

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Fourteenth Session (Part-II)**  
**(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)**



Gen. Secy. Lok Sabha  
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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, December 16, 2008/Agarhayana 25, 1930 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### FELICITATION BY THE SPEAKER

**Congratulating the Indian Cricket Team on their victory in Test Match against England in Chennai and the Indian boxers for winning medals in IBA World Championship at Moscow**

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as you are aware, the Indian Cricket Team has registered a resounding victory in the First Test Match against England at Chennai in the on-going Test series, by chasing a formidable score.

Let us on this occasion congratulate the Indian team for its match winning performance. It is also touching that this victory has been dedicated to the victims of the Mumbai terror attack. This House commends this thoughtful gesture. We congratulate the team and we are proud of their performance.

It is also a matter of pride that the Indian Boxers Akhil Kumar, A. L. Lakra, Dinesh Kumar and Jitender Kumar won Bronze medals in the recently held IBA World Championship at Moscow. We convey our best wishes to these players for their bright future.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, It is very unfortunate that no one welcomed these players at the airport on behalf of India and they came from there by taxi. Officials of the Ministry of Sports should have taken care of this.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Those who are in-charge of the Federation of Boxing should consider it and make some introspection. But that does not diminish the importance

of the performance and the success. I commend our taxi driver's effort to help them.

11.02 hrs.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Question No.241, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

#### Impact of Global Eleconomic Crisis

\*241. †  
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
SHRI RANEN BARMAN:

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

(a) whether the prevailing global economic crisis and slow down have adversely affected the country's trade and industry;

(b) if so, impact of the slow down of domestic industry, sector-wise alongwith the estimated number of job loss during the current year, industry/sector-wise;

(c) whether the appreciation of Indian rupee against US Dollar has led to trade deficit hardships to exporters during the current financial year;

(d) if so, the extent of the trade deficit; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to tackle these problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The prevailing global financial crisis and economic slowdown have started showing impact on the country's trade and industry. No exhaustive survey has been conducted by the Government recently

regarding the impact of global slow down on domestic industry, particularly regarding job losses. A Sample survey conducted (for the period Aug.-Oct. 2008), by Department of Commerce for 121 export related companies belonging to several employment oriented sectors revealed Loss of Jobs (both direct & indirect) of around 65500.

(c) and (d) During current financial year, the rupee has not appreciated, but has, in fact, depreciated against US \$ by around 22%. Trade deficit during this financial year is as given below:

Period	Exports (US \$ Billion)	Imports (US \$ Billion)	Trade Balance (US \$ Billion)
April to Oct., 08	107.31	180.42	(-)73.11

(e) The Government and the RBI are closely monitoring both the domestic and international economic developments. RBI has recently taken a number of steps to reduce the cost of credit and to improve liquidity for trade & industry, by reducing Repo rate, Reverse Repo rate, Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR), Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) etc. Some of the steps recently taken by the Government to tackle the problem are as given in Annexure

#### Annexure

##### Steps taken recently by Government

- (1) Additional plan expenditure of up to Rs. 20,000 crore;
- (2) Excise duty reduced across the board by 4 per cent for all products except petroleum products and those products where current has was less than 4%;
- (3) IIFCL authorised to raise Rs. 10,000 crore via tax-free bonds for refinancing eligible infrastructure projects;
- (4) PSU banks to announce package for borrowers of home loans;
- (5) Interest subvention of 2% has been provided to the following labour intensive sectors for exports:-  
Textiles (including Handlooms), Handicrafts, Leather, Gems & Jewellery, Marine Products and SMEs;

- (6) Additional fund of Rs. 350 crore provided for export incentive Schemes;
- (7) All Items of handicraft included in Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY);
- (8) Back-up guarantee to ECGC for up to Rs. 350 crore;
- (9) Rs. 1,100 crore provided to ensure full refund of claims of CST/Terminal Excise duty/Duty drawback on deemed exports;
- (10) Additional funds of Rs. 1,400 crores provided for textile sector to clear the backlog claims of TUF;
- (11) The guarantee cover for loans to MSME doubled to Rs. 1 crore. The lock in period for such collaterla-free loans reduced;
- (12) Export duty on iron ore fines eliminated, and for lumps, reduced to 5%;
- (13) Import duty on naphtha for power sector eliminated;
- (14) Some pending issues relating to Service Tax refund on exports-resolved.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, I have gone through the Statement. The printing is illegible. That is not the issue. The issue is that the hon. Minister has taken the pains to say that only 65,000 people have lost their jobs in the country. There is a report simultaneously that the Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce in another Statement has said that five lakh workers only in the textiles will be losing their jobs. That is the statement he has made as appeared.

