section 43 of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University Act, 1994.
- (19) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (18) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2032/05]

- (20) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 24 of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987:—
- (i) The All India Council for Technical Education (Grant of approval for starting new technical institutions, introducing of courses or programmes and approval of intake capacity of seats for the courses or programmes) Amendment Regulation, 1997 published in Notification No. F. 711-6-1/ET/96 in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1997.
- (ii) The All India Council for Technical Education (Grant of approval for starting new technical institutions, introduction of courses or programmes and approval of intake capacity of seats for the courses or programmes) Amendment Regulation, 2000 published in Notification No. F. 37-3/Legal/2000 in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 2000.

- (iii) The All India Council for Technical Education (Amendment) Regulation, 2000 published in Notification No. F. 37-6/Legal/2000 in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 2000.
- (iv) The All India Council for Technical Education (for Admission under Foreign Nationals (FN)/ Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) category/quota in AICTE approval institutions) Regulations, 2000 published in Notification No. 26-7/Legal/2002 in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 2002, together with a Corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. 143 dated the 17th July, 2002.
- (v) The Policy Resolution on procedure for granting approval to various programmes published in Notification No. F.37-3/Legal (iv)/2002 in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 2002.
- (vi) The Interim Policy Resolution on Admission, Fee, Management Seats, Governing Body of Private unaided Institutions published in Notification No. F. 37-3/Legal (v)/2003 in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 2003.
- (vii) The All India Council for Technical Education (Grant of approval for starting new technical institutions, introduction of additional courses or programmes/increase in intake) Amendment Regulations, 2003 published in Notification No. F. 37-3/Legal (iii)/2003 in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 2003.
- (viii) The AICTE Regulations for Entry and Operation of Foreign Universities in India imparting technical education, 2003 published in Notification No. F. 37-3/Legal (vi)/2003 in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 2003, together with a Corrigendum thereto dated 29th May, 2003.
- (ix) The All India Council for Technical Education (Constitution and Functions of Regional Committees) Regulations, 2004 published in Notification No. F. 38-10/Legal/2004 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 2004.
- (x) The All India Council for Technical Education (Grant of approval for starting new technical institutions, introduction of courses or

programmes and variation of intake capacity of seats for the courses or programmes and continuation of approval for the existing technical institutions) Regulations, 2004 published in Notification No. F. 37-3/Legal/2004 in Gazette of India dated the 29th January, 2005.

- (xi) The All India Council for Technical Education (Constitution and Functions of National Board of Accreditation) Regulations, 2005 published in Notification No. F. 37-3/Legal/2005 in Gazette of India dated the 4th February, 2005.
- (xii) Notification No. F. No. 38-10/Legal/2004 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 2005 making certain amendments in the Regulations published in Notification No. 38-10/Legal/2004 dated the 15th December, 2004.
- (xiii) The All India Council for Technical Education (Member-Secretary) Recruitment (Repeal) Rules, 2004 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 559(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st August, 2004.
- (xiv) The All India Council for Technical Education (Admission under supernumerary quota for Foreign Nationals/Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs)/Children of Indian Workers in the Gulf Countries, in AICTE approved Institutions) Regulations, 2004 published in Notification No. F. 37-3/Legal/2004 in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 2004.
- (xv) The AICTE (National Engineers Registration and Licensing Board) Regulations, 2004 published in Notification No. F. QA/ENGRS/REGN/051/2002 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 2004.
- (xvi) Notification No. F. QA/ENGRS-REGN/051/2002 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 2004 regarding withdrawal of National Engineers Registration and Licensing Board.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2033/05]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Cement and Building Materials, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council for Cement and Building Materials, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2034/05]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the State Trading Corporation of India Limited and the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for the year 2005-2006.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2035/05]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the P.E.C. Limited and the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for the year 2005-2006.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2036/05]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the India Trade Promotion Organization and the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for the year 2005-2006.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2037/05]

- (4) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 452(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 2005 suspending the operation of clause (a) of section 24 of the Tea Act, 1953, issued under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2038/05]

- (5) A copy of the Tea (Distribution and Export) Control Order, 2005 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 486(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 2005 under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2039/05]

- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923:—

- (i) The Indian Boiler (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2005 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 66 in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 2005.

- (ii) The Indian Boiler (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2005 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 67 in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 2005.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2040/05]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Kanti Singh, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2041/05]

- (3) A copy of Andaman and Nicobar Dowry Prohibition Rules, 2003 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 206/2003/F.No. 4-198/DSW 2003 in Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated the 15th December, 2003 under sub-section (3) of section 9 of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2042/05]

12.02½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Fourth Report and Minutes

[*English*]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Sir, I beg to present the Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table (2004-2005) and Minutes relating thereto.

12.03 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Marine Products Export Development Authority

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): Sir, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of section 4 (3) (c) of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972, read with rule 4(1) of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Rules, 1972, the members of this House to proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Marine Products Export Development Authority subject to the other provisions of the said Act and Rules made thereunder."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of section 4 (3) (c) of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972, read with rule 4(1) of the Marine Products Export

Development Authority Rules, 1972, the members of this House to proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Marine Products Export Development Authority subject to the other provisions of the said Act and Rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No Private Member should approach the officers in the Official Gallery.

...(Interruptions)

12.04 hrs.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE SPEAKER

Re: Business transacted during previous week

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, for your information, I want to briefly recapitulate the business transacted by the House during the previous week, that is, from 25th to 29th April, 2005.

Out of 100 Starred Questions admitted, 18 were answered orally. Replies to the remaining Starred Questions, along with the replies to 1,016 Unstarred Questions, were laid on the Table. Hon. Members raised 51 matters under rule 377. Besides 45 matters of urgent public importance were raised after the Question Hour.

The House devoted over 14 hours on the transaction of important financial business relating to the Discussion and Voting on the Demands for Grants for 2005-2006 under the control of the Ministries of Agriculture, Rural Development, Home Affairs and Science and Technology. The House also passed all the outstanding Demands in respect of the Budget General for 2005-2006. During the previous week, the House also debated the Finance Bill, 2005 for five hours and six minutes.

Two Private Members' Bills were introduced. One Private Member's Bill, namely, the Compulsory Voting Bill, 2004, by Shri Bachi Singh Rawat, was negated by the House. Another Private Member's Bill, namely, the Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Bill, 2004, by Shri Basu Deb Acharia, remained part discussed.

[Mr. Speaker]

The Departmentally-related Standing Committee presented 34 Reports to the House.

Hon. Members, we lost six hours of valuable time due to interruptions and forced adjournments during the week. However, this House also sat late for as many as five hours to transact essential business.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Sir, before you take the calling attention, you kindly permit me to raise a very important matter about the revelations which can have a very adverse impact upon the functioning of the Commissions of Inquiry. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We will take it up after the Calling Attention.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Bettiah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had given the notice of Privilege Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you chance. However, we will work as per the rules.

12.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Situation arising out of increasing incidents of female foeticide resulting in fall in sex ratio adverse to females in the country and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot—not present; Shri Gurudas Dasgupta

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Situation arising out of increasing incidents of female foeticide resulting in fall in sex ratio adverse to females in the country and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto."

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): Sir, declining trend in sex ratio has been a matter of concern for all in the country. Sex ratio in India has declined over the century from 972 in 1901 to 927 in 1991. The sex ratio has since gone up to 933 in 2001. In contrast the child sex ratio for the group of 0-6 years in 2001 is 927 girls per thousand boys against 945 recorded in 1991 Census. The encouraging trend in the sex ratio during 1991-2001 was marred by the decline of 18 points in the sex ratio of children aged between six years or below as per Annexure-I laid on the Table of the House*.

Some of the reasons put forward for this decline are son preference, dowry, neglect of the girl child resulting in higher mortality at younger age, female infanticide, female foeticide, male bias in-enumeration of population etc.

In order to check female foeticide, Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 was brought into operation from 1st January, 1996. The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994 has since been amended to make it more comprehensive. The amended Act and Rules came into force with effect from 14.2.2003. The Act prohibits determination and disclosure of the sex of the foetus. Under the Act, use of Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques and genetic counselling is permissible for detection of certain genetic abnormalities. The violation of the Act is punishable with imprisonment up to five years and fine up to Rs. 1.00 lakh apart from cancellation of registration and license.

As per the reports received from the States and UTs, 26,199 bodies using ultrasound, image scanners etc. have been registered under the Act. As on 31.3.2005, there are 303 ongoing cases in the Courts/Police Stations for various violations of the law. Thirty-three ultrasound machines are also sealed and seized on violation of the law as per Annexure-II laid on the Table of the House.

It is, nevertheless, recognised that mere legislation is not enough to deal with this problem that has roots in social behaviour and prejudices. Various activities have been undertaken to create awareness against the practice of pre-natal determination of sex and female foeticide through radio, television and print media units. Workshops and seminars have also been organised through Voluntary Organisations at State/regional/district/block levels to create

*Placed in Library. See No. LT 2043/05.

awareness against this social evil. Cooperation has also been sought from religious leaders, as well as medical fraternity to curb this practice. 'Save the Girl Child' Campaign with a view to lessen son preference by highlighting achievements of young girls has been launched. A National Monitoring and Inspection Committee including representative from National Commission for Women, Department of Women and Child Development and NGOs has been constituted to take stock of the ground realities by field visits to the problematic States. At the same time, sensitisation of the Medical Community and Training of the Judiciary for better implementation of the Act is being done. National Surveillance Cell is being constituted to assist the Appropriate Authorities of the problem States such as Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat and Delhi in identifying the wrongdoers and in apprehending them.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, I do not accept that it is a problem arising out of female foeticide, an aberration of the medical profession. It has a wider social dimension and its roots are very deep-rooted. It needs a thorough social campaign and movement throughout the country to protect the womanhood of our nation. Frankly speaking, hon. Minister has given some statistics, but he has not depicted the dimension of the horror.

Sir, let me tell you that in Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Gujarat and Maharashtra, the number of women per thousand men is much less than the national average, and in the Capital city of Delhi, the picture is really horrible. It indicates really that how the prosperous, the rich and the so-called cultural families are so unfavourably disposed towards the womanhood. In Hauz Khas in 2001, there were 882 females per thousand males. It has declined to 762 per thousand males in Hauz Khas and Hauz Khas is considered to be a prosperous area of the city. It has come down from 880 to 784 in Model Town. In Defence Colony, it has come down from 891 to 805. This is how the high-profile privileged section of the society is having its attitude towards whole womanhood.

Sir, this Calling Attention should have been addressed to the Prime Minister and not to the Minister of Health and Family Welfare because it is not a simple case of sex determination, abortion and illegality involved. If you permit me, Sir, this is a case of violent hostility towards the womanhood that we see in the Indian society today. Undoubtedly, it is a complex social problem and it is not just an aberration of the medical profession. Of course, it is not wholly that. Decline in the number of women

does not represent only the arithmetic of number; it reflects the chemistry of the operation of the evil forces and deep prejudice in our country. Let me tell the country and the nation and if this trend is allowed to continue, it will seriously affect the social equilibrium and definitely distort the physiological balance of the society. Parity in number is an essential pre-requisite for the healthy growth of the nation. Anybody in the world will admit that.

Sir, it is a note of caution from a man who feels guilty. As a man, I feel guilty. It is, after all, a male dominated society which we are having all over the world, including India. If a woman is marginalised, if a motherhood is denied its rightful place in the social system, if a nation fails to remedy this disorder and correct the anarchy, surely, the country will slide down the path of the doom today, tomorrow or day after. Therefore, it is not a question of Government alone and it is not a question of enacting law. It is a question, Sir, I respectfully submit, of a social revolution against the violent atrocity that is being committed in our country, which ultimately results in the reflection of decline steadily of the number of women per thousand men in the country.

Sir, allow me to give you a few instances, and kindly bear with me in doing so. A woman dies before she is born because we know about all that is happening in the country. Secondly, the child mortality, after birth, is very high in India. It is well known that childbirth is taking place with the assistance of untrained nurses in the rural areas. I would like to say that 50 years' of freedom has not been able to ensure this minimum access to healthcare for the women in the country. This is the sad commentary on the political system that we have set-up for the nation. Thirdly, women are more anemic than men. Fourthly, dropout in schools is more for girls. Fifthly, child marriage is rampant. Sixthly, suicide and burning of brides is going on unchecked throughout the country.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): The problem of *sati* is also there.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I am coming to that issue also. Illiteracy is higher among the women than among the men. As regards *sati*, I remember that we had discussed this issue when I came to Parliament in 1985 also.

MR. SPEAKER: You have raised very important issues, but we are discussing about women in general.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: It was a revulsion. I am ashamed to tell you that even today there was an attempt to commit *sati* in the place known as Rajasthan. I do not attribute the cause of this issue to the political complexion, but politics has something to do with the operation of evil forces in our country.

Sir, women outnumber men in the unorganised sector. Women are given unequal wages in the unorganised sector. Harassment of women is well known by one and all. Even maternity benefit is denied to them. I know hundreds of cases where women have been denied maternity benefit in the private schools. I remember that I had fought for this issue, and we could get it in some of those places. Unfortunately, the law is never enforced, so far as maternity benefit is concerned. Please do not take it as a piece of politicisation, but liberalisation and the liberalised policy has hurt women more than men all over the world, including India.

Retrenchment and lay off has been more in the case of women than in the case of men.

MR. SPEAKER: These are very important issues.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: All these factors are synonymous with an absolute medieval attitude towards women. I am ashamed to say that women are looked upon as sex symbols. Commercialisation of women, and sexualisation by the media and advertisement has led to downgrading the status of women in the country. All these contribute to a distorted psyche, which is affecting the whole nation.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question on this issue.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: There is degradation of morality. The decline in numbers has been exposed in the census.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, my question, and my suggestion to the Government; to the country; to the society is this. Appropriate steps must be taken to protect the Indian womanhood throughout the country, and all political parties; all social groups; all NGOs must ensure it through a national consensus.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Health Minister cannot respond to it.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: It is not for the hon. Health Minister, but it is for the hon. Leader of the House to respond to this issue. I do not know if he is present in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: No, we are now discussing a Calling Attention.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: There has to be a national crusade against this medieval attitude towards women. Along with this, there has to be a focused policy, and this is where the Government comes into the picture.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I would like the hon. Minister to respond to a few of my questions. Is the Government ready to evolve a focused policy against female foeticide with more penal actions, etc.? Is the Government ready with elaborate child care programmes?

Is the Government ready to come up with a special employment programme for women? Is the Government ready for bringing forward a legislation to stop violence against women? Is the Government ready to ensure preventing of harassment in the working place? Is the Government ready to give fair wages, reasonable and equal wages to women who are in employment? Is the Government ready to prevent commercialisation of women and sexualisation of media immediately? Last of all, I must conclude saying that women must have a right to live, and it is the State's responsibility to protect women.

MR. SPEAKER: What about the society?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I mean, it is the responsibility of the Government as well as the society; I do not say that it is the responsibility of the Government alone. That is why, I am saying that there is a need for social revolution, social movement and social awareness. No political party can absolve its responsibility; no social organisation can absolve its responsibility. Maybe, for the first time in 16 years, I find that Parliament is discussing this issue. Therefore, the conscience of every male brother must burn in anger at seeing what is happening to women of our country. It is a shame for the nation, particularly it is a shame for the male chauvinism of the nation.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chandra Mani Tripathi—absent; Shri Suresh Chandel—absent; Shri Santosh Gangwar—absent; Dr. Ramchandra Dome, you should only ask a question and you should not make any speech.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Birbhum): I will be very brief in putting my questions. Sir, Shri Dasgupta has elaborately pointed out this complex problem. I know that this problem does not pertain to the Department of Health and Family Welfare alone because it is a complex problem.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not asking anything about the main subject of the Calling Attention.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is whether the Ministry has any comprehensive account of the actual number of female foeticide committed after the enactment of PNDT Act, and how many accused persons have been actually punished for violation of this Act so far.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good question.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: The second part of my question is whether the Government has conducted any studies through social scientists on this vexed problem of alteration of sex ratio in our country, and what are the remedial measures they have taken to check this problem.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI (Bapatla): Sir, abortions can be legally availed of if any pregnancy carries a high risk of serious physical injury to the woman, if it is going to endanger the mental health of the woman, if it is a result of either a contraceptive failure or rape, or if it were to result in the birth of a child with very serious physical and mental abnormalities. Methods to detect these deformities, like amniocentesis which is basically conducted by testing the amniotic fluids collected from the uterus, and sonography which is done by using ultrasound technique that are basically used to identify deformities in the foetus or the baby to be born—are also used in sex determination. It is not supposed to be so, but then it is used. We also have the PNDT Act, 1994 which prohibits individual practitioners, clinics and even diagnostic centres from detecting the sex of the baby before the baby is born or even inform the parents about the sex of the baby. They are not supposed to do so.

However, though the Act is in place, there is a serious violation of this Act. The reason can be attributed to the two activities of sex determination and abortion, cannot be linked at the time of availing this service, which is ultrasound. This has become a very lucrative business for some of the diagnostic centres which have mushroomed all over the country. My question to the

hon. Minister would be what are the steps taken to control these unregistered clinics? Can he demand for a detailed register about the use of this equipment in authorised clinics to put help in the reduction of their use in sex detection?

SHRIMATI MINATI SEN (Jaipalguri): Cases of female foeticide are increasing in high literate States like Maharashtra, Haryana, Punjab, Delhi in which the per capita income is higher. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether the Government has observed, or made any survey to find out as to why such incidents are taking place in these States? Secondly, what action or steps are being taken by the Government to ensure proper implementation of the PNDT Act?

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody is talking of education and economic reasons.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Sir, if you just permit me. I would tell you what impact this ultrasound has had on the education.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the job of the Minister to inform us. I would not mind you occupying that chair.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Just a moment, Sir.

After a teacher had given an elaborate talk on how you determine the sex of a child by the 'x' and 'y' chromosomes, he asked the students a question as to how it is done. The answer was, 'through ultrasound'. That is the impact it has had.

MR. SPEAKER: Therefore, the disease is quite deep.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of great concern that our society is gender biased. As some of our sisters have just told that during pregnancy when women visit doctors for examination with regard to the health of baby, at that stage they can know the gender of the baby. The practice of sex determination is in vogue throughout the country, especially in nursing homes. They charge the money and tell about the health of the baby. I would like to ask hon. Minister whether the Government have conducted any enquiry about such nursing homes? What action the Government is taking against erring nursing homes? Whether the Government have prepared any comprehensive action plan to prevent such practice?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody has suggested how to control this.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Secondly, I would like to submit that it should be declared as an offence as it comes under the category of offence.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Minister. No more speakers would be allowed.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Every minute is important here.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, firstly I would like to thank the hon. Members, especially Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, for bringing this very important issue to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The Speaker allowed it.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: I thank them, through you, Sir. I would like to thank Shri Dasgupta once again for saying that this is not only a medical or health issue but also a social issue.

The Government is very-very concerned over the declining sex ratio in the country. The Chairperson of the UPA Government, Madam Sonia Gandhi, herself is very concerned over the declining sex ratio, over the rights of women, and over the equal, if not more, status for women in the country.

In the 11 months of taking over of office, we are going about at a fast pace to prevent and check this declining sex ratio. There are wider ramifications. It not only involve the Health Ministry and the Government but it also involves the social sections of the society, the masses, all the political leaders and the general population to arrive at a consensus. This social issue has been there in the country throughout the last many centuries and decades. To change this trend, on the one hand, Government is evolving all possible mechanisms and methods to prevent this misuse and on the other hand, Government is going about in a more focussed way to check the rampant misuse of the ultrasound machines,

which is one of the causes for the declining sex ratio. Ultrasound machine is one of the best inventions in the declining sex ratio. To save hundreds and thousands of lives on a single day, we need more ultrasound machines in the country. We could prevent the maternal mortality rate if there are more ultrasound machines in the country.

What should be done is that these machines should be regulated. These are being regulated through the Preconception and PNDT Act. All the ultrasound machines have to be registered. Not only the machines, but also the clinics and the genetic clinics, which are doing these processes, have to be compulsorily registered with the Government. Periodically, their licenses have to be renewed. We have a Central Supervisory Body, headed by myself. We have State Supervisory Bodies, headed by the State Health Ministers. We have appropriate authorities in the District and Sub-District level where these machines have to be registered.

Another problem we face is in regard to the procedure of sex determination where both the patients and the doctors are accomplices.

MR. SPEAKER: Not all women!

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Regarding this, both are hand in glove. Some women are forced by the families to go into this. But as per law both are the accomplices. It is difficult on the part of the authorities to find out more information of these methods. So, we are going about in this direction. In fact, there is a pilot project. We are trying to have a National Surveillance Group in five States—Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh—where retired senior police officers, above the rank of IG, would be made monitoring agents and sent as a decoy customer to go to these units to try and apprehend the culprits. That does not mean, all the doctors are culprits here. There are only a few black sheep. But what is more intriguing for the Government is the declining sex ratio and its high prevalence in a well to do State. The highest is in Punjab, followed by Chandigarh, Haryana, Delhi, the National Capital, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Highest is in Delhi. ...(Interruptions)

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Highest in the country is Punjab...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All right. It does not matter.

...(Interruptions)

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: I am stating about the average in a State.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, what is the reason for this?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: We have a 'Save the Girl Campaign'. We had a brand ambassador, Sania Mirza, Tennis player, a year before. This year, we have Aruna Kesavan, who topped CBSE last year. In fact, through the active participation of the medical fraternity, IMA, and all the bodies, we are conducting a lot of awareness campaigns in the print media, visual media, and tele-serials are being shown. A number of meetings of religious leaders are also taking place, which I had already stated in my answer.