Sir, my point is that retrenchment, closure and lay-off has been on a very massive scale uninterrupted and unrestricted both in the organized and in the unorganized sectors. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, I am putting the question. Moreover, four-day week has been introduced in a number of leading industrial enterprises and there is a withdrawal of perquisites and statutory benefits have been withdrawn. Therefore, the situation is much grave than what my young Minister has told the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, he is complimenting you for your youth!

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is this. Since the Government is in a mood to underplay the impact of recessionary slow down on the job condition of India, will the hon. Minister take the pain of presenting to the House a White Paper showing the dimension of the job loss that has taken place and also will the hon. Minister tell the House what steps he is taking to ensure that the job loss does not take place and the violation of labour laws that is taking place is halted?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I do not want to minimize the difficulties through which the economy is going through. But in response to the hon. Member's observation, first of all, I do want to say that we are not in a recessionary condition. Recession means two consecutive quarters of negative growth. India is one of the few countries in the world which does not have negative growth. It is true that even though we were growing at about eight and a half to nine per cent, we are now likely to grow at about six and a half to seven per cent. This cannot be called recession by any standard. It is a slow down compared to the nine per cent that we have been accustomed to in the last four years.

Let me also say that I do not want to minimise the difficulties that the workers would be put through because of the slow down. The new jobs that get created are definitely going to be moderated because of the slow down. The numbers that the hon. Member has referred to are based on sample surveys. I do want to reiterate that as of now we do not have any firm or robust estimate of the number of people who have actually lost their jobs in spite of the Press Statements that have been made by certain people. But, at the same time, I do want to reassure the hon. Member that the stimulus package, the large number of incentives that have been announced by the Government, particularly for the labour-intensive industries like textiles, like handicrafts, like gems and jewellery, in my view, are designed to ensure that the interests of labour are fully protected in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put the second supplementary.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, I do not like to join the hon. Minister on Economics. He is defining recession. What school book he is referring to, I am not aware of.

MR. SPEAKER: He is referring to some college book!

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Maybe, it is a college book. But what School of Economics he is referring to, I do not know. I am not aware of it. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, come to the question now.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: The point is that according to the ILO, if there is one per cent reduction in GDP, that makes four crore people poorer. The hon. Minister should know and look into the ILO papers. At the same time, I am saying that export has declined. It is not only that. The excise duty has declined by 12 per cent which is indicative of the loss of production in the country. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You ask the Minister what the Government can do. Please ask him.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I am asking him. I am only saying that he is underplaying it. The Government is underplaying it because this is an election year. Therefore, my specific suggestion to the hon. Minister is not to look for export. The solution that we can look for is to stimulate the domestic market and to improve the domestic market. What has he said? He has said that only Rs.20,000 crore of additional plan expenditure has been made. This is too little. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, you ask your question.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Therefore, my question to the hon. Minister is this. In view of the fact that the international demand for Indian goods is declining and it has become imperative for us to stimulate the domestic demand, will the Government consider to invest much more than what it has done to improve the domestic market, stimulate the demand and create jobs? Will he do it?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I do not disagree to the view that we need to stimulate the domestic market much more aggressively. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Your investment is too little. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let him reply. No interruption is allowed. You know that.

(*Interruptions*)...\*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, may I continue?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: In addition to the Rs. 20,000 crore of plan expenditure that the hon. Member has talked about, there is an additional Rs.10,000 crore of expenditure on physical infrastructure. In addition to that, there is a four per cent across the board reduction in excise duty. I want to remind the hon. Member that in the last three to four years, Budget after Budget, the expenditure on infrastructure has been enhanced very substantially. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing else is to be recorded except the hon. Minister's reply.