I give an example of Gujarat. The Commissioner of Family Welfare in Gujarat is a very dynamic man. He had taken up an initiative of educating the MLAs. After that, each MLA went to his constituency, called a meeting of all the NGOs and self-help groups and then they had a massive awareness in the whole area. We could see a decline in this in certain districts of Gujarat. This is not only a medical problem, but, as the hon. Member has said, this is also a social problem. We all have to take up leadership and take up the issue to the community, to the society. I urge upon all the hon. Members, through you, to take up this issue in their respective constituencies and have a massive awareness campaign. I am sure, if the Members take up this issue, there will a drastic reduction in the sex ratio. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Mr. Minister, will you, as a Minister of Health, take the lead to persuade the Government to formulate a proper women policy so that this national disaster is nearly averted? That is the real question. It is a basic social problem. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point earlier. This is not a method of speaking during the discussion on Calling Attention.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will he take a lead in persuading the Government? That is the point. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to know how have you implemented the law. How many cases have been filed? How many prosecutions have taken place? Mere good wishes would not do.

...(Interruptions)

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: There are about 26,199 ultrasound units in the country. There are 303

on-going cases and about 33 ultrasound machines have been seized. 218 cases have been disposed of and most of the cases are being booked for non-registration. This is a minor offence. There are only 24 cases booked for pre-determination of sex. Cases are still going on.

MR. SPEAKER: Law is only in the statute book.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Yes, Sir. We have a penal provision of imposing five years imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,00,000 followed by cancellation of licence of the doctors. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: What about women's policy?

MR. SPEAKER: He is not a competent man to reply to this.

...(Interruptions)

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Now, I come to the query raised by the hon. Member about infant mortality rate. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different thing. What are you going to do to stop this? That is the question.

...(Interruptions)

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: We have the commitment. Like I said, the UPA Chairman herself being a woman, is leading this crusade against this. The Prime Minister is there. Everybody has said that this is a very serious issue. We are very much concerned about this. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Everything is left to the fate of the women in this country!

...(Interruptions)

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: In the last eight months, I have taken two meetings of the Central Supervisory Board. They have given some suggestions. The Central Supervisory Board consists of representatives from the National Commission for Women and other NGOs. They have given very valuable suggestions as to how we could decrease this trend.

Dr. Dome has asked about the number of persons punished. Unfortunately, not a single person has been punished because of the legal provision. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, not even a single person has been punished. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

[English]

You are very much aware that nothing will be recorded this way.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Hon'ble Minister is not giving any reply.

MR. SPEAKER: What will he reply when nothing has happened like this.

[English]

The Chair has already expressed its annoyance.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Like I said, both the patient and the doctors are accomplices. That is why, we are having decoy customers. We are trying to do that. We are trying to increase the penal provision also. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very unfortunate situation.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: The State authorities have to do it. We do not want to shy away from our responsibility. But the States themselves are the ones who have to implement the law. They are supposed to do it.

Hon. Member Shrimati Purandeswari wanted to know about the number of units registered with amniocentesis and sonography. Today, all the units have to be compulsorily registered whether they do amniocentesis or sonography or genetic testing. All have to be registered.

They all have a formatting pattern, which we give them. Even for full stop, comma, etc., we tell them what to do and how to do it. So, it is very strict formatting. They have to note down every detail, which is as per the laid down procedure.

Sir, it is our approach and effort to review all these things on a periodic basis.

One hon. Member asked about the steps taken against the proper implementation of the PNDT. As I mentioned, we are going through a lot of procedure. Once again, through you, I would welcome any other valuable suggestions from the hon. Members. We would definitely take these suggestions, and put them into the Act to make it more stringent.

Once again, I would submit that this is not only a medical issue, it is a social issue also, which needs a wider thought and wider consensus among all the political leaders, among the section of society throughout the country.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Minister's reply is not at all satisfactory. You please instruct him to come to the House with proper and do home work. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ramjilal Suman, I have already said that this is a very unfortunate state of affairs. I asked about the punishment, and he had said that not one had been punished. The matter is serious that it has been allowed a discussion in the Lok Sabha. Even then, the problem remains. It is a cancer in our body, society and in our body politic. Therefore, I hope, the country as a whole will wake up to this serious problem. I am sorry to say that here, nobody talked about improving the educational and economic condition of the women, which has a tremendous bearing on this. Nobody talked of it.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Item No. 8—Standing Committee on External Affairs. Mr. Nikhil Kumar was not there at that time, when I called his name. Yes, he may lay it now.

12.42 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Statement

[English]

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR (Aurangabad, Bihar): Sir, I beg to lay a copy (Hindi and English versions) of the

Statement showing Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of the Third Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on "Working of Indian Council for Cultural Relations with special reference to Cultural Centres abroad".

MR. SPEAKER: I have received a notice of question of privilege given by Sarvashri Raghunath Jha, Alok Kumar Mehta and Ganesh Prasad Singh, hon. Members of Parliament against the Railway officials who had allegedly misbehaved with them using unparliamentary language against them on 29th of April 2005 when they were going to Patna in Howrah Rajdhani Express. The matter is receiving my serious consideration.

[English]

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL (Dibrugarh): Hon. Speaker, Sir, as you know, this flood and erosion problem in the State of Assam is of gigantic magnitude having inter-State and international ramifications that it needs to be recognised as a national problem.

Floods occur during the summer but erosion continues even in the winter. This is the situation in the State of Assam. There is a severe bank erosion by rivers in Assam. The Brahmaputra and its tributaries, especially Buri Dehing river, have been causing widespread erosion of its banks in the past couple of years. Throughout Assam, the Brahmaputra has been consistently eroding its south bank from Rohmaria in the Dibrugarh district up to Dhubri in the Dhubri district. As such, the severe erosion problem deserves national attention, to save lakhs of hectares of rich alluvial farmlands of the Brahmaputra valley.

In this context, a special mention has to be made about the serious erosion problem faced at Rohmaria, Bogibil, Khowang, Dirak, Sumoni, Gujjan-Dinjan of Dibrugarh, Tinsukhia district, Margrehta town, Sesani Hatibandha, Angooribari, Dibrugarh, Moran, Tingtongk, etc.

Sir, it has become necessary to take appropriate measures on a war-footing so as to save civilians, particularly human habitations, cultivable lands, tea-gardens, oil and gas reservoir and rich forestry, as well as Defence property worth thousands of crores of rupees. Unless, the situation is brought under control at Rohmaria, the day may not be far off when the historic 170 years

old city of Dibrugarh also faces a bank erosion threat from the river Brahmaputra.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Merely raising hands will not do.

[English]

I have already said that I am considering it to refer it to the Committee of Privileges. You give me a little chance.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Sir, I have some words to say.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA (Etawah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that BSNL has spread its network all over India and since BSNL has provided services at rural level, the consumers are preferring its services than other services. But there are certain drawbacks like phone gets suddenly disconnected during the conversation and at times phone gets connected with other phones while conversation is going on. These are serious drawbacks. Sir, five thousand connections have been provided in my constituency, Etawah. Etawah telephone exchange has the capacity of only five thousand connections. Several people are eager to get a connection. I have complained several times in this regard. Today, through you, I request the Government to enhance the capacity of BSNL, grievances and shortcomings should be removed. Alongwith this, I request to enhance the capacity of Etawah telephone exchange from five thousand to ten thousand and the capacity of Auraiya Exchange should also be increased.

[English]

SHRI MANI CHARENAMEI (Outer Manipur): The Naga movement is the oldest political movement in India, which dates before India's Independence. The Nagas have expressed their desire to live together as a people under the single administration with the submission of memorandum to the Simon Commission in 1929. Since then, series of agreements were signed between the Government of India and the Naga underground leaders. The Akbar Hydari Agreement of 1947, the 16 Point Agreement of 1960, the Ceasefire Agreement in 1964, the 1975 Shillong Accord and the Ceasefire Agreement of 1997 speaks in volume the continuous struggle to live

[Shri Mani Charenmai]

together as one people under one political unit. The Naga problem is not a mere law and order problem but a political problem.

The Naga people have longed for peace for many years. They were overjoyed when the Ceasefire Agreement was finally signed between the Government of India and the NSCN (IM) in 1997. Seven years and ten months have passed after signing the Peace Agreement. The Ceasefire Agreement was signed under three mutually agreed principles that is, outside India, without a precondition and the Prime Minister's level. Peace talks were supported by four successive Prime Ministers of India, namely, Shri Deve Gowda, Shri I.K. Gujral, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and currently with Dr. Manmohan Singh. The NSCN (IM) leaders came to Delhi in December 2004 on the invitation of the Government of India to carry on the peace talks in India. However, no substantial progress has been made as per newspaper and TV reports on 29th April and 1st May by the BBC. Inordinate delay, slow understanding of the Naga issue, lack of commitment and seriousness on the part of the Central Government could irk the negotiating leaders and may cause them to walk away from the peace talk. India is the biggest democracy founded on the principles of Ahimsa, social and economic justice. It is the finest moment for the NSCN (IM) and the Government of India to find a negotiated permanent settlement to the protracted Naga issue by applying their best wisdom and sincerity.

The Naga public in the North-East has a strong faith that India can solve the Naga problem during the present dispensation. I urge upon the hon. Prime Minister to understand the sufferings of the Nagas due to prolonged denial of justice to them by the Central Government and urge upon him to take firm and bold steps to solve the outstanding Naga issue once for all, without any further delay.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Dr. Ramchandra Dome. You may please be brief.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Birbhum): Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Sir, through you, I want to raise an important issue concerning the health of the people. The problem of rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease in our country is a great problem nowadays. Mainly socio-economically weak or the poorer sections of the society are the sufferers—those people who reside in rural areas,

in dense and uninhabitable places, as also the *bastivasis* in the towns are the worst sufferers. This disease is due to infection, simply by spread of bacteria, known as Group-A Streptococci.

A study has been conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research recently. It has conducted a study on 'community control of rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease' under Jai Vigyan Mission Mode projects in the year 2000-05. A cross-sectional survey in school children conducted by PGIMER, Chandigarh in the State of Haryana and by CMC, Vellore in Kanyambadi Block of Tamil Nadu showed that the prevalence of Group-A streptococci, the organism responsible for rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease, was 2.14 per cent and 11.1 per cent in throat cultures respectively. The prevalence of rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease in school children of 5-14 years has been found to vary from 0.079 per thousand to 1.43 per thousand in different parts of the country.

This is not just the exact position—many of the children, who are the principal sufferers, do not come to school. So, I urge upon the Government to take steps in this direction. If this problem is detected in the early stages, it is totally preventable. When it is not prevented, in the late stages of their lives, the heart valves get damaged.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a debate. You may just mention the problem.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: It is not getting the attention of the Government since very long time. I have mentioned it in many forums, but this is not at all taken notice of.

Due to this, people suffer and then, they come to us for getting assistance from the National Illness Fund, for replacement of heart valves. It is preventable with a single penicillin prophylactic injection, if it is detected early. If some sort of control programme is there or if some sort of surveillance is there, then this problem may not crop up.

So, my request would be that the Government may immediately set up a National Control Programme for Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatic Heart Diseases, which may be called as Cardiovascular Disease Control Programme. This is very much necessary. So, the Government should come forward with a comprehensive

National Control Programme for Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatic Heart Diseases. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: You are giving a one-line notice and take ten minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL (Daman and Diu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the bridge between Daman and Greater Daman on Daman Ganga river collapsed on 28 August, 2003 killing 30 people which included 28 school children. Thereafter NBCC was given the contract of constructing the new bridge. NBCC constructed the new bridge and it was opened for traffic on June, 2004 but it again collapsed on 3 August, 2004 only after 45 days. Consequently the link between Daman and Greater Daman snapped and because of that school going children, aged people, labourers, office goers and women are facing lots of problems. The Ferry service between Greater Daman and Daman is operating but it has not been of much help due to high tide. Daman administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs are not paying attention towards the problems that have cropped up due to this situation. Negligent attitude and lackadaisical approach has created more problems for school children and common people and no action has so far been taken in this regard and jetty has also not been created for the people. Daman Administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs are not making any efforts for the construction of bridge. I request the Government to get the bridge reconstructed keeping in view the problems being faced by the people so that the people of Daman and Diu might be relieved.

SHRI ILYAS AZMI (Shahabad): Orders should be issued to hang such corrupt officers.

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody wants that orders should be issued

[English]

here and now. This is an opportunity to mention matters for the Government to consider. The concerned Minister is not here. Members are asking for immediate action. How can it be done?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us be brief so that we can dispose of many issues.

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura-West): Repatriation of Reang refugees of Mizoram camping in Tripura is a very serious issue. The Government of Tripura has accommodated more than 32,000 Reang refugees in six relief camps in Kanchanpur under North Tripura District on humanitarian ground. These refugees have created several social and economic problems such as deforestation, encroachment of land, competition with local people in employment, etc. besides being a heavy burden on the administration. It may be mentioned here that after several rounds of discussion some decision or agreement has taken place but no action has been taken as yet on the agreements reached earlier. So, I urge upon the Government to ensure immediate repatriation of all Reang refugees from Tripura to Mizoram.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jharkhand): Sir, I also want to speak.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is the same matter as the privilege matter. You have asked for a privilege issue and I have said that I am considering it. Your notice is on the same matter and, therefore, in the beginning itself I have said that I am seriously considering it. There is no question of ignoring it. I can assure you.

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE (Serampore): I would like to draw a matter of very urgent public importance. There is a proposal to bring FDI in retail trade, which is causing a great concern. The danger of foreign invasion in retail market is looming large. If FDI is permitted in Indian retail market, the foreigners will capture at least 20 per cent of Indian market. More than 80 lakh of employees in retail shops will lose their jobs because 98 per cent of retail market is in unorganised sector. But the contribution of this sector in GDP is 14 per cent and it gives employment of the order of seven per cent of total workforce in the country. Thus, it is one of the pillars of Indian economy. According to Evolution of Food Retail Chains, there are 1,11,65,000 shops in India. The density of these retail shops is the highest in India. According to the survey of international consultants, A.C. Nilson and K.S.A. Technopack, there are 11 shops per every 1000 population. Since 98 per cent of these shops are in unorganised sector, employing 3.95 crore people, they are out of the ambit of labour laws in the country.

[Shri Santasri Chatterjee]

So, I request the hon. Minister of Finance not to do anything which may cause serious repercussions on the Indian economy. Let the Government come down very seriously to safeguard our national interest.

13.00 hrs.

[Translation]

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. speaker, Sir, it is a serious issue. Hon. Minister of Railways is present here. He should make the position clear.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it concerns the prestige and dignity of the M.Ps. .../(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that we are considering this issue.

[English]

I am having serious consideration. Now, Mr. Lal Singh to speak.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you must be aware that it is India which mainly supplies arms to Nepal. We stopped supplying arms to Nepal when emergency was imposed in Nepal. Now emergency has been lifted and we would be pressurised to restore supply of arms. It is my request to wait and watch in this matter. We should keep a watch on the situations that have emerged after emergency so that it does not cause us any harm. We should think about supplying arms after closely watching the situation. We have signed a MoU in this regard They would get arms from another country too but we should take our time before restoring arms supply.

DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, apiculture has emerged as a source of rural employment. The apiculturists set up their devices in the mustard producing areas to extract honey during the season of mustard crop. Production of honey has increased this year due to bumper crop of mustard in Alwar, Bharatpur and Dhaulpur districts of Rajasthan. Earlier honey was extracted only twice in a season but this year on an average it has been extracted in five rounds but unfortunately the apiculturists are not getting appropriate prices for their honey.

Delhi, Punjab, Saharanpur and Kolkata are the main centres of procurement of honey and the big traders of

these places export it. Keeping in view the good yield of honey this season these exporters have considerably lowered the prices of honey by coming together to form a pool. This year the apiculturists have been offered only Rs. 40 per kilo as the big traders have joined hands while last year it fetched Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per kilo. Thousands of tonnes of honey is lying with producers. The apiculturists are in trouble due to not getting proper prices. It is a case of exploitation of common apiculturists by the big traders and exporters of honey. In the end, I would request the Minister of Agriculture to declare the minimum support price of honey and the Ministry of Agriculture should take initiative to get the remunerative prices provided to the poor apiculturists for their produce.

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD (Salempur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been a long-standing demand for releasing a commemorative postal stamp in the memory of Late Shri Raj Narayan, the former Cabinet Minister, prominent leader of freedom struggle and socialist movement, hero of emergency and advocate of democracy. I have raised this important issue several times in the Lok Sabha but the Union Government has adopted double standards in this regard and has not released commemorative postal stamp in the memory of Late Shri Raj Narayan so far though such postal stamps have been released in the memory of several former Cabinet Ministers, social activists and those who have participated in freedom struggle. Shri Raj Narayan played a leading role in the freedom movement and suffered tortures in prisons several times. He was sent to jail more than 50 times for his continuous struggle against exploitation, injustice and economic and social inequality. He played an important role in strengthening democratic set up in his capacity as Member of UP Legislative Assembly and both the Houses of Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need for such a long speech.

[English]

We all know Shri Raj Narayan.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we had raised this issue in the House with your permission by rising above the party lines and had also written a letter to the Minister of Communications and Information Technology in this regard. The Minister of Communications and Information Technology has stated in his reply that

Raj Narayan is not covered under this criteria. For a person like Raj Narayan who made sacrifices during the freedom struggle and who was also a Member of the House, Hon'ble Minister of Telecommunications has written that he is not covered under the norms. I would request the Government and the leaders of all the other parties to rise above the party affiliations and issue a commemorative postage stamp on a person like Shri Raj Narayan ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is very unfortunate.

[*Translation*]

Now no one will be called.

[*English*]

I am on my legs.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also associate myself with this. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ilyas Azmi, please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the members of their family. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You will have to sit down when I am on my legs. I have allowed you to speak on Shri Raj Narayan only after perceiving its importance. This is a serious matter. The Government should think over it.

...(*Interruptions*)

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

MR. SPEAKER: You will also be called. You are not satisfied. I have said that the privilege matter is under my consideration. I will call you if you are not satisfied. You please cooperate with me.

[*English*]

My Hindi is improving.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH (Tamluk): Mr. Speaker, Sir, balanced economic growth is felt highly necessary for national integration. It is also necessary in order to combat the menace of terrorism and insurgency. But due to sheer negligence of the Government, there is a serious regional economic imbalance amongst different regions of the country, particularly, Eastern India is lagging behind economically.

Sir, for proper development of infrastructure and for social development, we need credit from banks. But from a Report published by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance it is evident that the credit on deposits in Eastern India is below 50 per cent, whereas in other regions of the country, namely the Western, Southern and Northern India the credit on deposits is more than 60 to 70 per cent and in some cases, it is even more than 80 per cent.

It has been argued that since there is no environment for investment in Eastern India and also because there are no proper infrastructural facilities like road connectivity etc., the position of credit on deposits is less. But funds are required for development of infrastructural facilities like road connectivity and things like that.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the time to make long speeches. I would not allow this.

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH: Sir, I would like to urge upon the Government to issue instructions to the banks so that they lend more credit to States like West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa so that proper infrastructure development could take place to combat regional imbalance.

13.07 hrs.

RE: ALLEGED MISBEHAVIOUR BY THE
RAILWAY STAFF WITH MEMBERS OF
PARLIAMENT TRAVELLING IN FIRST CLASS
A/C COACH IN DELHI-HOWRAH RAJDHANI
EXPRESS ON 29TH APRIL, 2005

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to speak on the issue given notice by Shri Raghunath Jha ji. This issue of breach of privilege is under your consideration and I am thankful to you for taking it seriously. I consider this issue to be a serious one because time plays an important role in this.

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, 18 hon'ble Members were travelling by Kolkata Rajdhani Express, train No. 2306 on 29th April 2005. One Minister of State of the Union Government was also among them. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, 18 Members including Shakeel Ahmed, Minister of State of the Union Government were travelling by that train. Sir, in view of the importance of the matter I would like to bring this to your knowledge that when the train reached Kanpur it was made out as if criminals were travelling in the train and it was required to be beset. Half a dozen RPF personnel, railway employees and TTE* reached every single coupe and insisted that these be opened. They were opened.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a chart of MPs travelling by A/C first class is displayed at the railway booking counter inside the Parliament Complex. All the information regarding Members of Parliament who are to travel by A/C first class between 5 PM to 9 PM is displayed on the chart. But they did not find time to check that and they chose to conduct checking at night. The railway officials including the TTE in the Howrah train and the train Superintendent checked it. The word turn up is shown against the Member's name in the chart when he actually present to travel and those if somebody else travels in his place then the person should be arrested. We are not aware whether it was illegal. It was a co-incidence that there was no turn up on that days and the berths were unlikely be occupied. Besides, nobody was travelling without ticket. Hon'ble Minister of State was also asked to open his coupe. A railway employee who was a regular traveller upto Howrah, informed that a Minister of State of the Union Government was travelling in that coupe. At that time itself ADRM ... Allahabad said. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The name will not go on record.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: He also said that he was on Government Duty and he would continue to check. So what if he was a Minister. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this took place at Kanpur in the night at around 10.00 or 10.30 PM and later on it happened at 12.30 am in the

same train at Allahabad and they said that they would conduct checking. The Minister's Identity Card was seen, his ticket was checked after receiving another information from Kanpur the Minister who was travelling in the train was again made to wake up at 12.30 PM at Allahabad. Every single coupe was opened and checked. No irregularity was found and nobody was found without ticket. Now they had no option as the media had already been called. Photographers, Press Reporters were present at the Allahabad Station. Hon'ble Members were asked once again. Since ADRM was heading the investigating team, the Members had to answer. Some of the hon'ble Members were not even properly dressed at that time. Hundreds of RPF personnel were deployed at the station as if Malkhan Singh was travelling by that train. They beset the train. Three boggies were beset especially the A/C first class boggie. ADRM was standing there under the influence of liquor. Hon'ble Members asked him as to why they were called at the platform and that too at 12.30 at night?

Whether any rule exists with regard to checking in trains. We were bonafide passenger and we were not permitted to sleep. On asking, they told that they wanted to check the train as miscreants travel in it. On it, Hon'ble Members told that they could carry out checking but why they were asked to come to platform whereas they had produced their tickets and also identity cards. Then they told to the hon'ble Members that they could go. ADRM told that he will be in train for half an hour more and check the train thoroughly. Then, immediately photographers were signalled to take photograph. Sir, it is their old habit. This type of problem occurred earlier also and photographer was called to take a snap and next day it was published in the newspapers. I was pained to raise this issue while you have given me the time to raise it. Next day it was reported by the newspapers captioned—"Sansadon ne machaya utpat," it is surprising as to why they were not arrested on the spot itself. They were travelling with proper and valid tickets whereas image of hon'ble Members was tarnished by terming as problem creators by the media. It inflicted insult on hon'ble Members and they were misbehaved as well. Therefore, I would like to bring it to our cognizance as you are custodian of the House and protector of rights. So my submission is that you may take action under provision of Rules and Business but on the basis of *prima-facie* report hon'ble Minister of Railways, should immediately suspend the concerned officer and order an inquiry. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Very well, the Minister wants to respond to this issue.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Sir, I also want to speak on the same issue.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to speak on same incident? You may also associate with it.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I, too want to associate myself with it.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. There can be no two punishments on the same issue. It is entirely for you to see.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as soon as it was reported by the newspapers, I inquired about it. There seem to be some conspiracy behind it. It seems that someone acting as from Vigilance Department rang up railway authorities that some people impersonating as M.P.s. are travelling in these coaches. Whereas, all the M.P.s had reservation tickets which were checked by Train Superintendent. The checking was done earlier at Kanpur station and then at Allahabad station. Hon'ble Member is quite right in saying that electronic media, photographers and reporters all were ready. They were accompanied by officers of railways and the police. At 12.30 midnight, when they were asleep, officials knocked the coach and asked them to get down. It is very unfortunate, I have taken it seriously. No one was found without ticket. Yesterday only, I have ordered suspension of Shri Singh, the concerned officer and also to conduct an inquiry in this regard. I have instructed the staff to ensure that hon'ble Member should be given top priority and also that they get proper seats. My Ministry will not tolerate misbehaviour by anyone, be it T.T.E. or police personnel. I want to assure the House that they were bonafide travellers. Since I have assumed charge of Ministry of

Railways, I ensure that none travels without ticket. It was stage managed to malign the M.P.s as most of the M.P.s. were of my party and M.P.s. from NDA were in next coach. Anyway, I would inquire into whole episode and initiate immediate action.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is for you to make an inquiry.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, I have received two notices from you. On which subject do you wish to speak?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I would first like to speak on the Phukan Commission matter as it is very important.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been raised yesterday. Hon. Leader of the House has said that he is making inquiry about it and he will make a statement in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The fact that has come out from that enquiry is that he was not alone and was alongwith his family. At that time when he was himself in that. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It was raised in the House. Hon. Leader of the House, as the Defence Minister, has assured that he would make a statement on this matter. After that, if you have anything to say, let us see.

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, the second issue I want to raise is that. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: How can you raise the second issue.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I have given the notice on this second important issue. Yesterday, when Financial Bill was being discussed, some allegations were made from the other side and in reaction to which Finance Minister had said that just opposite to that, two senior

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

members of NDA had asked the Finance Minister in writing as to why the ordinance relating to ITC was not being withdrawn. Had he withdrawn it, the Government would have to refund 350 crores to ITC. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that yesterday.

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: That could have caused such a huge loss. Thereafter when we asked the names here, he told us nothing from his conscience. These days the names of two hon'ble Members—Shri Murlī Manohar Joshi and Shri George Fernandes are being frequently resounded by the Press.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have not seen that.

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: If this point is not clarified, the curiosity, as to who could be those Members, would persist in every mind. The people through out the country will go on surmising. Everybody has the right to know while we are debating the 'Right to Information Bill' to pass it....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Railways is present here. He can persuade the Finance Minister. But I cannot compel him.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The people throughout the country has a right to know the fact of this matter; it is their fundamental right to know whether in fact these two members were involved. They were going to cause a huge loss, as much as Rs. 350 crores, to the exchequer by suggesting the Government that they may refund this amount to ITC. Whether any deal transpired between them, this was the allegation that was being made against them. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday there were some demands. But the hon. Minister did not disclose the names. I cannot compel him to disclose the names.

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I request you, that speculations are rife throughout the country in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)* something has come out, but the speculations are rife about the identity of these two members. So ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I believe many hon. Members wish to raise the same issue which was raised by Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal. Please associate yourselves with what he has said. Your names will be recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I am putting the points before you.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot compel him.

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: 'Right to Information' is a very powerful right given to the citizens of the country. But here one point is such that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, if you permit me, in view of the sentiments of the House I can request the Honourable Finance Minister to mention the names in the House. I can convey this message to him.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That you can persuade your colleague. I cannot direct.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: If you order me, I will tell him.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: By your persuasiveness, you can get it. I cannot compel him.

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: From the speculations being made today everybody can presume that whose names are involved. ...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot compel him. If he had read out the opinion or the letter, I would have compelled him to file. He did not read out from the letter.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He did not read the letter. You have very articulate Finance Minister.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: On second issue that is the Phukam Commission, I was telling that. ...(*Interruptions*) Honourable Members have come in the House. ...(*Interruptions*) It is very urgent. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

The Leader of the House is present here. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Leader of the House is here. If he wants to refer, he can do it.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): In fact, this matter was brought to my notice. I have already sent you a notice for making a statement. Tomorrow, I am going to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: That is on what?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: That is on Mr. Phukan's matter which has been publicized in the *Outlook*.

MR. SPEAKER: That is helicopter matter, plane matter. They are raising some other matter.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am talking of plane matter. Sir, I am not talking of any other matter. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already informed him.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing more will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not right.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri D. Ravinder Naik.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bansal, you are a very-very competent hon. Member. I cannot compel any hon. Minister to divulge something. If he had read the letter, he would have been obliged to lay it on the Table of the House. He did not read it. He only referred to some advice obtained. You see, if all of you cannot persuade the hon. Minister, I cannot help. Do not force the Chair to take a decision which I cannot take.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. This is not fair. I am sure, the sense of the House is being understood by the hon. Minister. The Leader of the House is also here. He has understood the sense of the House. Do not compel me to say something which I never say, because that is not under my jurisdiction.

Shri D. Ravinder Naik.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: We are invoking your jurisdiction. Otherwise, in the absence of names, any person. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. You can make a guess.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can make guesses. I do not know.

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.30 p.m.

...(Interruptions)

13.23 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

*Not recorded.

14.34 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up Item No. 11, Matters under Rule 377.

Shri Lalit Mohan Suklabaidya.

- (i) **Need to provide telephone connectivity in suburban and rural areas of Karimganj and Hailakandi districts in Assam and other parts of the country**

SHRI LALIT MOHAN SUKLABAIIDYA (Karimganj): It is one of the important items in the agenda of the Government to provide telephone connectivity to all uncovered villages within the timeframe of 3 years. But when we approached the concerned Department in Karimganj constituency for extension of telephone connection in rural and sub-urban areas, we got a reply that there was no stock of cable since last one year. In this context, I fail to understand what the shortcomings are, whether cable production in the country has been reduced or there is problem in the transportation. There is dire necessity as well as persistent demand for telephone connection in rural and sub-urban areas. Even in some rural areas, I am told, money for security deposits was collected but the telephone services have not been installed.

In the circumstances, I would very earnestly request the hon. Minister of Communications and Information Technology to kindly take suitable action to remove the bottlenecks so that we get sufficient cable for Karimganj and Hailakandi District in Assam to establish telephone connectivity in the rural and sub-urban areas in Karimganj constituency.

- (ii) **Need to declare 'Giri-Par' region in Himachal Pradesh as a Scheduled Tribe Area**

[Translation]

DR. COL. (RETD.) DHANI RAM SHANDIL (Shimla): Honourable Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to draw your

attention towards the 'Giri Par' region of Sirmour district in Himachal Pradesh which is predominantly a Hati Scheduled Tribe area.

Sir, Jaunsar-Bhabar area of Uttaranchal, has been declared a 'Tribal Area' by the Government of India, on the other hand there is the area of Giri river, Giri Par of Himachal which has been not declared a Tribal Area despite the fact that the problems of these areas, customs and the way of living of these two tribes are similar.

Sir, the innocent people of that area still lead very hard life to sustain themselves in this age of development by following the age old beliefs and conventions and they still follow the Joint family system. Even today the people of that area also resolve their mutual disputes through Gram Panchayat Khumli and as they have full faith in the Constitution of India and both the parties abide by the decision of the Gram Panchayat.

I urge upon the Government of India to give the 'Hati' community their legitimate right and confer scheduled tribe area status to this area under article 6, thereby removing this discrimination.

- (iii) **Need to provide special economic package for all-round development in Himachal Pradesh**

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH (Mandi): Honourable Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I want to draw the attention of the Government of India to the fact that Himachal Pradesh, is playing an important role in maintaining the pollution-free environment of the country and the world, owing to the ban on felling of trees in the state, it is suffering losses of crores and crores of rupees every year on this account only. There are very few economic activities in Himachal Pradesh. There is no industrial development in the State, there does not exist any network of Railways and air services there. Due to the limited resources of the State, there is always a crunch of funds for building infrastructure and expediting economic progress in Himachal Pradesh. Development is not taking place with a desired place in the State due to ban on felling of forests. Therefore, through you I urge the Government of India to allocate Rs. 500 crore per year as a special assistance to Himachal Pradesh for development of roads, tourism, industry, agriculture and horticulture.

(iv) Need to revive and modernise closed N.T.C. mills in the country

SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL (Mehsana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, over half of the mills of NTC have been closed down and workers employed therein are being paid salary without them doing any job. If all these mills are revived and modernized, fabrics can be manufactured in large quantity there and unfruitful expenditure on salary of workers sitting idle can be avoided. There are ample possibilities for the modernization of these mills and surplus land of these mills can be sold for their revival. After modernization we can produce good quality of fabrics which can be exported to other countries and foreign exchange can be earned. This issue has been raised in the house many a times and the Government have assured of taking concrete steps in this matter. But in fact the Government have not done anything and huge Government funds are being spent on salary of workers sitting idle. Therefore, there is a need to change management of NTC and to revive closed mills immediately.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

Shri Y.G. Mahajan	— Not present
Shri Ganesh Singh	— Not present
Shri Sukdeo Paswan	— Not present
Shri Suresh Chandel	— Not present
Shrimati Manorama Madhavraj	— Not present

(v) Need to restore direct booking of betel leaves at Mechada and Panskura Stations in West Bengal and consider waiver of tariff hike on betel levels

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH (Tumuk): Sir, more than five lakh people in the District of Purba Medinipur, mainly in my Tumuk Parliamentary Constituency, maintain their livelihood by cultivation of betel leaves. Betel leaves are highly perishable commodity which need speedy transportation. Earlier, betel leaves could be transported through direct booking from Mechada and Panskura Stations to various destinations. But the Railway Board, in the month of April, 2004, introduced rebooking system of betel leaves at intermediary stations. This resulted in huge burden of tariff and harassment to the cultivators. In addition to that, tariff on betel leaves has been hiked

recently. Further, most of the Express trains do not stop at Mechada Station. Population of Purba Medinipur zila is about 45 lakh. The demand of the people of the District is for stoppage of all Express trains at Mechada Station.

I would urge upon the hon. Railway Minister to look into the following matters favourably at an early date:

1. Restoration of direct booking system of betel leaves at Mechada and Panskura Stations which was prevalent before April, 2004.
2. Waiver of tariff hike on betel leaves.
3. Stoppage of Express Trains such as 2841/2842 Coromondal Express, 2459/2460 Howrah-Mumbai Gitanjali Express, 6003/6004 Howrah-Chennai Mail, 8001/8002 Mumbai-Howrah Mail, 8311/8312 Howrah-Sambalpur Ispat Express, 8013/8014 Howrah-Tatanagar Steel Express, 2703/2704 Howrah-Secunderabad Falaknama Express, 5625/5626 Bangalore-Guwahati Express via Howrah, 6803/6355/6804-6356 Howrah-Tiruchirappalli-Kanyakumari Express and 2821/2822 Howrah-Bhubaneswar Dheuli Express.

(vi) Need to develop an International Airport at Madurai

SHRI P. MOHAN (Madurai): Sir, expansion of Madurai Aerodrome has become imperative in as much as the passenger and cargo traffic has considerably increased. Tourists are coming in large numbers. Besides, Madurai Meenakshi Temple is likely to be elevated to one of the wonders of the world. Further, Madurai is getting a new facelift. Gradually it is developing into an industrial hub and more so as a tourism corridor.

Many business houses living in the adjoining countries are trying their best to establish link with their Indian counterparts in the South.

In the medical field three super-speciality hospitals, namely, Apollo Speciality Hospitals, Meenakshi Mission Hospital and Research Centre and Vadamalayan Hospitals have signed an MoU with Sri Lanka, Singapore, Maldives and Kuala Lumpur by which patients from these countries could fly over straight to Madurai for treatment and return.

Rameshwaram, Kodaikanal, Alagercoil, Suruli Falls, Thekkadi, Vaigai Dam, etc., are tourist spots to which Madurai provides easy accessibility.

Another notable event is the opening of the Madras High Court Bench at Madurai.

[Shri P. Mohan]

I, therefore, request the Government to develop an International Airport at Madurai with all infrastructural facilities to be provided at the earliest.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would like to bring to the notice of hon. Members that only the text which has already been given to the Notice Office and approved by the hon. Speaker will go on record.

- (vii) **Need to prevent alleged exploitation of child labourers engaged in commercial units in Delhi and other parts of the country**

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): As per recent joint report of National Human Rights Commission and UNICEF on the child labourers working in organized sector 40 per cent of child labourers engaged in commercial units in the country are physically tortured. 12 per cent children face beating and adjectives and another 12 per cent are sexually exploited. They are brutally beaten on minor mistakes. Remaining 36 per cent are forced to face every kind of physical tortures. Some touts always look out for gutter snipes and children who have run away from their homes at Old Delhi and New Delhi Railway Stations in National Capital Territory of Delhi. Wherever, they find any hungry teenagers they lure and trap him and then they exploit him in their own way. On an average 15-20 children fall prey to such touts. Children are supplied from these points to other parts of Delhi and also elsewhere. In the name of salary they are given only a square meal. These children of 9-14 years of age are forced to work upto 18 hours a day. This type of children are found in large number in Ghonda, Seelampur, Okhla, Jahangirpuri of Delhi. There is a need for the Government to take cognizance of this serious issue and to identify such children and free them and also take action against the culprits involved in it.

- (viii) **Need to expedite completion of Upper Vadhava Reservoir in Bihar**

SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV (Banka): 75 per cent work on upper Vadhara Reservoir Project in Chakai block of district Jamui in my constituency Banka had been completed by the Government of Bihar. But remaining 25 per cent work has not been able to be completed because of financial crunch. Consequently, finished portions are getting damaged gradually. On completion of said project water would be available for irrigation and people will get job here itself and they will not have to migrate to other

States. As a result, farmers would be able to increase foodgrains production.

Therefore, I urge the Government to take over task of said incomplete project and expedite its completion.

- (ix) **Need to evolve a pilot scheme for promoting tomato cultivation and its marketability besides setting up of food processing industries in Thirupathur, Natrampalli and Ottanchathiram in Tamil Nadu**

[English]

SHRI D. VENUGOPAL (Tirupattur): Tomato, which has a significant place among vegetables, has also a place in our Indian cooking. Tomato grows in plenty in places which are neither hilly region nor plain region but in areas adjacent to hills with suitable climatic conditions. Thirupathur, Natrampalli and Ottanchathiram are places in Tamil Nadu known for plentiful growth of tomato. Though there is uniform demand throughout the year, the poor farmers who are in tomato cultivation do not get uniform remunerative prices. But instead, they are put to losses due to fluctuations and heavy fall in prices. Increased tomato cultivation in other areas, lack of cold storage facilities and non-existing food processing facilities with industrial units to make tomato powder come in the way of tomato cultivation. There is a need to evolve a pilot scheme and identify places like Thirupathur, Natrampalli and Ottanchathiram and the Ministry of Food Processing Industries can establish cold storage facilities and FPI unit to produce tomato powder. Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to go for a co-ordinated scheme involving the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Food Processing Industries, and Rural Development to benefit and protect the tomato growing farmers and also this perishable commodity.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bhuvaneshwar Prasad Mehta—not present. Shri Abdul Rashid Shaheen.

- (x) **Need to take up an integrated infrastructural development plan for connecting Jammu with the distant areas of Kashmir valley through the network of roads**

SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN (Baramulla): The biggest constraint to the economic development of Kashmir Valley is the absence of a stable alternative to the National Highway, connecting Jammu to the distant areas of valley.

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Government has been wise enough to make the Mughal Road a priority project. I reiterate the need to complete the project within a stipulated time. There are among other roads two other very important roads which need to be developed including tunnels and bridges. These two roads are 'Simthun Kishtwar Road' and Bandipora Lolab road. 'Lolab Muchil' and Kupwara Karen are other two small roads which can connect the areas generally remaining cut off during the winter.

I demand that all these roads may be taken up as 'integrated infrastructural development plan' for the prosperity and economic development of the neglected zones of Kashmir valley.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Athawale—
not present.

Shri Bhuvaneshwar Prasad Mehta.

(xi) Need for all round development of Jharkhand by Damodar Valley Corporation

[Translation]

SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA (Hazaribagh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, out of eight thermal power stations and dams of Damodar Valley Corporation six are in Hazaribagh, Bokaro and Dhanbad districts of Jharkhand. Right from its inception the corporation has not paid any heed towards the people of Jharkhand. Even 10 percent of displaced persons have not been rehabilitated. The land in proximity of six projects namely, Maithan, Tilaiya, Konar Dam, Bokaro thermal, Chandrapura thermal, Panchet is not able to be irrigated and negligible development work has been done.

I have drawn attention of hon. Minister and officials of the corporation but of no avail.

Therefore, I urge the Central Government to conduct a high level inquiry into it and take adequate steps for development of Jharkhand.

14.52 hrs.

**GOVERNMENT OF UNION TERRITORIES
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL
CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2005**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will take up Item No. 12. Shri S. Regupathy.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 and to amend the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Constitution (Eighty-fourth Amendment) Act, 2001 has extended the constitutional embargo on undertaking fresh delimitation of electoral constituencies up to the year 2026 and has simultaneously provided for undertaking the readjustment and rationalization of electoral constituencies, including those reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, based on the population figures for the year 1991 without affecting the number of seats allocated to the States in the Legislative Bodies. The Constitution (Eighty-seventh Amendment) Act, 2003 provides for the readjustment and rationalization of electoral constituencies, including those reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, based on the population figures for the year, 2001.

The Amendment Bill seeks to amend the provisions of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 in respect of Pondicherry and the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991 to be in line with the amendments made to the Constitution by the Constitution (Eighty-fourth Amendment) Act, 2001 and the Constitution (Eighty-seventh Amendment) Act, 2003.

Now Sir, I beg to move that the Government of Union Territories and the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Bill, 2005 relating to delimitation of electoral constituencies with respect to the Union Territories of Pondicherry and NCT of Delhi be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 and to amend the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991, be taken into consideration."

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava to move his Amendment. He is not present.

Shri Sandeep Dikshit.

[Translation]

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT (East Delhi): Mr. Speaker Sir, I rise to speak in favour of amendments proposed by the hon. Minister. Sir, the main objective of the amendments proposed for Pondicherry and Delhi is to bring about changes in the Composition of Vidhan Sabha seats on the lines of Lok Sabha on the basis of changed demographic profile of these states so that proper representation can be given to SCs/STs. The seats meant for SCs/STs should be reserved on the basis of demographic changes reflected in Census 2001. Very important measures were taken at the time of framing and adoption of the Constitution in 1950. Reservation was provided for economically and socially weaker sections of society. It was provided that a number of seats for Parliament and State Legislatures would be reserved on the basis of population of SCs/STs in a particular area. The experience of last fifty years shows that initially these steps had positive effects which benefited the weaker sections greatly. It has helped in their upliftment and raising important issues relating to them in the Parliament and State legislatures. Therefore, I welcome the amendment and I urge to effect the amendments expeditiously and these should be reflected in the delimitation process likely to be taken up during next year.

At this juncture, I would like to raise certain points about Delhi as it is greatly influenced by Central Government administration and it is not only the capital for Delhiites but for the whole of India. Therefore, it has always played a pivotal role. Its development has always been in the interest of our Parliament and Members of Parliament consider Delhi their home in one or the other way. As he is aware, all top leaders are somehow connected to Delhi. Hon. Late Indira ji loved Delhi a lot. Later, Rajiv Gandhij also spent his entire childhood and even later part of his life in Delhi. Gujral Saheb was always considered a Delhiite. The Prime Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh has been living in Delhi only. Perhaps he studied here. He, also, taught here. Majority of our leaders either have studied here or have settled. Delhi has a great heart. Whosoever came to Delhi, never went back. In this aspect, Delhi has a special role of its own. Delhi has greatly influenced Indian culture. Though small in size, it played a bigger role. Persons coming from south India, North India, Western India or from eastern states become Delhiites after coming to Delhi. It is such a place where the leaders form all the corners of India came and settled and emerged as leaders of national

level and Delhiites accepted them whole heartedly.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Delhiites are open hearted.

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: No doubt, they are. It is good that he has said so, I am greatly thankful to him.

I would like to tell one or two more things. It is right that changed demographic scenario would be reflected in legislative assembly also just because of this amendment. I would like to draw the attention of all senior colleagues and the House towards certain minor issues. Per capita income in Delhi has been the highest and its percentage of poverty has been somewhere 8 to 9 percent. Today, every one, who is not happy in his home state, finds no job there, turns to Delhi for a brighter future and settles down here. He not only finds shelter in Delhi but earns his livelihood also and gets for better facilities in Delhi than his home State. People from all over, be it U.P., Bihar, South India or any other State have come and settled in Delhi. It is also reflected in the population figures of 1991 and 2001. During this period the population of Delhi increased by 46 percent against national average of 21 percent.

15.00 hrs.

Every year five lakh people are added to Delhi's population whereas, Delhi's own fertility rate is quite less. If we go strictly by that, the population in Delhi will decrease. But people from all over India come to and settle in Delhi. It provides all sorts of facilities, be it electricity, water, housing or the law and order as the Government of India has been very kind to it. Gradually these facilities have been declining. After all, there is a limit for any state or a city as to for how long it can keep providing the same kind of facilities to its citizens.

You must have noticed, all the Members must have noticed that there are certain problems before Delhiites which are spinning out of their control. Delhi is facing severe water crisis. Delhi does not have required land, rivers or water resources, hence we cannot supply sufficient water to you all. We do not have land to set up sufficient number of plants for supplying adequate electricity of 24 hours. We have always tried to provide these facilities in Delhi. Whenever required, all the States have cooperated and provided us as much electricity as they could. Our neighbouring States like Uttar Pradesh,

Haryana have given us as much water as they could. Delhi would always be thankful to other States for this act.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at times these States cannot give us sufficient amount of water, electricity and other facilities as required by Delhi and as expected by each resident of Delhi. When I go outside Delhi or when I am in some other State then I do not have those expectations which I have while living in Delhi. That is why to an extent it is the responsibility of the entire country to ensure that those facilities are available in the capital which we expect in our States. These are a reflection of everybody's expectations.

Out of the one and a half crore population of Delhi only 30-40 lakh people are originally from Delhi. The rest of the population of one to one more and twenty five lakh people have settled down in Delhi from all parts of the country. There is shortage of land in Delhi. There are problems of urban waste and land fill. There are very few areas in Delhi which we can convert as landfill. I believe that the people of our neighbouring States would also not like that our waste should reach their area. But we too have certain compulsions. For how long can we continue to throw all the waste to that limited area? There used to be open space sometime back but now people have built houses there also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government and other hon. Members towards other two-three issues. In 1985-86 the then Prime Minister showed foresight in adopting a concept which visualized a National Capital Region. Shri Rajiv Gandhi's viewpoint about the National Capital Region was quite revolutionary. Times have changed since then and political scenario has also changed. Unfortunately, Shri Rajiv Gandhi is no more. The Governments that came later on at the Centre and state level perhaps did not give that much importance to the National Capital Region. The neighbouring States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana etc. would have to contribute towards this in some way or the other. The Government of India would have to play an effective role in establishing coordination with everybody.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our neighbouring States have benefited a lot due to Delhi. NOIDA has contributed a lot to the development of Uttar Pradesh. We should praise the Government of Uttar Pradesh as it has worked with foresight towards the development of that area in

accordance with the development of Delhi. That is why the people of Delhi invested money in NOIDA when they did not find any opportunity to do so in Delhi. Similarly, Haryana too showed foresight and developed the areas adjacent to Gurgaon. Some areas of Ghaziabad too are included in it. But today the situation is such that due to its confined territory and limited natural resources, Delhi is in a State of helplessness and is finding it difficult to fulfill the aspirations of people. That is why it is the need of the hour that the neighbouring states should cooperate with Delhi in the same way as other states have benefited from the development of Delhi.

Infact, Delhi has become a national property. It does not belong to any particular individual. Delhi is our capital. We are proud of it. Delhi has taken care of our needs. I feel that not only we and our neighbouring states but the entire country should pay attention towards Delhi to maintain its stature. Another important thing is that almost 35 percent of the total population of India now resides in cities. The manner in which the population is increasing it would become 40-42 percent and in coming 15-20 years, India would not remain confined to its villages only. Atleast 50 percent population of India would start living in urban areas. We would have to think about urban development too as to how to create urban India. The aspirations of a person coming to a city are quite different from what they are in villages. People in villages still walk two kilometers to fetch water. They are satisfied if they get electricity even for three hours, thinking that his irrigation pump has worked and his half an acre land has been irrigated. If they do not have access to toilet facilities then they use open space for this purpose. They do not expect all these facilities from the Government. But as soon as they come to the city they think that they should have a tap at their home or at a distance of 15 feet from their house through which the Government should make clean water available to them. They think that they should have access to toilet facilities if not at home then in the form of public convenience. They want supply of electricity for at least 18-20 hours if not for 24 hours. They feel that the facilities like open spaces and good bus service etc. which are available to the people living in Jorbagh and Motibagh should also be made available to them.

In the end, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I know that the Government is thinking in this direction but I would like to request the Government to ensure that the cities move on the path of development at a brisk pace. If we make some extra efforts to develop NCR then the numerous

[Shri Sandeep Dikshit]

minor problems of Delhi would be overcome. The Government of India has always contributed towards the development of Delhi and Delhi would emerge as a model state and provide leadership to entire country. With these words, I whole heartedly support this amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ajay Maken—not present.

Shri C.K. Chandrappan.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): Sir, this Bill is brought to achieve a very limited purpose of effecting delimitation of constituencies in Delhi. As it does not fall within the purview of the Constitution (Eighty-fourth Amendment) Act, 2001 and the Constitution (Eighty-seventh Amendment) Act, 2003, this Bill seeks to amend the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 and the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991. I support the purpose of the Bill, but I take this opportunity to know from the Minister to what extent the work of delimitation has progressed and whether he will be able to assure this House that the future elections to the State Assemblies will take place on the basis of the present exercise that is going on because I understand that only in few States, the work of Delimitation Commission is now progressing. In the year 2006, there are four or five State Assemblies that will go to elections—Kerala, West Bengal, probably Tripura and also Tamil Nadu.

Will the elections in these States be based on the present delimitation exercise which is going on?

Secondly, I do not know how the Government will solve the problem about which the friend from Delhi was mentioning just now in the House. He was saying that the population increase in this metropolitan city is about 46 percent. It means, there is an increase of almost 50 per cent in the population, and the present delimitation will only delimit the constituencies on the basis of the existing population. The number of seats, as I understand, is not going to be increased. It means that very unwieldy constituencies will be created. Perhaps, adjustments will be made in such a way that the present unwieldy constituencies will be readjusted a little to make some marginal changes in it. But the constituencies will be much bigger in size—in terms of population—than the constituencies elsewhere in the country. I find that this amendment does not bring any solution to this problem.

The hon. Member who spoke before me was also mentioning about the issue of urbanisation. I feel that more employment facilities should be made available in the State and in the villages around Delhi if the fast-paced urbanisation has to be stopped. If this objective is achieved, then the people will not migrate to the cities looking for better facilities, and better employment opportunities for a reasonable survival. If it is not provided in the States nearby, then it will become a very big problem. It is not only the case of Delhi, but this problem is being faced by all the mega-cities in the country. They are reaching a point of explosion, and it would create a big problem for all of us.

I was recently reading an article in the Press saying that the Indian cities are becoming the biggest metropolitan cities in the world. It is not something about which we should be very proud of. It only shows that the rural life is miserable and is unattractive, and the people are migrating to cities craving for better opportunities and facilities. Probably, they are running after a mirage thinking that life will be better in the cities. The life in the cities, as it is today, does not provide a better opportunity or a better quality of life.

I do not want to discuss this issue further in this context, but it is an important issue with regard to the cities where the delimitation is proposed. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is thinking on these lines to improve the conditions around the city. If this measure is taken, then the issue of urbanisation will not become a serious threat to us. Secondly, are the elections—which are going to take place in the country—going to be based on the present delimitation exercise, which is going on?

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Thank you, hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir. This is a very simple Bill. There is nothing much to say on it because the two amendments, namely, the 84th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2001, and 87th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003 set two directions. It states that there will be no increase of seats up to the year 2026, and consequently, there should be even distribution of seats among the existing number of constituencies, during this period, to face the growing population in every State and Union Territory.

These two directions are being implemented in various States, besides reserving seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so that they can get proper representation. The same thing is to be implemented in

the case of Delhi and Pondicherry, and that is the purpose of this Amendment. I support this Amendment. We have to pass this Amendment to enable the proper conduct of electoral process in Delhi and Pondicherry.

The only thing I would like to mention is that population in the National Capital Territory of Delhi has increased substantially. This has been mentioned by the two earlier speakers that it is growing very fast. This is happening due to migration. This migratory nature creates an uncertainty as to whether they will be voters next year. It is because of the fact that they will be voters here in one year and next year they may migrate to some other place. This migratory nature of the voters is causing a problem and that should be taken care of.

Secondly, the area also should be taken into account. In Delhi, I have seen that there are certain constituencies where more than three lakh population is there, and there are certain constituencies where one lakh or around one lakh population is there. The minimum or the optimum level of the population size should be around two lakhs. To bring them more or less at par, these changes will have to be effected at various places.

As you know in other States, the national parties are represented in the Delimitation Committee. In Delhi, I think, only Congress and BJP are represented in the Delimitation Committee, and other national parties do not have any representation in that. Therefore, recognised national political parties, like the CPI(M), CPI, SP and BSP, should have representation in the Committee. Of course, those two parties will do their job, but still, there will remain some apprehension that things may not be worked out properly. I think, this matter should be considered, and I would request the Government to give a thought to it.

These two things, that is, equity of size and voters of the constituency, should be kept in mind and you should see as to how it could be done conveniently. Secondly, recognised national parties should be involved in the delimitation process in these two States of NCR Delhi and Pondicherry. The Government should keep these things in mind.

With these words, I support the Amendment Bill.

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Pondicherry): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as a Member representing the Union Territory of Pondicherry, I wholeheartedly support the

Government of Union Territories and the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Bill brought by the hon. Minister of State for Home, Shri Regupathy. I support this Amendment Bill. This will place the Union Territory of Pondicherry at par with the rest of the country. When all the States are undergoing the process of delimitation, the Union Territory of Pondicherry or the National Capital Territory of Delhi cannot remain in isolation.

Therefore, it brings uniformity between the Union Territories and the States and hence we support the amendment to the Bill. At the same time, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister of Law and Justice, who is present here, one important issue pertaining to the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

The Delimitation Commission has completed its exercise as far as the Union Territory of Pondicherry is concerned. We understand that the Commission has informed the Ministry of Law and Justice, the hon. President, and the Legislative Assembly of the Union Territory of Pondicherry also, but we do not know from which date this delimitation exercise will come into force. As hon. Member Shri Chandrappan has asked whether it will come into force from the next Assembly Elections or not. It has to be known to the people of Pondicherry.

The second issue which I would like to bring to the notice of all concerned here is that the Union Territory of Pondicherry has been making great strides both in the economy as well as in the society. The Union Territory of Pondicherry is today one of the most urbanised regions in the country. To give you the figures of the 2001 Census, this is the fourth highly urbanised area in the country. The population of this Territory, which was just 3.69 lakhs in 1961, has escalated to 9.07 lakhs. However, the number of constituencies still remain constant. The population has trebled in the last 30-40 years but the number of constituencies remains constant at 30. This has created a lot of problems of representation of the people. Of course, it is not within the reach of the Minister or the reach of the people, but the feeling of the people of Pondicherry is that the number of Assembly constituencies must be increased in proportion to the growth of population.

Therefore, if you put an embargo on 30 seats as decided when the population was 3.69 lakhs and the population according to the 2001 Census is 9.07 lakhs, there is no parity and there is no justice. Therefore, if it

[Prof. M. Ramadass]

is possible, the number of constituencies in the Union Territory of Pondicherry must be increased.

Another peculiar characteristic of the Union Territory of Pondicherry is that it is geographically isolated. The capital of the Union Territory of Pondicherry is Pondicherry. The other region Karaikal is far away—154 kilometers away—from the city. Mahe, which is located in Kerala, is 890 kilometres away from Pondicherry. Yanam, enclaved in Andhra Pradesh, is again 800 kilometres away from Pondicherry. Therefore, all the four regions are highly scattered and there should be due representation to them. The delimitation exercise carried out by the Delimitation Commission of India has changed a number of constituencies in each one of these regions. The Hon. Minister of Law and Justice is keenly listening to what I say. He should be able to do something about it.

15.23 hrs.

[SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

Till the Delimitation Exercise, Karaikal had six representatives. Today, it is reduced to five. Mahe region, which is in Kerala, which had two representatives, will now have only one. Yanam will have the status quo on the number of seats. Pondicherry will have 23 constituencies. Therefore, this has created a lot of heartburning among the people. The number of representatives in Karaikal now, with all the development attached to the Members of the Legislative Assembly, has now come down from six to five. Therefore, if it is within the reach of the Ministry of Law and Justice, I would request the hon. Minister on behalf of the people of Pondicherry that the status quo should be maintained. If you say that the number of seats should remain constant, it should be applicable to the region-wise number of seats also. If the total seats in Pondicherry must be 30, then the total number of seats which were existing in Karaikal, that is six, must remain six. If the number of seats in Mahe was two, that must also be kept intact. That would only bring about social justice to the people.

Therefore, I would recommend to the Government that the number of seats in the Union Territory of Pondicherry must be increased because nowhere in the country the demographic growth has been as phenomenal as in the Union Territory of Pondicherry. While the national growth rate is only 2.1 per cent per annum, the growth rate of Pondicherry is about 2.5 per cent, which existed

for the country as a whole in 1951. Therefore, it should be done.

The delimitation exercise that is carried out is sound in several respects. For example, the number of SC constituencies which existed earlier remained the same and it bears a proportion to the representation of the SC population to the total population.

Therefore, it is accepted by the people. Therefore, the Delimitation Constituencies has done a good job to Pondicherry. I would say that if some more amendments can be brought to the Union Territory Act of Pondicherry, 1963, it would serve better the political process of the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

With these few words, I wholeheartedly support the amendment brought by the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank all the hon. Members who have supported this Bill. First of all, I want to say that the amendment is only for a limited purpose.

The Constitution (Eighty-fourth Amendment) Act, 2001 has further extended the Constitutional embargo on fresh allocation of seats consequent upon the completion of each census upto the year 2026 A.D. It simultaneously provides for undertaking readjustment and rationalisation of electoral constituencies, including those reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, based on the population census for the year 1991 without affecting the overall number of seats allocated to the States in the Legislative Bodies. So, without disturbing the existing seats, this amendment is carried out regarding the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Articles 81 and 82 of the Constitution provide for readjustment of seats in Parliament and article 170 in respect of Legislative Assemblies in the States on the basis of population.

The Constitution (Eighty-seventh Amendment) Act, 2003 provides for undertaking readjustment and rationalisation of electoral constituencies, including those reserved for the Schedule Castes and the Scheduled Tribes based on the population census for the year 2001. This exercise, however, does not affect the overall number of seats allocated to the States and Union Territories in the Legislative Bodies.

Regarding the specific query from the hon. Member, Shri Chandrappan, I would like to state that the Delimitation Commission has been constituted by the Ministry of Law and Justice which has taken up the work of delimitation. I hope it will complete its exercise well in time. Only then can I say as to whether it will be made applicable for the coming elections or not. ...(*Interruptions*) The work is going on. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, I want to seek a clarification. The hon. Minister said that the Delimitation Commission would complete its work well in time. That we all know. There are elections for State Assemblies in the coming year. I would like to know as to whether these elections would be based on the report submitted by the Delimitation Commission.

SHRI S. REGUPATHY: There are elections for the State Assemblies in 2006. If the delimitation process is completed well in time, then it will. ...(*Interruptions*) The delimitation process is going on. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Delimitation of constituency is going on in the country as a whole, both for Parliamentary and State Assembly constituencies, and the report of the Delimitation Commission will be completed.

SHRI S. REGUPATHY: The Law Department is doing the work on delimitation. ...(*Interruptions*) We cannot commit a date. I can only say that it will submit the report well in time. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the exercise being carried out by the Delimitation Commission be fruitless? There is a spell of elections to the State Assemblies which would take place in the next year or a year after. If the delimitation work is over insofar as those States are concerned, will you make a commitment that you would hold the elections on the basis of the report of the Delimitation Commission? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. REGUPATHY: How can I make that commitment? The Department of Law and Justice has constituted a Commission and it is doing its job. We expect that it would complete its exercise well in time. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Eighty-seventh amendment to the Constitution is specific that the number of constituencies will not change because of population as family planning is not implemented properly.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will the same be made applicable to the Union Territories also?

SHRI S. REGUPATHY: Yes, Sir.

With a view to fall in line with the 84th and the 87 Constitutional Amendments, amendments are required in the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 and the Government of NCT of Delhi Act, 1991.

I come to the existing provisions of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. Sub-section (5) of section 3 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 provides as follows; The number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the Union Territory under sub-section (4) shall bear as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats in the Assembly as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the Union Territory or of the Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory, as the case may be, in respect of which seats are so reserved, bears to the population of the Union Territory.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Bettiah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister of Law and Justice is also sitting here. I belong to Bihar where Legislative Assembly elections were concluded recently. I would like to ask the hon. Minister the time by which the work of delimitation of Bihar would be carried out since the MLAs over there have not taken oath as on date. They cannot be summoned here in any other capacity. Among them the former Members of Parliament can still participate but the new Members of Legislative Assembly who have not taken oath cannot do so. This situation has been created owing to the delay in the oath ceremony. So, by what time a clear cut decision would be taken in regard to Bihar, would it be via media so that they would be able to participate? The Election Commission had prepared a proposal in regard to Bihar for carving out a constituency comprising areas falling on either side of the Ganga, which was a historical place. Seven districts were formed from the Munger commissionerary and Munger was merged with Begusarai. I would like to know whether any decision would be taken in regard to that or not? Delimitation exercise is being done in regard to Delhi and Pondicherry but it should also be done in case of a big State like Bihar, to facilitate elections.

[English]

SHRI S. REGUPATHY: It is not a question of a big State or a small State. For the purpose of delimitation, seats will not be increased. Same seats allocated for the each state will be in force.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rationalization and re-adjustment is done on the basis of the existing population. That is the only thing.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI S. REGUPATHY: Similarly, section 43E of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, is required to be amended.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Chairman, reply has not been given to the question raised by the hon. Member Shri Raghunath Jha. Hon. Member had drawn the attention that the Delimitation Committee which was constituted. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a very simple thing. Only some figures are changed and it is made in conformity with the 1997 amendment. There is nothing to worry about it. This is a very small amendment. Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Chairman Sir, the Delimitation Committee is composed of Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly. Members of Parliament participate in the meetings of the Committee but since the MLAs of Bihar have not taken oaths as of now they cannot attend the meetings. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Hon. Minister will at least give a reply whether it would be done or not? ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S. REGUPATHY: It is not about the whole country. It is only about New Delhi and Pondicherry. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please address the Chair.

SHRI S. REGUPATHY: Section 43E says: "Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 38 to 43D (both inclusive), until the relevant figures for the first census taken after the year 2000 have been published, it shall not be necessary to read just the division of each Union Territory into territorial constituencies and any reference to the 'latest census figures' in this part shall be construed as a reference to the 1971 census figures." Amendment to the section will read as under. For the figures "2000", the figures "2006" shall be substituted; and for the figures "1971", the figures "2001" shall be substituted. Besides, with the enactment of the Delimitation Act, 2002, the references made to the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962 under section 38 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 shall be substituted as references to the Delimitation Act, 2002.

Now I come to the amendment to the Government of National Capital Territory Act, 1991. The existing provision of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991, provides that seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes in the Legislative Assembly, and the number of seats so reserved shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats in the Assembly as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the capital bears to the total population of the capital and the provisions of article 334 shall apply to such reservation.

The amended proviso to Explanation will read as under:

"Provided that the reference in this Explanation to the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published shall, until the relevant figures for the first census taken after the year 2026 have been published, be construed as a reference to the 2001 census."

The purpose of the proposed amendments is to bring the provisions of these Acts in conformity with the Constitutional provisions in regard to delimitation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. After all, a simple matter you have dealt with a protracted statement.

Now, the question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 and to amend the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, 1991, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI S. REGUPATHY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.37 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Electoral Reforms

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up discussion under Rule 193.

Shri Prabhunath Singh—*not present*.

Shri D.P. Yadav, you may raise the discussion regarding electoral reforms.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am bringing this motion to have discussion under Rule 193 on the issue of electoral reforms in the House. I extend my gratitude to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion. Today, the House will deliberate on a very important issue. Electoral reforms are necessary for the health of democracy. It is not only a contemporary and urgent

issue, but I feel that it has assumed even more relevance because aspersions are cast on all the Representatives. The representatives who are elected to Parliament and particularly to Legislative Assemblies are accused of being non deserving. Today, such questions are being raised in the country. Our Minister of Law and Justice is present here. Change in Electoral procedure is not the one and only procedure through which we can bring reforms in the electoral process but continuous and constant efforts are necessary to bring in electoral reforms. The reforms brought in today may be suitable for the existing situation but there may be need to ponder over as to what extent they may be useful in future. The process of electoral reforms, will have to be periodically reviewed in view of changing contours of society. However, it is often heard after Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha elections that criminalisation of politics is taking place and might have joined politics. This has become an issue of general debate. I would like to say that democracy is the rule of the people. It has also been spirit of the Constitution that there should be the rule of the people for the people. Therefore, we have a rule of the people in our country and we owe the responsibility to keep it clean.

Mr. Chairman, I am picking up this thread of discussion from here since hon. Minister of Law and Justice is present here, he will pay attention to it and will discuss it with hon. Members inviting them to his Chamber. It is urgent I want to bring it to his notice because after death the thought is dead and speech is silent. Inability to think and speak is suggestive of death but inaction leads to death of the society as a whole. Therefore, we must act. The country which remains inert to the need of her neighbours and her society is as good as dead. That is why I am raising this issue. I would like to cite an example of Bihar's Legislative Assembly elections. Later on I will talk about the functions and responsibilities of Elections Commission and to what extent it has been enforcing or intends to enforce the code of conduct and also what kind of orders are issued by it from time to time.

Sir, elections to Bihar State Legislative Assembly were held. After the elections, the votes were divided into three factions. In absence of cooperation among the three factions, the Government was not formed and President's Rule was invoked there. I raise a basic question if such a situation is created in the Centre whether President's Rule would also be invoked here? It cannot be invoked in the Centre. I am talking about electoral reforms only and that is why I am raising this basic and relevant

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

question that if people of three different ideologies win and come in the Centre and do not cooperate to form a Government then what would be the situation in the Centre? Hon. Minister of Law and Justice is sitting in front of me. I am telling him that this question is staring us in the face like "Yaksha". If such a situation builds up in the Centre then would it opt for another round of elections, because such a situation has been built up in one state of the country and if similar situation is created in the Centre then what will happen, it will have to go for another round of elections because President's Rule cannot be invoked in the Centre.

Sir, I would like to request you that constitutional Review is must and certain basic amendments are required to be made on the lines of theme system in Japan and South Africa. We should think of bringing about similar amendments over here. Theme system means that 50 per cent elections are contested by the candidates in their name and 50 per cent are contested by political parties using their symbols. When a political party wins elections on its symbol, elected Members have talks with each other for formation of the Government so as to keep in tact the internal democracy in the party. But in our country political parties are not able to create such an atmosphere hence a danger always persists.

Sir, Hon. Minister is present here. I would like to tell him that the former Law Minister, Arun Jaitley had brought anti-defection bill. That time also I had said in the House that it is not appropriate. If anyone wants to leave party on the basis of some ideological differences, one may be permitted to do so. As per the bill introduced by Shri Arun Jaitley ji if there is enbloc, defection, members cannot be disqualified, but if a few members namely one or two defect it would amount to action against them under anti defection law even their membership of party can be terminated. If one third members leave the party it would be considered minor state defection, but if two-third members leave the party at a time, it would be enbloc defection and as such action will not be taken against them under anti-defection law. During NDA's regime when the then Minister of Law Shri Arun Jaitley had brought this law I had told that it would mar internal democracy in the party. I told if a member leaves the party in lust for power, action should be taken against him. But if one leaves the party on the basis of ideological differences he may be permitted to do so, action should not be taken against him. It can be ascertained on what basis one has defected from the party.

We are committed to secularism but if a political party adopts communal lines and acts in consonance with the separatist forces, creates hatred in the society, in such a scenario if any Member defects from the party alone, he should be permitted to do so. One should not be prevented from defecting on ideological basis. Therefore, my submission is that we should adopt theme system on the lines of Japan and South Africa. Theme System provides that if any party supremo acts arbitrarily, law provides a remedy for it.

Therefore, my submission is that there is a need to amend constitution in this regard. It should be considered within the constitution. Therefore, for carrying out electoral reforms we have to take constitutional aspect also in mind. Article 141 of our constitution provides that the Supreme Court can give legal directions in this regard. Election Commission of India has forwarded a set of 22 proposals relating to electoral reforms which include information regarding contestants be mandatorarily provided by the Election Commission through press etc. to the public. I would urge hon. Minister to clarify today what those 22 proposals are. He should make it clear during his reply. Hon. Members are aware that the Election Commission is biased in recommending these 22 proposals. Hence it should also be mentioned.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, before coming to Election Commission, I would like to raise a very serious issue. The important question is how much percentage of people, we the elected members represent, say 25, 30 or 35 or maximum 45 percent. People of highest electors are unhappy with the system which is a dangerous signal for the democracy. People have turned apathetic towards parliamentary democracy. Then several types of restrictions are imposed on the commission which I would take up later on. Election Commission is being asked to ensure that maximum voting should not take place. But VIP's that is very person, Members of their family, especially ladies in their family and others do not cast their vote. In fact, they do not want to go for voting. Cent percent votes are not polled. How the democracy will be saved. It is a dangerous signal for the democracy that most of the VIPs do not cast their vote. Therefore, I would like to submit that percentage of voting should be calculated. We should think about the voting pattern of urban areas where people have all kinds of facilities—say, water, power, roads, light, education. The people who have their own transports and employed least care for voting. Their voting percentage is minimum. One can imagine, what will be the future of parliamentary democracy in this country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are discussing electoral reforms. It is alright that commission is an autonomous institution, an extra constitutional authority. And we should bear it in mind. My submission is that constitution should be amended to make voting compulsory if it is made compulsory more people will vote when only 40-60 or 40-45 percent voters cast their vote. 60-65 percent voter turn away. Percentage of voting is less in Parliament elections. In case of assembly members get elected by just 30-40 or 45 percent votes. Earlier, it was 55-60 percent which is now reduced to 30-35 percent. We have no full representation of the people. My viewpoint is new. Since I have got an opportunity today I would like to express my views. Everything is not given in books. I would give practical suggestions. How many percentage of the people we represent today? We 540-545 Members of Parliament or Legislators as per the number of seats in respective assemblies hardly represent 30-35 percent people and we are not representing 65 percent people because of those who have not voted at all. We are not representatives of VIPs also as they have not cast their vote. They have neither voted in favour of anyone nor against anyone. They have not voted and thus we, the Members of Parliament are not their representative ...*(Interruptions)* Alright, Choudhary Lal Singh ji, you too, would get time to speak. You, too would express your views on this important issue. Therefore, I would like to say that the apathetic attitude of the voters has put a question mark on parliamentary democracy. The elected members of Parliament or Legislative Assemblies are not the representatives of whole nation, entire population or all the people eligible to vote as they have not voted and elected us. It is one of the reasons that they check on us, that should be, has not been so effective because of non-participation of a large number of voters in polling. Unless they vote they won't have the feeling that we are their representative. Thus the spirit for democracy is eroding. Therefore, I would say that it is a dangerous trend and it would endanger internal democracy within the party and the democracy would not be able to survive.

I had spoken in this regard when this type of law was enacted because internal democracy also requires to be maintained inside the political party because any attack on internal democracy would lead the country towards dictatorship. I would like to say this openly that this is just the beginning, the country would be forced towards dictatorship because when internal democracy does not remain in the party then we would not be left with any moral right to advocate for the democratic system which is why I had raised this issue before you. I do not

want to go into the details but would like to say that compulsory voting should be introduced. Voting should be made compulsory by bringing an amendment in the constitution. I would like to make a submission to bring an amendment in the Constitution because if compulsory voting is introduced, then the people would feel their participation and contribution in democracy. ...*(Interruptions)* I agree with what Samajwadi Leader Shri Gopalji had said just now in that the mindset of the voter is such that he thinks that they have done a favour to some Member, representative, MLA, MP or the candidate by casting his vote. This kind of attitude needs to be changed. We need to change this mindset, therefore compulsory voting system should be enforced by enacting a law.

Now I would come to those who hold the responsibility to bring election reform proposals. They have said that the Election Commission, Government of India have forwarded a set of reforms containing 22 proposal of reforms which says:

[English]

The model code of conduct for the political parties and candidates.

[Translation]

They issue a circular. The foremost question that arises is that whether the Election Commission itself follows the model code of conduct. I would like to submit that those who issue the Model Code of Conduct circular throughout the country for the candidates of political parties and for conducting elections, themselves do not follow the same. I would like to raise a question in this regard. Election Commission is an extra ordinary autonomous body. I would not like to comment on their functioning but what is practically taking place is written on the day polling is to be held.

[English]

"All political parties and candidates shall cooperate with the officers on election duty to ensure peaceful and orderly polling and complete freedom to the voters to exercise their franchise without being subjected to any annoyance or obstruction."

[Translation]

Which means that the parties and candidates should cooperate the officers on polling duty to ensure that voters may vote freely and without any obstruction. The

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

candidates and political parties are being asked to ensure this while on the other hand as I have myself seen, I would like to cite one instance which took place in Bihar. A BSF Jawan was standing inside the polling booth and when an illiterate voter arrive where the electronic voting machine was installed he was left completely baffled and in that state of confusion, once looks towards the machine and later towards the persons on polling duty to seek their instructions. Is it not a violation of the Model Code of Conduct? Only voters are allowed to go near the voting machine. We will cooperate with an impartial officer. Recently the Election Commission conducted elections in Bihar, Jharkhand and Haryana. Particularly in view of the decisions and steps taken in Bihar their attitude has led the voter of weaker sections to remain deprived of voting. I would like to say this because maximum voters were not issued over identity cards.

Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, further they have written about the issue of polling booth.

[English]

Excepting the voter no one without a valid pass from the Election Commission shall enter the polling booth.

[Translation]

One needs a valid pass on polling booth. It is right also and there is a circular too in this regard and we accept it also. Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is the responsibility of Election Commission to ensure the issuing of voter identity cards. No one else is responsible for this. The voter identity cards have not been issued and the Elections have been announced. Have the Election Commission not left a lacuna? It is all right for those who have identity cards but there are 14 options for those who do not have the same. Those who produce such evidences, have been given a right to vote. I would like to say the

[English]

Election Commission is to safeguard the democratic rights of the citizens.

[Translation]

Election Commission is responsible if they do not have photo identity card. Leave aside those who did not have photo identity cards even those who had photo identity

cards were not allowed inside. Was the person a citizen of Canada or America. They should ensure that the person is not a citizen of Canada, America or Africa but he is a citizen of India. If one does not have an identity card, he has 14 other alternative options, Ration card, driving license, passport, personal identity card, income tax PAN number, seventh in registration papers of his land, eighth is Employee certificate, Ninth is educational qualification certificate, Tenth is Bank Passbook, eleventh residential proof certificate, twelfth is certificate issued by a police station or Division office, thirteenth is armed license and fourteenth a letter from LIC. Those who did not have identity card were restrained from casting their vote. These 14 alternative items were not accepted. I would not like to go into the details as to which of the booths did not accept these. Since I am moving them I would like to submit that people were not allowed to vote inspite of having such alternative proof sources. It is the responsibility of Election Commission to issue voter-identity cards. What is the fault of the citizens? Who is to check upon these 14 directions. In regard to Bihar I would like to say that the paramilitary forces people check these. They say that it will not be accepted as it does not have a photo or a ration card would not do, they should bring a photo identity card etc. It is the responsibility of Election Commission to issue over identity cards to the voters for casting their votes. In Bihar all the voters in the voting list have not been issued photo identity cards, who is responsible for this. Those names which were already existing in the previous Bihar Assembly poll's list, were also deprived from voting because they did not have photo identity card. I would like to ask as to from where the Election Commission has derived the right to deprived people from voting?

16.00 hrs.

The para military forces deployed by them restrained people from casting their vote. They did not accept other optional proofs, is it not an encroachment upon constitution. Whether the constitution was followed—no it was not. A large number of voters from Bihar were deprived from their constitutional right. Despite, their name being listed in the voters list they were deprived from casting their vote. Their serial number, block number is mention in the voter list still they were sent back from polling booth. If the Election Commission wants we can furnish hundreds of proofs to support our argument. There is a long list of the places from where the voters were turned down. .../(Interruptions)

Jha ji has rightly told that a person who is alive, authorised to vote, who is fifty years of age and holds a identity card cannot caste his vote as his name is struck from the voters list. There is a red indication against his name. If there is a red indication against the name of a person even if he holds an identity card he would be deprived of his voting right. Names of some persons were missing from voters list. Names of some voters were in other voters list and not in the list available at polling booth. Method of preparation of identity cards can be streamlined. My submission is that the photo identity cards should be prepared on the lines of registry office. When a person buys a plot his as well as the photo and other details of seller are given on polarised photo cards. Same method can be adopted for preparing identity cards. When a person goes for voting his identity card can be prepared instantly with the help of a digital camera, so that they can exercise their right of franchise. Why do the Election Commission not arrange for such facility? What is the problem in it? My submission is that the people should not be deprived of their voting right. The voters should not be deprived of their fundamental right in any case. Right to cast their vote should be guaranteed.

I would like to raise another point. A circular is issued before election in Bihar that if more than 70 percent voting takes place in first phase, then re-poll will be ordered. Means, in first phase it should be 70 percent, not more than 70 percent. Election Commission issues another circular that it should not be more than 68 percent and then the third circular appears—not more than 65 percent. Election in Bihar were held in three phases. It was neither in Jharkhand nor in Haryana. It is very important that the Election Commission is asking for 70 percent polling in first phase, 68 percent in second phase and 65 percent in third phase. And if it is more than that repoll will be held. ...(*Interruptions*) It is the decision of Election Commission. They said that they can even go beyond law. There is a statement in the newspaper that they can even go above the existing law in Bihar. Then fourth circular states that voting below 30 percent will be investigated. These circulars are contradictory to each other that an enquiry will be ordered if polling remains below 30 percent. In first phase it would be below 30 percent.

The verdict of Supreme court was also violated. In 1995 the Supreme Court has clearly said that if cent percent votes are polled by using EVM genuinely then it would be counted.

The Election Commission of India has issued a circular of that kind which is violative of that direction and the verdict of hon. Supreme Court. Therefore, as per the verdict of Supreme Court polling can take place even 100 percent ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have exhaustively covered all the points.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, please allow me to speak as I am the first speaker on this topic. My third point is how many voters have been specified for a booth. In a revenue village it would be 1,500 i.e. one thousand five hundred voters can cast their vote at one booth, earlier it was 500 or 700. It deprives the poor and weaker from casting their vote. In revenue village the number of booths have been reduced so that the poor, weaker, helpless, scheduled castes or socially weaker section can not cast their vote. How will the democracy survive in this way? Thus I took up this issue. And procedural formalities required for voting have been increased. My submission is that 600-700 voters should be allotted one booth. Further, there should be provision for mobile booths so that people from weaker section of society can cast their vote. Booths spread over one, two or three kilometers have been clubbed forcing voter of a village to cast vote in another village. Thus, 1500 voters have been allotted a single booth. Therefore, my submission is that one booth should be allotted for 500 voters as large number of voters fail to exercise their right because of time constraints.

Fourth point I would like to make that it takes 2-3 minutes for casting the vote. Even EVM takes 2-3 minutes. So one can calculate how much time 1500 voters will need to cast their vote? These days, nine hours are allotted for polling. It is from 8 AM to 5 PM. As there are 60 minutes in an hour so if a voter takes 2 minutes then only 30 voters will be able to cast their vote in an hour, i.e. only 270 votes can be cast in nine hours. See, how voting time is being reduced whereas, just now, we were talking of compulsory voting. 270 votes means just 18 percent voting, means out of 1500 voters only 18 percent people can exercise their right of franchise. When voting time is over, some voters find themselves unable to vote. Thus voting gets reduced to 30-35 percent. Upto 5 o'clock, voters those who have been in queue are permitted to vote otherwise it would not be 35 percent. It is a technical fault. It was observed during last elections that all the voters could not cast their vote as the time was over. And they had to just go back. They are greatly annoyed

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

as they could not cast their vote. Therefore, I have raised this point. I have observed that there is resentment amongst them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would say that since they are also citizen of India so they should not be deprived of their fundamental right. A mobile polling booth should be provided for aged and senior citizens and physically handicapped persons who are unable to walk. Sometimes, they have to walk even upto 2-3 kilometers for exercising their right of franchise. It puts them in great difficulty.

I would like to raise another important point regarding Electronic Voting Machine. Ironically we press for some other symbol whereas the result we get different. It happened at many a places, though I would not go in details. It was reported to regional election officers. This kind of EVMs are at some booths. The Government should pay attention to it. This kind of complaints were made to the Commission about Baniapur assembly. Such complaints were received from 36 polling booths. For example, Booth number, 155, Primary school, Hargroz Primary school, Chapara Panchayat Bhawan, Satnour from where this kind of complaints were received. My submission is that the Election Commission should train uneducated inspectors as to how to press the button, how to cast the vote. There is a provision for training. But they keep one EVM in one block and they tell that they have trained the people. In other words, training is imparted only on paper. Thus, there is a lacuna in the training also.

I would like to draw his attention toward the fact that during elections, the Commission merely resort to making statements. Today, I would like to record this thing quite clearly in the House that the statements made by the Election Commission are reported from time to time in the newspapers under the various captions namely, 'RJD ke khilaf Report Darj Karane ka adesh' *Navbharat Times*, 23 December, 2004. 'Chunnao Aayog Ne 30 tak Sabhi Poster Banner Hatane ko kaha' *Navbharat Times*, 27 December, 2004. 'Kamzor varg ko vote na dalne diya to Karavaie hogi', the Election Commission says so, it has been published in *Rashtriya Sahara*, 23 January, 2005. 'Aayog Ne EPF par kendra Se Mangi Safai' *Hindustan*, 4 February, 2005. 'Chunao Aayog Ne kendriya sachiv se sapastikaran mange' *Punjab Kesari*, 6 February, 2005, 'Chunnao Aayog ka RJD ko Ultimatum', *Hindustan*, 13 February, 2005. 'Bihar Mein Bhaya mukt Chunao ki Chunauti'. 'Aayog Mukable to Tayyar' *Hindustan*, 10 December, 2004. 'Chunnao Aayog Bihar Mein Aardhsanika

balo kei Prabhavi Tainati karega aur 658 Booth ka pratham charan Mein Dubara Matdan Karayega'. How can both the things be possible? When Paramilitary forces are not sufficient, then how can they say that they would be deployed. Why did not they make effective deployment? Who did not co-operate them? Nobody can deny co-operation to them. 'Rajnaitik Dal Chunnao Aayog ke Dharya ki Pareeksha na Le. Is it proper for the Election Commission to make such statements?

[English]

Is the Election Commission an extra constitutional authority?

[Translation]

Is it good politics that Election Commission makes such statement that the political parties should not test the patience of Election Commission. They can take whatever action they want? They are only issuing statements in the newspapers. Who is stopping them from taking action? Many organisations have raised a question mark over the working of Election Commission. I would like to say what I have read just now 'Bihar Mein Bhaymukt Chunnai ki Chunauti aur Chunnao Aayog Mukable ke liye Tayyar'. Before announcing the election date for the Bihar Assembly polls the Elections Commission had accepted it to be a challenge to conduct fair and terror free elections in the State. I would like to tell you about the number of places where re-polling was held. If they had faced any challenging situation they should have made some other arrangements and got the details of the expenditure likely to be incurred. Today Law Minister is also present here and I would like to say that there is also a need to have a look at the expenditure incurred on Helicopter survey by Adviser, Election Commission. The Government can compare the expenditure incurred upon the helicopter survey of Election Commission's Advisor's and the expenditure incurred upon a single phase of the election.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Betiah): I would like to know what rights does the Election Commission's legal Advisor have? He is a retired person.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav, how much time will you require? Suppose, all your suggestions are accepted. Would it be possible to conduct a free and fair election according to you; if all your suggestions are accepted?

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I am just stating, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would it be possible?

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Yes, Sir. I am in favour of free and fair elections. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): This is a very important point. It requires more time and it should be given more time. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would it be possible to conduct a free and fair election?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: That is what is doubtful. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: We should strive for that.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: It is the constitutional responsibility of Election Commission to conduct free and fair elections. It is the duty of Election Commission to conduct free and fair elections instead of indulging in partiality in the name of free elections. I would like a model code of conduct to be formulated for the Election Commission also. *A model code of conduct should be enforced for them. A Committee should be constituted in this regard. Constitution is supreme. Though the Election Commission is an autonomous body, similarly be it the Parliament or Judiciary, Constitution is above all of them. Constitution is supreme. No one is allowed to work against the constitution. This is against the spirit of Constitution to prevent the voters from casting their vote. It is their fundamental right. Therefore, I would like to say that the citizens should not be restrained from voting and exercising their fundamental rights. Today the citizens are not able to exercise their right to vote. Therefore, I have said all this in the House today. The Election Commission only indulges in rhetorics. I would like to read one of their statement published in the newspapers—'Matdan Kendro ke aandar ho sakegi videography.' They are merely issuing statements. They are issuing a

statement that 'Aachar Sanhita ka Ullanghan Bardasht Nahi' and what is happening in reality. It has been published in the newspaper along with a large photograph of Shri K.G. Rao under the caption 'K.G. Rao Ne Chunao ki Tayari Ke sameeksha kee'. It is all right, photo can be published. The Advisor is a retired person and all the retired people become more experienced. All the retired people had become more during the tenure of NDA Government.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Election were cancelled at many booths in our area.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to give a suggestion. Till now I have told as to how the citizens, voters are being refrained from using their voting right. I had made a submission regarding the problems faced by the voters while they go to the booth and kind of atmosphere of fear that has been created. Now I would like to talk about what has been faced by the hon'ble people's representatives. I would like to submit before the House as to what kind of behaviour they were subjected to. Instead of taking long, I would like to present the plea of people's representatives in short. I would like to give an example of an Hon'ble Member which would make it clear that as to how other hon'ble Members were treated. One of such representatives is Shri Raghunath Jha ji who is the Chief whip of our party. What has happened with the hon'ble Member is very painful.

Sir, hon'ble Member was admitted to the P.M.C.H. Hospital between 11th February, 2005 to 13 February, 2005 and from 13th February, 2005 to 19th February, 2005 he was admitted to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Delhi, hon'ble Member reached Patna on the 20th February, 2005 and on the 21st February, 2005 it was published in the newspaper that he was ousted from Motihari. He has not visited Motihari at all, he had gone to Shivhar district but his entry was banned in Motihari district. Similar kind of incidents took place with other hon'ble Members also. Though Deputy leader of Janta Dal (United) Shri Prabhunath Singh ji, is not present in the House at the moment, but I am rising above the partylines and saying this. He was also expelled from there and told that he could not enter Siwan District. Shri Sadhu Yadav ji, Shahabuddin ji and State Minister of Union Government Shri Akhilesh Singh were also subjected to the same kind of treatment and their entry was banned in their districts. Did Election Commission want to shirk from its responsibility in this regard? The

*Not recorded.

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

public representatives could not cast their vote. They could not get votes even for their candidates and they themselves could not cast their vote at the polling booth because their presence could have created chaos there. Same incident took place with Shri Uma Sankar ji, former Minister in Bihar State Government. There are dozens of members and MLA's, whose entry was banned in their districts. Rajya Sabha Member, Moti Ur Rahman was also banned from entering the district. Similarly the entry of our Member from Motihari Shri Sita Ram Singh was also banned. This new system of banning entry into districts has been introduced in these elections.

I would like to tell the role played by local office bearers at the time of elections over there. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would take another five minutes because it is an important issue. I will fully obey your orders. I was submitting that at the time when the question of banning entry into districts came up, UPA held its first meeting to discuss the elections of Bihar and Jharkhand. In that meeting displeasure was expressed at this decision of Election Commission. We are in the Government at Centre. The United Progressive Alliance expressed its displeasure in their first meeting over the decision of Election Commission taken during the Assembly polls.

It was decided in the meeting held on Tuesday that a sub Committee should be constituted which should hold discussions over the steps and suggestions recommended by the Election Commission. This proves how much disturbance was created. The voters were targeted in Bihar and were restrained from casting their vote and the public representatives were also deprived of their fundamental rights. After that in a meeting held under the chairmanship of UPA Chairperson Sonia ji, who is present here, some of the steps taken by Election Commission during last Assembly polls were criticised. Besides Leftist leaders, RJD leader Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh was also amongst those who criticised this. The UPA Government is taking it seriously. It is the duty of Election Commission to conduct free and fair elections. Election Commission is not supposed to create fear. The voters in Bihar were frightened which is why such low percentage of polling was registered over there. Therefore, we were requesting that there should be compulsory voting. The panel constituted by the Government to depute officers in districts was ignored in Bihar outrightly and direct postings were made.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, we are discussing electoral reforms, but your speech is a severe criticism on the conduct of elections and the Election Commission. We want some legal position to be changed and we want reforms in the electoral process. Unfortunately your speech is directed against the actions of the Election Commission. That is not good.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Sir, I am not stating anything against the Election Commission.
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not correct, according to me. You can suggest any number of reforms in the electoral process. I do agree. We have the right, but we cannot make a severe criticism about the conduct of the Election Commission.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member is also a member on the Panel of Chairmen. He should not speak like that.
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I am talking about electoral reforms only.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Election Commission do not have the right to reply here. We can criticise them. But we have to suggest reforms also.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Election Commission is an independent organisation under the Constitution. They are functioning under the Constitution as an independent

*Not recorded.

Election Commission. We can have criticism but in the proper perspective.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not have any brief on the Election Commission. I am only stating what is proper for us. That is all. I am only stating what is proper for us.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ILYAS AZMI (Shahabad): The House can remove them also.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: They are doing their job under the Constitution.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, the conduct of Election Commission can be discussed in the House.
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, probably you have had a misunderstanding. Please forgive me. I regret that you did not understand my sentiments. Please try to understand my feelings. You are the supreme, you are in the chair and the chair does not favour anyone. Election Commission is not God. Election Commission is not above the Constitution.

[English]

This House is the supreme democratic institution. This should be understood. What you have reacted, I am just going to say something on that. This is my humble request.

[Translation]

I make a humble request that constitution is above all. The Election Commission will have to respect the Constitution. Is Election Commission an extraordinary authority? Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am aware that I have been elected for the fifth time to Lok Sabha, I am not a

new Member, so please do not rebuke us, I want to say something about the Constitution. Lok Sabha is the Panchayat of the Nation, it is the Panchayat of country's elected people which represents 1.25 crore population of the country. Therefore, if there are any drawbacks in the Election Commission and if it adopts a biased attitude then where will we go to tell all these things? Which is an appropriate Forum where we can express our view. We want to ventilate our view. I would like to thank the UPA Government for taking a notice of democracy in its first meeting itself. NDA people used to do only higher thinking, they did not have the courage to take any decision. But it was considered by the UPA Government in its first meeting itself. Code of conduct is not only to be followed by the citizens or peoples representatives only but the Election Commission will also have to observe it. If they terrorise people through BSF or the Para-military Forces inside the polling booths, it would be considered the violation of conduct on the part of Election Commission. Is it fair to ask a woman from minority to remove her veil ask her caste and to show her identity card. I would like to tell that all the minority teachers who were deployed as Presiding Officers were removed from the polling booths. Not only that they even removed the Collector who would not let them have their means and wherever impartiality was being observed. They could have taken the list from State Government and deployed them as per their desire but they did not consult with the Government.

[English]

No need was felt for any consultation with the concerned State of Bihar

[Translation]

This kind of incident took place in Bihar particularly. Is it not a biased attitude? K.G. Rao is the Advisor to Election Commission. He had countermanded the elections in Patna at the time of Gujral ji. At that time Lalu Prasad ji had challenged that this way they will not let him work for development. He said that how could he be refrained from doing developmental work? In Chapra 463 polling booths were separated and elections were held again at the remaining booths. But what were the results of the election? Those whom the public wanted won the election. They instructed in writing that action would be taken against those restricting the weaker section from voting. The entire process of preventing the weaker section from voting was enforced by the Election Commission and here

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

it was said that action would be taken against the persons involved in it. This was done intentionally for gaining newspaper publicity.

Why repolls were held at those booths where paramilitary forces were deployed in sufficient number? A good suggestion has been received recently and the UPA Government have also paid attention to it. We would also like to demand that keeping in view the situation that has developed for the Election Commission, a committee should be constituted to look into this matter. The UPA Government have also given indication of constituting a sub-committee, which is a good sign. A committee should be constituted so that the model code of conduct be compiled with. Election Commission has not followed the code of conduct. A committee should be constituted in this regard.

My last suggestion is that there should be one booth for every 500 voters. It should not be based on revenue village. There should be a booth for every 500 voters as it was earlier. Mobile booths should be provided for old and handicapped people. The time for voting which is from 8 AM to 5 PM should be extended upto 7 PM. There should be more time for voting. When the elections are held in three phases and it is said that 70 percent voting has been registered in the first phase, 68 percent in second phase and 65 percent in third phase, it is fabricated news. The conduct of Election Commission is against the verdict of Supreme Court. They say that in case less than 30 percent voting takes place, then enquiry would be conducted which is contradictory in itself.

If the circular and the statement are compared, both are contradictory. The law should be amended to ensure cent percent voting and only the hundred percent voting should be considered valid. It is also the verdict of the Supreme Court.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have contested seven Assembly elections and three parliamentary elections. I have my own experience ranging over a period of forty years.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Para military forces should also not be allowed to go inside the booths. The casting of votes should be kept secret. They allude voter to cast votes in favour of particular candidate.

I would also like to say something about women's voter identity card. They must not be asked to unveil themselves. Their identity cards, its serial number and names can be verified. Whatever happens with the women at the booth, is really unfortunate. A sub-committee should be constituted so that code of conduct could be fully complied with. The Sub Committees should be constituted not only for the political parties, rather it should also be set up for the electoral reforms. A Committee should be constituted to investigate into functioning of the Election Commission so that free and fair election could be held in the country and the democracy could be strengthened. If the democratic system is collapsed, the situation in the country will deteriorate. The Parliamentary democratic system should not be allowed to weaken. Under the Constitution we have the fundamental right of voting. No one should be deprived of this right. It should be ensured that the people of weaker sections of society should cast their votes. They have the fundamental right of voting. They should not be deprived of it. The Government should give guarantee for free and fair election. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. You have taken more than an hour.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: He is the initiator of this discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Shri D.P. Yadav has raised a very important issue in the House. Everyone have got opportunity to speak on this subject. The electoral reforms is a continuous process. Time to time we have felt that the existing laws relating to election are not sufficient. The existing law should be amended to ensure free and fair election. I remember that during the tenure of Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi in 1984-87 a debate was initiated in the country and constitution was amended to provide right to vote to the all youth who had attained 18 year of age. Because youth is the future of the country. However, I am sorry to say that the opposition party which has completed 25 years and is supposed to be matured enough and is celebrating its silver jubilee, fails to discharge their democratic responsibility. Failing to find any substantial issue they indulge in blaming others. We all know how do they raise issues in the House or what

they are doing after winning the election. Though they make tall claims and promises outside, however, after reaching the House they do not allow the House to run. I feel that before amending the law, it is essential to ponder over it. It is not essential that people's Representation Act should be amended yet I support it as it is a very complex subject. It is essential that we should ponder over all aspects of the issue. It has been clearly stated there how should the people who are elected to the House behave. Bypassing the main issue they want discussion on the election system instead of their behaviour. I know that time to time efforts have been made to amend the election system. At that time with a view to this fact that the party hopping had become endemic, it was amended. It is mentioned in Article 10 of the Constitution that there is a need to think of those who leave their party for their personal gain. Though at that time Shri Rajiv Gandhi held the view that if several members leave a party together, it would be wrong because he was brought up in democratic tradition in real sense of the term. When BJP submitted that it would give more power to the party leadership, it was decided that if one third Members of a party leave together, it would be treated as a split and they would be provided a status of a separate party. Last year what did we witness. The BJP kept on raising voice that that law was wrong, however, they passed a law that was accepted by us as well. As per the law, irrespective of the number of members deserting the party, the act will be treated as a split and they would be provided a status of a separate party. Last year what did we witness. The BJP kept on raising voice that that law was wrong, however, they passed a law that was accepted by us as well. As per the law, irrespective of the number of members deserting the party, the act will be treated as defection, however, this law was brazenly violating in Goa. They blame others for this

[English]

a way was found to circumnavigate the Anti-Defection Law.

[Translation]

If a member wants to resign from his membership or post he or she can do so however, a method was contrived to establish the Government in Goa. So, if we talk to electoral reforms, first of all, we will have to change our mindset.

[English]

What is essential is to have a democratic temper.

[Translation]

As long as we do not change our mindset and get rid of dictatorial thinking, no reform what so ever it is, will be useful. When Shri D.P. Yadavji was speaking, they objected to it. They have right to object. However, when we talk about this thing can we forget that we want to empower the organisations or institutions that are set up by way of enacting laws, be it any authority. We want that this task should be assigned to them. However, our experience is different in this matter. Power should be provided to them and they want to be independent. Then they will decide the future of the people sitting here. Do we not understand what is in the interest of the country? The people have to decide the future of the country through their elected representatives. All the institutions, whether it is Finance Commission or Election Commissioner, CVC, are required to function within their jurisdiction. It does not mean that I am talking about violation of their jurisdictions. However, our democracy will be strengthen only when all our Government institutions accept that everyone has its jurisdiction and they are required to work within that jurisdiction. When he referred to the Election Commission, it was based on his experience. Regarding the model code of conduct, Shri Rajiv Gandhi used to say that he was ready to codify the model code of conduct, however, he stressed the need for a detailed discussion on it. The debate in this regard was held all over the country. Thereafter, code of conduct was put in place. However what is the ground reality in this regard. Then it was decided that

[English]

there should be no vulgar display of wealth during the election.

[Translation]

It is good so we accepted it. But we cannot at the same time forget that the objective of election is not confined to contesting election. Rather it is also the duty of the political parties to impart political education to the people.

There are various issues to be discussed and one by one they need to be deliberated upon but the people in whose hands the power was given, started counting

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

the flags of the parties. This way funds spent by the parties can be calculated. This way injustice began to be meted out to the people. During the campaign notices are served to the candidates regarding the use of flag and on their movement. After all, what for are the elections. Should any party's candidate travel with its flag on the car. That is why we talk of code of conduct in elections that should be enforced on candidates. It is not that funds should be spent exorbitantly. We have to spend the funds within the prescribed limits. But the most important thing is that this question arises only after an election petition is filed and when a candidate files his return after the elections showing his election expenditure. This question does not arise before elections. Therefore, it is necessary that the people involved in the election process should consider this aspect within their limits why such questions are arisen. Why should Election Commission say that the entire staff engaged at that time should be brought under its purview. It is not a question of power. It is necessary that whatever responsibilities and duties are assigned to different people, they should discharge them on their part. Often, questions on law are raised.

Mr. Chairman, today this issue is being discussed and it is being repeatedly raised by the other side. I have the statement of the then Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, that he made on 7th December, 1999 in this House. I read it only yesterday. I would like to quote a line from it.

[English]

He said that it was the prerogative of the Prime Minister and the Prime Ministerial discretion to choose his team, and the mere filing of a charge-sheet was not enough to disqualify a person. Forget so soon. You let your thinking, your way of working be clouded by expediency on shift from one side to the other.

[Translation]

If they really want to discuss this issue, then why they not turned up in the House today. They kept on levelling allegations against others. They do not have anything to say so they do not want to discuss this issue.

I wish to submit that when we are discussing an important issue we should consider its several aspects, it is necessary that we should discuss the relevant issues.

16.45 hrs.

[SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*]

[English]

What is politics all about? It is not enmity between two groups.

[Translation]

We may have political rivalries or even have difference of opinion but alongwith it we should also be tolerant. We should realise that others also exist in this world. They also have their own opinion and if we respect them, then we can say that we actually believe in the democratic ideology. Until we do it, reforms are not possible. We have minister of Law and Justice to take care of the law. He constantly watches the exigencies of time. If there is a report from the Law Commission, it is discussed. The views of the public are duly considered. We have been carrying out amendments in Section 8 of the Representation of People's Act from time to time. It would not be right to expel someone from office if a case is registered against him. The people who have elected him, are they not aware of anything? Do not we know what could be its repercussions? The politics has degenerated to such an extent today that anybody can file a case against anyone. The moment a case is filed against someone he is labelled an accused. He has been elected by people, would he be deprived of his rights? It should be widely discussed throughout the country. I will welcome such a discussion and would like to submit that our colleagues who opted to abstain from the proceedings of the House should participate and should come forward with their logic in that discussion. Not that they continue to harp on what they think is true and feel there is no need to listen to others. We cannot go on like this. They may discuss that what limit of the expenditure should be fixed, who can participate in the entire process and in what capacity, who can come forward or how the Government will be formed?

Its an era of coalition Governments in the country. A country passes through different phases. People change their views with time. We will also have to decide who will form the Government and what should be its standard. Who will be invited to form the Government and on what basis so as to allay all uncertainties.

[*English*]

I would just like to say this as loud thinking on this issue.

[*Translation*]

It is necessary to ponder over these things.

When we have such an important and urgent issue to discuss I will not go into its section-wise details. I would just like to state that it is a serious issue before us and it is necessary to see what reflection it may have on the future of this country. Although, Representation of People's Act was enacted after serious deliberations but questions like which parties should be registered, which should be recognised can be solved with experience and depending upon the circumstances. Consensus was evolved, but we have often seen its fate and the agenda of respective parties. Committees are constituted to review the Constitution. But today, is it not necessary to review the entire Constitution. The Constitution was framed after comprehensive and detailed deliberation by our founding fathers. When the need to bring an amendment on a particular subject is felt, an amendment is brought. Not that a kind of atmosphere be created through a selected people that the country has not made any progress in the last 50 years. As if the country made a great strides in the last six years. Where was the shine, people lived under which illusion and in what manner! The people of the country proved it.

Today, when we talk of electoral reforms then I feel and would like to request that a system which existed at the time of Congress suffered a set back for six years. Now, the UPA is in power. Again a genuine consensus is necessary.

There are several issues to be discussed. There may be any party, there may be lot of difference of opinion but there are several things in the interest of the country which should be given more importance. We should all ponder over those things that what should be the future of our democratic set up. Right now, we do not have an Amendment Bill. We are simply expressing our sentiments. All the hon. Members were speaking on the basis of their experience. It is also necessary. With these words I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today this august House is discussing an important issue of electoral reforms. As far as the question of

Election Commission is concerned it lacks the system to hold the election on its own. The concerned State Governments extend their cooperation to hold successful elections. The Election Commission issues guidelines for elections. If the Election Commission had any basic function it is to ensure that the voters do not have any inconvenience during the elections. Elections should be fair and such a system should be ensured that voters face minimum difficulties while voting. This is the only function of Election commission. I do not wish to level any allegation on an Organisation like Election Commission. Just now, our colleague Shri D.P. Yadav was speaking. He spoke on the basis of his experiences in Bihar. It appears that the recent incidents have raised apprehensions in the mind of people in regard to reliable institutions like the Election Commission. We experienced it ourselves. Recently, by-elections were held in Uttar Pradesh. The bye-elections of Mainpuri Lok Sabha constituency and Karchhana Legislative Assembly constituency and bye-elections of several other constituencies were held. We felt that they were deliberately not cooperating with us in the bye-elections. The Election commission was going beyond its jurisdiction. Elections were held in Mainpuri. We have more supporters there. The percentage of voting is also high there. Complaints were lodged at some polling station that our supporters were much more there and percentage of polling was also very high then repolling was held there. Thereafter, without taking cognisance of the report submitted by the Returning Officer, the election Commission cancelled the elections of entire Mainpuri. How far it is justified and as far as the Mainpuri constituency is concerned our candidate was Shri Dharmendra Yadav, who was a brilliant student of Allahabad University and Shri Ujaval was our candidate from Karchana Legislative Assembly who is a product of St. Stephens. It appears that as a result of the incidents of these two constituencies the Election Commission was unnecessarily creating obstacles in our way. Interestingly, the entire records of Mainpuri were loaded in a truck and transported to Delhi. Had the truck caught fire on the way then the entire responsibility would have been of the Uttar Pradesh Government instead of the Election Commission and particularly, the buck would have been passed on to Shri Mulayam Singh. I request that owing to the recent incidents it becomes necessary to pay attention to the functioning of the Election Commission.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. Minister of Law and Justice is sitting here, through you I would like to tell him that the important business which should be carried out by

[Shri Ramji Lal Suman]

our Parliament are handed over to the Supreme Court and High Courts. I do not wish to make any observation against the honour and prestige of hon. Supreme Court and Election Commission, but of late I have started feeling that these two institutions have started assuming that no other institution is above them and that the Parliament has also lost its relevance before them.

Sir, as far as the electoral reforms are concerned it is not that the Parliament is showing its concern for the first time. All kinds of committees were constituted, all kinds of efforts were made. Dinesh Goswami Committee and Indrajit Gupta Committee were constituted on electoral reforms and they also submitted their reports to the Government. The Venkatchaliah Commission was set up in the year 2000 which also submitted its report to the Government. Now, when this Government has come into power they have taken initiatives to start discussion on electoral reforms. It all began in the year 1969 when the then popular thinker Shri Shiv Lal wrote an article that electoral system in India was not proper. He recommended that we should adopt the election system of France and Germany. An all-party members committee of Parliament was constituted in the year 1977, which gave its recommendations. Late Shri Jai Prakash Narayan constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Justice Tarkunde in the year 1974 which gave its recommendations that check should be exercised on the use of money and muscle power in the elections.

It is not that discussion on electoral reforms is being held for the first time in this House and electoral reforms are not taking place, rather concern has been shown on earlier occasions as well. I would like to tell two things—firstly, there is enactment and secondly, there is enforcement so what is the role of Election Commission and what are we doing? I would like to request the Members of all the parties sitting here that as far as the existing defects, electoral reforms, role of the Election Commission are concerned. We all should introspect. The Election Commission has fixed a limit of election expenditure that no candidate for Parliament can spend more than Rs. 25 lakh in the elections. Do we abide by it? I would like to ask do, we submit a proper account of our election expenditure? I am sure that we spend much beyond the expenditure limit fixed by the Election Commission for contesting elections. Expenditure to the tune of crores of rupees is incurred in Mumbai, Kolkata and Delhi. Corporation's elections against which fixing a limit of Rs. 25 lakh for Lok Sabha Elections seems impractical. That is why I am saying that we should introspect.

Sir, it has been enforced by law that voters will not be sought in the name of religions or caste. Is it not true that the Members sitting in the Opposition came to power in the name of religion and the entire country was a witness to that when votes were sought in the name of religion. There was legal provision, but we could not check them. Is it not true that political parties convene meetings in the name of castes and we are not able to check them? We have no principles, policies and programmes. Votes are not sought in the name of principles in this country. We speak that language which bears us immediate fruit. I only wish to submit that we should ponder over these issues seriously. When we do so, then we would have good results.

Sir, I wish to submit that the present shortcomings in the elections are due to the conduct of political parties. If political parties make an effort to check their conduct then this country can have fair elections and right people can come to power after winning elections. But today, the society has a different psyche, its nature, its mood has changed. On the one hand we have a person who has been making great sacrifices and believes in self mortification for the cause of others, he has rendered great services to the public, dedicated his whole life serving the people and he is contesting elections.

17.00 hrs.

and on the other hand we have a person with criminal tendencies against whom hundreds of cases have been filed, is contesting elections from jail and in election, security of the former is forfeited whereas the criminal wins elections sitting in jail. Today, the temperament of society has become like this.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, that is why not only through law but the temperament and conduct of society should be modified, the Election Commission has a different role. Sir, through you I only wish to submit that hon. Minister of law and Justice and Shrimati Sonia Gandhi are sitting here, an all party meeting should be convened in which thorough discussion should take place and a decision should be taken that the Election Commission would derecognise any political party supporting a candidate having criminal background to contest the elections. Stringent action is required to be taken against such practices so that until the political parties modify their conduct and reform themselves, there can be no possibility of fair elections in the country through the Election Commission. With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I agree with many of the points raised by the Mover, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav. At the same time, I have some reservations, to which I would like to come later.

After 58 years of Independence, we are discussing about the electoral reforms. It is true that we have a number of reports of the Commissions before us and before this House. As stated, we have the Reports of Dinesh Goswami Commission, Indrajit Commission and many other Commissions. I think, in almost all these Reports, specific instructions have been given. But unfortunately, as in the case of many other Reports of the Commissions, the fate of these Commissions is also kept in the safe. We have to discuss this issue in the light of these Reports. We have the experiences of the last 50 years in India. Though we have many defects, we can be proud of the fact that we have been holding elections in the States and for the Centre regularly. Of course, it is true that democracy is still valid in our country. So, we can have discussions in the light of these experiences.

Shri Yadav has gone into the details with regard to the polling booths, election machinery, distance between the polling booths, and also the voters in the polling booths. Of course, there are very important issues when elections take place. But at the same time, I think, we have to focus on more issues. When we talk of elections in India, either for State Assemblies or for Parliament, it has become a very expensive affair for the State Government or for the Central Government or for the candidate or for the party. The main point we have to discuss with regard to the electoral reforms is how to minimise the expenditure, who can conduct the elections, who has got the maximum money to spend. It is true that citizen has the right to go to the polling booth. He has the right to decide as to who has to rule and who should not rule the country. But as stated by the Mover, many factors are influencing the electorates now a days. One among them is the funding and the finance. So, the Government has to think seriously as to what was stated by the Commissions in regard to financing the election expenditure of each candidate. We can limit the expenditure. We can limit as to how much a candidate can spend. Of course, it is true that till now there are rules and regulations. Candidates have to give accounts of spending. First and foremost is that the Government and the Election Commission have to think on the expenditure side. We are thinking about the democracy.

I think, the best definition of democracy is given by Abraham Lincoln—Government of the people, for the people and by the people. It is the duty of the elected Government—whichever Government comes to power—to see how to conduct the elections, how the expenses can be managed. That is the first main issue which the Government and the Election Commission have to see.

Second issue is this. We have seen in many States that communal forces and caste feelings are influencing the election process. I do not want to say about any particular State. Here, even though the Election Commission has given instructions in this regard, yet, the communal and caste forces are taking their own advantage. How can we, though not fully but to some extent, help the progressive and prospective aspects to control these communal and caste forces that are influencing the election process? That is the second important point.

The third point is about propaganda. There also, we see a number of regulations. At the time of elections, we see allegations and counter-allegations being made through newspapers and by using electronic media. Electronic media is used nowadays to a great extent, at the time of elections for or against the candidates for the purpose of propaganda and so on. The Election Commission or the Government have to take a very serious view of this.

Here, it is said that we should prefer the compulsory voting. I think, it is not practicable. Why should we say so about compulsory voting? It is after 58 years of Independence that we are talking about compulsory voting. It is said that the percentage of voters is lessening or declining and, as a result, we should have a comprehensive legislation for compulsory voting. But, we have the responsibility, the political parties and the political workers have the responsibility. We should view as to why voters are not going to polling stations and why the percentage is declining. I think, that itself is a verdict from the people. They are not going to the polling stations because they do not want a particular candidate. This is also one of the features that we have to view seriously. On the contrary, it is not possible or it is not practicable to say that compulsory voting is an essential thing. As far as Kerala is concerned, I can say that the polling percentage has not declined. The two forces—the LDF and the UDF—are simultaneously coming to power whether the elections are to the Parliament or to the Assembly. The percentage is not declining not only to

[Shri P. Karunakaran]

the Assembly or Parliament elections but even in the case of Panchayat elections or corporate elections, we see a progressive trend. Here, social consciousness of the people or the political consciousness of the people is the most important issue. Here, we think about the education, health care and other facilities that we have to give either from Central Government or from the State Government. Merely blaming the voters that they are not going to the polling booth and they are going to be punished is not correct. We have to think about it more seriously. The major issue in this case is the social consciousness of the people. So, we have to study and analyse seriously as to why the voters are not going to the polls.

In the morning session, we discussed an important matter. I think, almost all the Members showed utmost importance to that issue of atrocities against women. Here, I do say that the majority of the population, about 50 per cent of the population, is women in our society. What is the percentage that we are giving? Even after 58 years of Independence, we have not been able to give 33 per cent reservation to women. It is one of the major factors that we have to think. I know it personally. In Kerala, the Government is giving 33 percent reservation to the women in Panchayats, municipalities and corporations. In the initial stages, there was a criticism that women candidates and leaders could not do much. But, our experience in many of the Panchayats is that they have gone on to win first prizes. They have got awards from the President and the Prime Minister for implementing total sanitation under the Rajiv Gandhi Water Mission Scheme. They have got first prizes at the State and the national levels. So, we believe and have trust in the efficiency of women and 33 percent reservation for women is a must as one of the factors of the election reforms. I am sad to say that none of the Members, who have spoken before me, talked about this. They kept silent on this issue. That issue is most important when we think about election reforms. I think my learned friend also kept silent on this. I do not know why.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: We are committed to it.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: You can say so. I am, of course, very glad to hear this.

Sir, the other thing is whether we can think about proportional representation. If it is not possible to implement it fully, why can we not think about it at 30

per cent or 50 per cent? Fifty per cent may be elected directly and fifty per cent, as stated by yourself, by proportional representation of the parties. It can also be given a thought. Anyway, this discussion can be helpful in thinking about all the issues like how we can strengthen our democracy, etc. We talk about free and fair elections. To have free and fair elections and to have healthy election process, this is one of the major factors that we have to think.

The other thing is that there are discussions with regard to right to recall the elected persons. It is true that we people have been elected by the voters of our constituencies. If, say after two years or three years, they are convinced that we have not worked in favour of our people and are crossing the mandate given to us, they should have right to recall. After 58 years, we are thinking; we have had many experiences. We know that we have to change in many fields; we have to change many hues. So, because of these experiences, can we think about recalling of the elected representatives by the people? They have elected us. For that also, you have to adopt some mechanisms. But we can, of course, find out what we can do on this issue.

Sir, as I stated earlier, it is true that nowadays elections have become expensive. As was stated by Shri Yadavji, a Commission can be formed and it can be authorised to study in detail the two or three reports that we already have had and also our experience of last 58 years in the election process. In a way, this discussion may help us to come to a prospective point of view.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Bettiah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are holding discussion on an important subject. I would like to congratulate Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav Ji that he quite ingeniously highlighted the need of the electoral reforms. Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav ji has gone into the detail as to how the Election Commission is crossing its limit and is targeting political parties. First of all, I would like to submit to the Hon'ble Minister of Law that he has proposed to provide a booth for 1500 voters. Earlier booth was provided for 500-700 voters and only those voters casted their votes in that booth. It takes at least three minutes for a voter to casting vote. So, the earlier voter criteria for a booth should be maintained. Earlier the influential people deprived the minorities and Dalits of their voting right and threatened

them not to vote. So, the booths were set up in their respective localities. I am not very good in calculation, however, Prof. Ram Gopal Ji was submitting that in view of the said time taken for casting one vote, it will take 540 minutes in completion of the voting process. So, it is evident that voters are deprived of their fundamental right of voting. If one EVM is provided for 1500 voters they will not at all be able to caste their votes. So it must be changed.

Secondly, I would like to say something about the Voters Identity Card. The Hon'ble Devendra Prasad Yadav had raised the question as to whose responsibility it is to provide voters identity cards to voters. Is it not the responsibility of the Election Commission to hold election after issuing voters identity cards to the voters? There is a circular that if any one does not have photo identity, he can use any of the 14 other identity proofs like bank accounts to establish his identity and may cast votes. Any one can also be permitted to cast vote if Block Development Officers (BDO) identify that so and so person is the local resident of the constituency. Recently, strange thing happened during election in my area. Several voters had their identity cards, however, red cards were attached with them. Such voters were not allowed to cast their vote. Though their names were included in the voter list despite that they were deprived of their voting right. I would like to submit this that the Election Commission had its role in it. Regarding Bihar, I would like to submit that it was our party and our leader Shri Lalu Prasad who were the target of the Election Commission. They had the intention to disturb us.* They enquired as to how many booths are required to be cancelled to ensure defeat of so and so candidate or the candidates of RJD or its alliance partners. I am forced to doubt their intention....*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please get it expunged.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: He is an expert. Whenever he gets opportunity he visits Bihar.

Hon'ble Lalu ji got Gujaral Saheb to contest election from Patna. When he (Gujarat Saheb) won the election they got the entire election cancelled. It seems that he is above the Election Commission also. He kept on ordering verbally. I would like to submit to the Hon'ble Minister of Law that if inquiry is held regarding the use of helicopters it would be evident that he was misusing the Government fund. He has expertise in conducting survey and getting the election countermanded. When

the election of Gujara Saheb was cancelled, Lalu ji got Shri Ram Kripal ji to contest election and he was elected. The election of Lalu ji was cancelled, however, despite that he won the election. The presiding officers of 464 booths in my area did not complain even Returning Officers had no complaint. The observers of Election Commission had given report that the polling was peaceful. No complaint was lodged nor there was any altercation or any FIR was lodged. Besides this public or any other candidates had no complaints. In 463 booths voters were our supporters. They were supporters of Lalu Ji who had casted their votes in Patna. Shri Jai Prakash Ji is sitting here. You may see how the election in his areas was cancelled. So they act like this.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you submitted that a Committee should be constituted in this regard. I also have the same view that Hon'ble Minister of Law should constitute a Committee and get the matter inquired. From the investigation it will be clear as to how was their conduct. More than 50 per cent population is illiterate in Bihar. The election campaign was being held since long. If there were restriction on expenditure in election campaign then it should have been announced earlier. There was no candidate who did not spend Rs. 25, 50 lakh on poster printing and other election materials. Those posters were having the picture of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav and other leaders. The Election Commission ordered that all those posters must be removed in one night or the cases will be registered against us. Our workers removed those posters in the night itself out of fear of court cases. I would like to know under what power and laws such things are being done.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you quoted the judgment of the Supreme Court. I am also in politics for a long time. I remained MLA for 28 years and Member of Parliament for last 10 years. Such instructions were never issued that more than so and so percent vote should not be casted. Three types of verbal orders were issued in Patna. First, order was that in first phase if there is more than 70 percent polling then the voting would be cancelled. It was 68 per cent in second phase and 65 per cent in third phase whereas as per the decision of the Supreme Court if there is 100 percent polling recorded in election voting machine and if there is no complaint from any where in this regard then the counting will be done. Who are they to infringe upon our fundamental rights? Those who have the responsibility to hold free and fair elections are doing such thing. We did not fight against BJP as much as we had to fight against the Election Commission.

*Not recorded.

[Shri Raghunath Jha]

It is an account of their conduct that we could not gain majority. On 25 seats we were defeated by a margin of only one to five thousand votes. I would like to submit that the role of the Election Commission is very dubious. I would like to request you that you should ponder over it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: you please make your request to the Government.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: The Minister of Law is sitting here. The Chairperson of UPA, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi ji is also sitting here. Through you I am submitting to the Government. Speaking in the House means that through you I am submitting to the Government. I am not submitting anything out of malice or caprice. I would like to know as to who is this retired official. Shri J.K. Rao who is expert in countermanding the election and who has been deployed for the said work. The Government should ponder over this and the said official should be removed from his job at the earliest.

Now let us take up the issue of banishment from the district. While elections was to be held, I was ill. I remained admitted in Patna Hospital for three days. When my condition did not improve, I was taken to Delhi by air. I remained in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital till 19th of the month. It is all in the record. I did go to Patna on 20th. On 21st Lalu Ji informed me that adversaries have spread this rumour that I am dead. At that time Lalu ji was going for election campaign of the State. He expressed his desire to visit my area. I went to my constituency along with him. I was banished from the district. Shri Shahabuddin Saheb was banished from the state. Shri Sitaram Singh who is an hon'ble Member was banned from entering into State. Shri Prabhunath Singh Ji, Kanti Singh who are Union Ministers and Shri Akhilesh Singh have also been banished from the district. I would like to submit that we are political persons. Will we not go to campaign in favour of our supporter to get him elected? Would we not attend meeting? Are we persons of bad character? Is there a case against us or have we been involved in any booth capturing? The District Collector has issued orders not allowing us to enter our districts. Do we have not any dignity? The Government should seriously consider this issue and I would like to know the reasons due to which we people have been refrained from entering the districts.

We are the workers, leaders of our party, we call upon our supporters then we have to attend meetings to garner support for our candidates. I was not allowed to enter the district just because of that reason. I request the Government to consider this issue and check such practice. The Government should not be so helpless. There is a practice in our rural areas to sacrifice goats to appease the Goddess relating to which there is a saying: "Devi dubar bakra mote" meaning that the goat being sacrificed to appease the Goddess is more powerful than the Goddess. Parliament is supreme. Is it right that one of the officers should dictate to us. The Election Commission has the power to change the officer in case he violates rules and regulation. I do not object to this but there is a rule to ask for three panels from the state government. The Government has the right to select one out of the three panels submitted by the state government. Collectors and DIG's are being transferred in my state. DIGs, Collectors and SPs are being posted in each district. Nobody has asked for a panel from any officer of the state government. This kind of steps have been taken in Bihar by his. ...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Name will not to go on record.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: An election rally was held by our party. WE had made large scale arrangements for a farmers rally and that was before elections were announced. It is not that we would not organise this rally as elections have been declared. Ours is a political party. We need to show our clout. When Soniaji visits any where, does her party not put up hoardings exhorting people to make the meeting successful and vote for their candidates. It was our party's state rally. We organise it every year and this year too we had made our preparations. Our programme was to reach Patna from the village from where we had started. There was no township, no village on our way where we had not put up gateways, photos of our leaders and our flag. It was ordered to remove all those things. The entire process was brought to a halt. Devendra Prasadji has elaborated upon this issue more than myself but it seems that the intention of the Election Commission is not noble. All this has been done with a feeling of vengeance against our political party. This issue should be looked into and remedial measures should be adopted whenever necessary. With this request, I conclude.

SHRI ILYAS AZMI (Shahabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the issue of electoral reforms has been a matter of concern for our country, Parliament and us for quite long

*Not recorded.

time. The electoral reforms have taken place as well. Sometimes some wrong steps have been taken in the name of reform and though those things are also called reforms. One Saheb came. He told that he would issue Photo Identity Cards. No Photo Identity Cards could be issued in 15 years time. Many of the prepared Photo Identity Cards are lying with Lekhpal. 14 alternatives of Photo Identity Card have been suggested however, it is of no use at all. Suppose I have my Photo Identity Card but my name did not figure in the voter list as it is frequently reviewed, then my photo identity will be useless. So the Photo Identity Cards, which have been prepared after spending billions of rupees are useless and so there is no need of it. I am going to tell you how free and fair polling will be conducted. Similarly, the tradition of election observers was started. Observers were appointed by the Election Commission. One financial observer is appointed who asks the candidate every third day as to how much did he spend. It is mockery with the candidates. The candidates will have to abandon his election campaign and run after observers. The election observers cannot check bogus voting, booth capturing and the wrong things. When the observers arrives in the area, the deputy collector arranges his or her stay in Dak Banglow and provides all facilities.

17.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I would like to submit that polling was going on in my constituency. I was 50 k.m. away from the polling booth. I was informed on my mobile phone that the polling of Pura Bahadur has been captured by non other than the police station officer* and he had closed the door of the school and was voting on the EVM. I reached there is one and half hour. When I reached there the door was opened. When I inquired, the Presiding Officer told that he had closed the door to take lunch while the people present there were telling that they had seen from the window that the police station officer was continuously voting on machine.

I asked the Presiding Officer as to which law allows them that they may shut the door of the School. There were two polling booths and in one of them 400 bogus votes were casted in favour of BJP. The police station Officer had done so out of his mind set. The Samajwadi Party was ruling party there and the bogus voting was done to benefit the BJP. I went to meet the observer and I met him in the way.

Going further, I saw the observer coming in my direction. He was not prepared to listen to me and asked me to complain to the collector. Upon which I told him if I were to complain to the collector then what far he was there? I complained to the collector, he marked it to S.P., even then no action was taken. That is why I wish to submit that Photo pass and the Observer both the systems are useless.

Sir, the proposer of this discussion has given a good suggestion. It is obvious that our existing electoral system has been adopted from Britain which is not viable for us. It is not suitable for this, multi-lingual, country having various castes and religions. If one wants that political mileage should not be drawn from caste or religion then list system should be adopted completely. There should be no candidate and the elections should be conducted on the basis of party only. There should be candidates from the Congress, BJP, C.P.M. and State should be considered a unit. Seats should be allotted on the basis of percentage of votes cast in favour of a party in a state. This will ensure cent per cent representation of the voters. Supposing, 36 per cent votes are cast in my favour in the elections, it would mean that 64 per cent votes are in my opposition. This would ensure representation of each voter in the Legislative Assemblies and Lok Sabha. I know that through this discussion under Rule 193, List System will not be adopted, but I completely support it.

Sir, similarly surveys are published about the winner in all the newspapers in the wake of elections. There are 10 townships in my Constituency. Seven-eight big newspapers are circulated there and correspondents of these newspapers are there in almost all the townships. They come to me saying that they would write in my favour if I gave them something. Now if something is given to one and not given to the other, the latter would start writing in opposition. Supposing I gave some money to the Pihani and do not give anything to the Gola, he will be annoyed. One day, it is published that Ilyas Azmi is winning. ...(*Interruptions*) Listen to me, I am stating a fact.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt.

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: A reporter of the same newspaper writes that Ilyas Azmi is leading but another reporter of the same newspaper, who is 20-25 kilometer away in another town says that Ilyas Azmi is nowhere in the race. I wish to submit that it makes a difference.

[Shri Ilyas Azmi]

Another big havoc on the election process is Exit poll. I demand that the Parliament through a legislation should prohibit exit polls and the similar reporting by the newspapers that so and so candidate is leading and another one is losing. Once the elections are over, one may announce the exit polls etc. Until the elections are over, it should be prohibited.

Today, I am a member of Bahujan Samaj Party in 1999, I was contesting as Samajwadi party candidate from this very Shahabad parliamentary constituency. The elections were to be concluded there in two-three phases. During the first phase of elections the exit poll announced that the leader of Samajwadi Party Mulayam Singh ji has lost the elections from Kannauj. As a result the Muslim dominated villages of my constituency thought when leader like Mulayam Singh ji has lost elections then what is my status. That is why, they voted in favour of another party lest BJP win. This way it tried to mislead the people. Exit polls can be given once the elections are over. That is why exit polls should be prohibited through a legislation.

Booth capturing is the irregularity of the highest order in the electoral process. This is done through hooliganism or money power. Either the police is under their control or the Presiding Officer is afraid lest he is transferred. Earlier, the musclemen used to snatch the ballot papers and stamp 100-200 ballot papers, themselves. Now, a man pushes button of 100-200 machines and the machine gives a sound which means vote is cast. I have already cited the example of Pura-Bahadur. Some 850 votes were polled on a polling booth of my constituency. The booth was captured there at 2 p.m. and later on the result showed that 600 votes were of BJP, while no other BJP candidate got so many votes elsewhere in the entire legislative assembly and Lok Sabha constituency. It was like this that a presiding officer kept on pressing the button and there* was sitting and kept watching.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is not present in the House, so his name should be deleted.

[Translation]

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: Neither a legislation nor an amendment is required to check this practice. If the Election Commission is willing it can check this within a minute. Several candidates put their tents near the polling booth on the day of polling and distribute slips to the

voters containing serial number and the ward number. The voter carries that slip to avoid delay in casting vote. In the event of booth capturing the presiding officer does not report. Unless he reports, repolling will not be done. We may vociferously raise our voice against it and say that a certain booth has been captured but unless the presiding officer reports about it, nothing will be done. The Presiding Officer should be compelled to report immediately even if two fake votes are cast. I would like to tell the House the way slips are handed out in every Vidhan Sabha constituency and how booth capturing can be checked. ...*(Interruptions)* I am raising a very pertinent point.

Election Commission should take action. Be it Lok Sabha or the Legislative Assembly Elections, someone should be deputed by the returning officer of every constituency on each booth. He may be a Lekhpal or a Patvari or any other person and a slip should be printed bearing the signatures or stamp of the returning officer. That man or Lekhpal should hand over this slip to every voter by going door to door, after signing it and writing the serial number and ward number on that bill. Thereafter the voter should carry the same at the time of polling and give it to the returning officer. The latter should issue ballot paper only after the receipt of the same slip given by the Lekhpal to the voter. Returning Officer should keep that slip in record. Government, should give it a serious consideration. Hon'ble Soniaji is also sitting here and the entire country is watching the proceedings. The slips will bear the signature of the returning officer and he will receive those slips duly counted. It will be his responsibility to distribute those slips going from door to door. If a voter does not receive the voter slip he will also be allowed to report it to the returning officer. The returning officer shall keep that slip in his record.

Suppose, 572 votes were polled then he should count and collect the ballot paper alongwith the slips. If 500 votes are polled and the returning officer has received 475 slips, it means that 25 fake votes have been polled. Thus, he will be compelled to report the same which would result in repolling. Once there is repolling then the people capturing booth will also realise that it is useless.

If there are 10 candidates then each of them has to spend Rs. 200 to 250 per booth. The Government as well as the Election Commission want to curtail expenditure on polling. It will give Rs. one to two lakh of the candidate. Most of the voters do not go to cast their vote because their name does not appear in the

*Not recorded.

polling list. When every voter is informed then more votes will also be polled. I am giving such a tip that will save one to two lakh of every candidate and this step would also stall booth capturing. This will also curtail Government's expenditure. When the presiding officer will be compelled to note the difference between the total votes cast and slips received then it will be proved that there has been fake polling and there would be repolling. The people capturing the booth will also realise there is no use of booth capturing. As far as submission by Sumanji and other Members regarding the entry of criminals is concerned I associate myself with them.

Leaders of the Country are sitting here. If Soniaji is not fully satisfied then as Yadavji submitted during this discussion that a joint parliamentary committee of members of each party should be constituted and discussion lasting for 10, 20 days or month or two months should be held so that we can arrive at a conclusion leading to electoral reforms. I support this views. The situation should not be allowed to deteriorate in the name of electoral reforms. With these words I conclude.

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT (East Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, firstly, through you, I would like to thank hon. Yadav ji for initiating discussion on a very important issue and giving us all an opportunity to keep our views. For the last several years, people have been making observations in regard to elections, most of them are those who do not get an opportunity to contest the elections. Most of the advisors of the Election Commission are those who have spent their time in the management which is the reason for some of the errors committed by the election commission. They have less practical experience in regard to contesting elections themselves. Several times such a situation is created but I will not comment on it. I would like to give small suggestions. I know very soon you will ring the bell.

Often it has been stated that there is a sense of dejection among the people for politicians. The resentment of hon. Yadav ji was reflected in his voice when he was talking about these things as a senior leader, as Member of Parliament and as a citizen. Despondency and resentment were reflecting in the voice of other leaders as well. He talked of his long experience in elections. The experience of elections is different in different states. It is different in Northern India. Perhaps it is different in Southern and Western India. I would request all the Members to weigh these experiences in the backdrop of different situations prevailing in different states. The

suggestions given by the members in the elections are the offshoot of their experiences in each state, activities of politicians and the problems cropping up in different states is the result of the same. It is owing to the increasing influence of money power about which so many members have expressed their views, in and outside the House.

If we talk of Gandhiji, who was greatest man of the era not only of the country but across the World, perhaps even he might not have won the elections. It can be the biggest observation on the electoral system of India. The way he followed the principles of ethics without the use of money power and gave a political message to the country, perhaps a man of his kind may not be able to become a Member of Parliament, such is the scenario existing in certain areas. That is why there has been resentment amongst people, we feel restless as to why such a situation has been created today.

Many people talk of money power. Several precedents have been quoted and suggestions have been given in this regard that the fund used by the State and the Union Government is generated to a certain extent from there. It is a very good suggestion. I would like to add that 15 days before the elections when we paste posters, move with flags, give speeches and make announcements on jeeps are not that important days as are the last 24 or 36 hours before elections. In lighter vein people call it the night of massacre.

Some people do not agree with it. Sir, the expenditure which is incurred in those 24 to 36 hours and the arrangements which are made in those 24 to 36 hours are more than half of the expenditure and arrangements made for the whole elections. Therefore, elected representatives come for five years, their tenure/regime is determined on the basis of their works performed in those 24 to 36 hours owing to which we have to strengthen ourselves and our workers, we have to train them. If they are not able to carry out those last moment works then the election is affected to quite an extent. And in those five years one has to repay to the party workers for the works performed by them in those last 24 hours. It is very important.

Sir, expenditure incurred in those last 15 days is not significant if the programmes of the last 24 hours are not highlighted. All the Members are aware of it and we also know it that there are several things which are not so effective in the campaigning done in those last 12 to 15 days. Alongwith this if booths are not set up, if the poor

[Shri Sandeep Dikshit]

workers are not able to come from their houses, as apprehended by Shri Azmi, if the Presiding Officer belongs to a different party, if he closes the door and if the Election Commission lays down a different procedure. As submitted by Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav ji and other Members of RJD earlier, this will change the results of the elections, it is very important. There are two-three important things: whether, we can create such a situation when every voter willingly goes to the election booth without any adverse influence and could enter the booth as a citizen of the Country without facing any big problems, he may be possessing an election identity card or any other identity card which may be valid. He may not be deprived of his right to cast a vote, the Government officials have a major role in this. He may be free to cast his vote to a candidate of his choice and this may bring, the actual result of the counting. Although, there has been improvement to great extent after the electronic voting.

Sir, there are three-four important points. As stated by Azmi Saheb in regard to slip. It is a very good suggestion and but it has a scope for improvement. It is important that a voter recognises his booth, that he knows whom to vote and what is his choice. Often parties do not let those voters cast their vote who have different opinion. Those people are often not able to cast vote where the Presiding Officer is involved in influencing casting of votes. A suggestion has been given here that cameras may be installed, film should be taken, smart cards may be issued but I do not think it is feasible in India. It may be possible in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata or Patna but is it possible in Begusarai? Is it possible in Katihar, Mungher or Rajmundri? I do not think such things are viable. First of all, it becomes the duty of the Government to inform every voter about the place from where his vote is made.

At the time of distribution of slips the involvement of political workers in the process should be ensured. We all know, be he a Lekhpal or any other officer, very often the State Government officials instead of holding fair elections become more sensitive towards State Governments. These presumptions are valid and invalid at different places. It is a separate issue. I am not making any observation against a particular person or a party. It can be a general opinion. If the Government official is with the workers at the time of distribution of slips. Then the example cited by Azmi Saheb holds water.

Sir, a big process of ID-cards was started but it seemed to be lagging five to seven years back. I had the chance to serve as polling booth agent of the Congress in one or two elections at some places. I saw that if the worker in the booth was strong and could not be easily overpowered and had an influential personality then there were very few chances of errors in voting. Where the Government exerts its pressure, it is another thing. It is true that identity card is a very effective measure. I have seen that when the elections are conducted by the Election Commission then the police is deployed at several places in thousands. But the police is deployed outside, not inside. It is important what takes place inside the booth. The polling officer deployed inside the booth is considered very important.

I would like to raise it before the Government. Can an outside polling officer on the lines of police officer be deployed for duty so that there would be no problem. Election process is quite important in our country. When worker can be shifted from one place to another there should be no problem in deploying outsiders for duty. It would be considered an important step for development of the country. We have seen that the para-military forces are always on the move from one place to another. It would be better if the Government takes this aspect also in mind and it would give satisfaction to us. Perhaps, an outsider polling office can't be easily influenced by locals.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since you have rung the bell, so I would conclude by adding one or two more points. I have seen elections in Gujarat. That was unfortunate. Though Ahmedabad has been stronghold of a particular political party but in by-election, another party emerged winner. After a gap of some time, the ruling party won 90 per cent seats in Zila Parishad election. But, the subsequent incidents not only put India but the whole world in shame. The said incidents set such a process in motion that the ruling party had to eat a humble pie in the election to the Parliament as they had been following an ideology that was against the spirit of our constitution. We are a socialist democratic nation and are swear by the Constitution. We have won 300 seats as secularism was our issue. Rather the Election Commission has failed in its effort to protect the spirit of secularism. Rather it has acted against it. Under this process if the Government release any report and Shri Lalu ji or other hon. Members say something about their functioning, Election Commission rebut it. How surprising it is that massacre takes place in this country and election

is contested and won on this very issue then the Election Commission says that it is politicised and it is wrong. ...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: So far, I have failed to understand how we treat the report of an impartial commission as biased. A person who is an enemy of mankind and is known the world over becomes the Chief Minister of a State and neither the Constitution, nor the Court or the Election Commission is able to do anything against him. I have somewhat become sentimental but being a new Member I wanted to express my feelings about it.

[*English*]

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY (Nalgonda): Sir, in our biggest multi-party democracy, elections and political parties are an inseparable part. We do need to

improve the election system from time to time. Comprehensive electoral reforms is the need of the hour and I think the Indian Parliament should discuss in depth about the necessity and the type of electoral reforms which we have to bring in this country.

Here, I would like to just mention one thing. During the Golden Jubilee celebrations of our Independence....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member, the discussion will continue and you can continue your speech next time. The House now stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

18.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the
Clock on Wednesday, May 4, 2005/
Vaisakha 14, 1927 (Saka)*

*Not recorded.

ANNEXURE I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1.	Shri Adsul, Anandrao V.	522,
2.	Dr. Ajnala, Rattan Singh	537,
3.	Shri Athawale, Ramdas	525,
4.	Shri Barad, Jashubhai Dhanabhai	527,
5.	Shri Bishnoi, Jaswant Singh	521,
6.	Dr. Chinta Mohan	535,
7.	Shri Deo, Bikram Keshari	538,
8.	Dr. Dhanaraju, K.	526,
9.	Shri Dhindsa, Sukhdev Singh	537,
10.	Shri Gudhe, Anant	528,
11.	Shri Harsha Kumar, G.V.	539,
12.	Smt. Jayaprada	529,
13.	Shri Joshi, Prahlad	540,
14.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	536,
15.	Dr. Manoj, K.S.	533,
16.	Shri Meghwal, Kailash	524,
17.	Shri Naik, Venkatesh A.	531,
18.	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	523,
19.	Shri Patil, Shriniwas Dadasaheb	529,
20.	Shri Rathod, Haribhau	532,
21.	Shri Reddy, G. Karunakara	530,
22.	Shri Sharma, Madan Lal	528,
23.	Shri Singh, Brijbhushan Sharan	534,
24.	Shri Singh, Mohan	532,
25.	Shri Singh, Sugrib	522,
26.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan "Lalan"	535,
27.	Shri Subba, M.K.	539,
28.	Shri Tripathy, Braja Kishore	523,
29.	Shri Yerrannaidu, Kinjarapu	531

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri "Baba", K.C. Singh	5688,
2.	Shri Adsul, Anandrao V.	5716, 5724, 5752, 5756,
3.	Dr. Agarwal, Dharendra	5682,
4.	Shri Ahamad, Atiq	5640,
5.	Shri Ajay Kumar, S.	5633,
6.	Shri Argal, Ashok	5631,
7.	Shri Athawale, Ramdas	5720, 5754, 5768,
8.	Shri Azmi, Ilyas	5643,
9.	Shri Baitha, Kailash	5641,
10.	Shri Barad, Jashubhai Dhanabhai	5725,
11.	Shri Barman, Hiten	5636, 5733,
12.	Shri Baxla, Joachim	5665,
13.	Shri Bishnoi, Kuldeep	5653, 5729,
14.	Shri Borkataky, Narayan Chandra	5632,
15.	Shri Bose, Subrata	5666, 5733,
16.	Shri Budholiya, Rajnarayan	5675,
17.	Shri Chakraborty, Ajoy	5648,
18.	Shri Chaure, Bapu Hari	5772,
19.	Shri Chavda, Harisinh	5674, 5726,
20.	Dr. Chinta Mohan	5738,
21.	Smt. Choudhary, Anuradha	5683,
22.	Shri Chouhan, Shivraj Singh	5689,
23.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	5657, 5741,
24.	Shri Darbar, Chhatar Singh	5673,
25.	Dr. Dhanaraju, K.	5715,
26.	Shri Gadhavi, P.S.	5701,
27.	Shri Gaikwad, Eknath M.	5661,

1	2	3
28.	Shri Gamang, Giridhar	5624, 5707, 5749,
29.	Shri Gangwar, Santosh	5634, 5714,
30.	Shri Gohain, Rajen	5743,
31.	Shri Gowda, D.V. Sadananda	5669, 5672, 5694,
32.	Shri Harsha Kumar, G.V.	5745, 5778,
33.	Shri Hassan, Munawar	5698,
34.	Dr. Jagannath, M.	5646, 5718, 5760,
35.	Smt. Jayaprada	5727, 5755,
36.	Shri Jogi, Ajit	5704, 5748,
37.	Shri Kama, Gurudas	5744, 5774,
38.	Shri Khaire, Chandrakant	5626, 5705,
39.	Shri Khan, Sunil	5637, 5744,
40.	Shri Kharventhan, S.K.	5628, 5742, 5769, 5781,
41.	Shri Koshal, Raghuveer Singh	5627, 5708,
42.	Shri Kumar, Nikhil	5741,
43.	Shri Kumar, Nitish	5677, 5727, 5755,
44.	Shri Kumar, Sajjan	5775,
45.	Shri Kunnur, Manjunath	5671,
46.	Shri Kuppusami, C.	5770,
47.	Shri Kushawaha, Narendra Kumar	5683,
48.	Sr. Libra, Sukhdev Singh	5724,
49.	Shri Lonappan, Nambadan	5658,
50.	Shri Madam, Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	5685, 5670, 5722,
51.	Smt. Madhavaraj, Manorama	5655,
52.	Shri Mahato, Bir Singh	5682, 5684,
53.	Shri Mahtab, Bhartruhari	5663, 5744, 5762,

1	2	3
54.	Shri Mandal, Sanat Kumar	5639, 5719,
55.	Smt. Mane, Nivedita	5742,
56.	Shri Meghwal, Kailash	5776,
57.	Dr. Mishra, Rajesh	5686, 5737,
58.	Shri Mohite, Subodh	5696,
59.	Shri Munshi Ram	5702,
60.	Shri Murmu, Hemlal	5692, 5743,
61.	Shri Naik, Venkatesh A.	5654, 5736, 5758, 5780,
62.	Smt. Narhire, (Saw.) Kalpana Rames	5635, 5712,
63.	Shri Nayak, Ananta	5638,
64.	Shri Oram, Jual	5693,
65.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	5629, 5710, 5756, 5761,
66.	Shri Palanisamy, K.C.	5756,
67.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	5649, 5691, 5740,
68.	Dr. Pandey, Laxminarayan	5685, 5734,
69.	Shri Parste, Dalpat Singh	5662, 5713,
70.	Shri Paswan, Ram Chandra	5697,
71.	Shri Patel, Harilal Madhavaji Bhai	5732,
72.	Shri Patel, Jivabhai Ambalal	5674,
73.	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	5716, 5724, 5753, 5766,
74.	Shri Pathak, Brajesh	5668, 5723, 5739, 5759,
75.	Shri Patil, Annasaheb M.K.	5644, 5672,
76.	Shri Patil, D.B.	5652,
77.	Shri Ponnuswamy, E.	5659, 5693,
78.	Shri Prakash, Jai	5630, 5706, 5750,
79.	Smt. Purandeswari, D.	5645, 5713,

1	2	3
80.	Prof. Ramadass, M.	5680,
81.	Shri Ramakrishna, Badiga	5659, 5735, 5756, 5764,
82.	Shri Rao, Rayapati Sambasiva	5664, 5721, 5756, 5767,
83.	Shri Rao, D. Vittal	5660,
84.	Shri Rathod, Haribhau	5675,
85.	Shri Rawale, Mohan	5623,
86.	Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P.	5699, 5746, 5763,
87.	Shri Reddy, Magunta Sreenivasulu	5669, 5691,
88.	Shri Rijiju, Kiren	5773,
89.	Shri Sangwan, Kishan Singh	5642, 5709, 5751, 5779,
90.	Shri Saradgi, Iqbal Ahmed	5664, 5685, 5727, 5756,
91.	Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	5687, 5756,
92.	Shri Scindia, Jyotiraditya M.	5681,
93.	Shri Sethi, Arjun	5669, 5728,
94.	Shri Saheer, Abdul Rashid	5682, 5695,
95.	Mohd. Shahid	5650, 5683, 5747,
96.	Shri Sharma, Madan Lal	5711,
97.	Shri Shivajirao, Adhalrao Patil	5678, 5756,
98.	Shri Shivanna, M.	5654, 5736, 5758, 5777,
99.	Prof. Shiwankar, Mahadeorao	5683,
100.	Shri Siddeswara, G.M.	5703,
101.	Shri Singh, Dushyant	5700,

1	2	3
102.	Shri Singh, Kirti Vardhan	5742,
103.	Shri Singh, Prabhunath	5647, 5717, 5757,
104.	Shri Singh, Rakesh	5622,
105.	Shri Singh, Rewati Raman	5771,
106.	Shri Singh, Sitaram	5690,
107.	Shri Singh, Sugbrib	5716, 5724, 5752, 5765,
108.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan "Lalan"	5755,
109.	Shri Sonowal, Sarbananda	5667,
110.	Shri Subba, M.K.	5667,
111.	Shri Suman, Ramji Lal	5677, 5738,
112.	Smt. Thakkar, Jayaben B.	5625, 5732,
113.	Shri Thomas, P.C.	5679,
114.	Shri Thummar, V.K.	5682,
115.	Shri Tripathi, Chandra Mani	5685, 5734,
116.	Shri Tripathy, Braja Kishore	5731, 5753, 5765, 5766,
117.	Shri Vallabhaneni, Balashowry	5676,
118.	Shri Varma, Ratilal Kalidas	5672,
119.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	5726,
120.	Shri Verma, Bhanu Pratap Singh	5631,
121.	Shri Verma, Ravi Prakash	5687, 5756,
122.	Shri Yadav, Baleshwar	5656,
123.	Shri Yadav, Giridhari	5684,
124.	Shri Yaskhi, Madhu Goud	5651, 5756,
125.	Shri Yerrannaidu, Kinjarapu	5730.

ANNEXURE II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions

Commerce and Industry	521, 529, 535, 536, 538, 539
Development of North Eastern Region	
Home Affairs	525, 532, 537, 540
Human Resource Development	524, 528, 533, 534
Parliamentary Affairs	
Tribal Affairs	531
Urban Development	527
Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation	522
Youth Affairs and Sports	523, 526, 530

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Commerce and Industry	5648, 5649, 5669, 5674, 5675, 5676, 5677, 5678, 5679, 5681, 5690, 5691, 5700, 5701, 5702, 5712, 5721, 5727, 5728, 5732, 5737, 5741, 5746, 5747, 5751, 5752, 5754, 5760, 5763, 5764, 5767, 5780
Development of North Eastern Region	5632, 5637, 5680, 5770
Home Affairs	5622, 5623, 5625, 5630, 5631, 5644, 5645, 5646, 5653, 5657, 5660, 5662, 5667, 5668, 5672, 5685, 5708, 5711, 5713, 5716, 5719, 5729, 5735, 5738, 5742, 5745, 5750, 5755, 5756, 5757, 5761, 5762, 5769, 5772, 5777, 5778, 5779
Human Resource Development	5626, 5629, 5640, 5650, 5651, 5652, 5654, 5655, 5656, 5658, 5664, 5665, 5671, 5694, 5696, 5705, 5710, 5714, 5715, 5718, 5725, 5734, 5744, 5753, 5759, 5771, 5774, 5776
Parliamentary Affairs	
Tribal Affairs	5633, 5670, 5686, 5704, 5706, 5707, 5720, 5722, 5723, 5724, 5736, 5749, 5758, 5766, 5773
Urban Development	5627, 5628, 5635, 5636, 5638, 5639, 5641, 5642, 5643, 5647, 5659, 5663, 5666, 5684, 5692, 5695, 5698, 5699, 5709, 5717, 5726, 5731, 5739, 5740, 5743, 5765, 5768, 5775
Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation	5624, 5661, 5673, 5733
Youth Affairs and Sports	5634, 5682, 5683, 5687, 5688, 5689, 5693, 5697, 5703, 5730, 5748, 5781

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