*(Interruptions)...\**

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: May I also say that based on the data for one month of October, I do not think that we should jump to very depressing conclusions on the growth rate of the economy. The behaviour of the industry this year in the month of October has been exactly like what it was in 2004, 2005, 2006 except in 2007 when there was an upswing in the month of October. So, we have actually returned when the newspapers say that for the first time October is showing a negative growth. That is exaggerating the downslide in the month of October. In the month of October, 2008, the industry has behaved in no different manner than it has behaved in 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007. But I do not want the hon. Member to feel that the Government is underplaying the seriousness of the issue. The stimulus package has been accounted. I am sure that if the difficulties persist, there would be additional stimulus packages that would be put in place.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ranen Barman – Not present.

SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Sir, I wish to know whether the Government has got all the information about the traditional industries like cashew, handlooms, tyres, fisheries as well as textiles sector which are also severely affected by the global economic crisis and I would like to have the details thereof. The prices, especially of cashew kernel and the quantity of export have been reduced to 50 per cent. I would like to know what steps are taken by the Government to save these industries which are affected.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have already mentioned that there has been an increased subvention of two percent. In other words, bank loans will be cheaper by two percentage points as far as labour intensive industries are concerned. This includes textiles, this includes handicraft, this includes leather, and this includes small and medium enterprises. As far as the plantation sector is concerned, tea, coffee, rubber, certainly the prices that are prevailing now may not be comparing favourably with what they were prevailing last year.

But as far as the plantation sector is concerned, I do not think that there is any great cause for worry, except as I said in the cashew industry certainly because we are the world's largest exporter of cashew, we do not have a very large domestic market as yet. Our domestic market is also growing. But I am sure, the hon. Member, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, will agree that cashew is one sector where we do not want to stimulate the domestic market. It is better we export cashew rather than use it domestically and impair our health.

MR. SPEAKER: The supplementary was by Mr. Rajendran.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Follow the well established procedure. There is a procedure in our rules. If you are not satisfied with answers, not to go on repeating, you follow the procedure.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Vijay Bahuguna. Only Mr. Vijay Bahuguna's observation will be recorded.

SHRI VIJAY BAHUGUNA: Thank you Mr. Speaker Sir. The IIP data released last week shows that we made a growth of one per cent and that the exports have declined by 12 per cent. The sectors which are adversely affected by global recession are cement, steel, garments, jewellery and infrastructure.

MR. SPEAKER: Let there be no recession in the sense of discipline in the House.

\*Not recorded.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, do you agree that there is a recession?

SHRI VIJAY BAHUGUNA: Sir, one of the questions raised by Mr. Dasgupta was what steps the Government intends to take to meet the present global evils. I would like to know whether the Government is contemplating to take any of the following steps. The RBI repo-ratio has been reduced substantially, but the banks are not reducing the lending rates. Secondly, is there any proposal to enhance the import duty on items which are used by the core sectors like steel and cement to save these sectors?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, before I answer Mr. Bahuguna's question, just one small point. Since, the hon. Member had asked this question on cashew, contrary to what he has said, cashew exports between April and October 2008 has gone up by 39 per cent. So, it is not true to say that cashew exports have degenerated. In fact, cashew exports have increased. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You answer the Chair.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Yes Sir. The cashew exports have actually gone up contrary to the impression that is sought to be created.

As far as the question on liquidity is concerned, the main element of the revival package was to improve liquidity, particularly, as far as small and medium enterprises are concerned, particularly as far as the housing sector is concerned and particularly as far as labour intensive sectors are concerned.

Now, we have reduced the export duty on certain items in order to promote their exports, like in the case of iron ore. We have reduced the import duty on certain items like Naphtha. But if there is a case to be made for increasing the import duty in order to promote domestic production, I am sure that there are alternative channels that are available as far as producers are concerned. There is the anti-dumping duty, there is a safeguards duty.

I think, the policy of the Government has always been to keep an eye on the health of the domestic manufacturing sector and if there is a case for protecting the domestic manufacturing sector from unfair competition from abroad, I am sure the Government would step in very quickly in the matter.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Sir, the Minister has clarified while answering a question that the effect has been glaring in finance and manufacturing sector, in construction sector. Manufacturing is coming down, and it will have an impact on transport sector also.

I would like to draw the attention of the Minister, through you, that certain commitments were made in G-20 Summit. My question is this. It is because the world leaders were looking up towards India's manufacturing and services sectors, have we looked up to it? Does the Government think that the greatest challenge is not to allow manufacturing to come down and see that unemployment will not grow? To meet these two challenges, which the country is facing today, what specific steps the Government is taking?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, as I have said earlier, manufacturing continues to be of the topmost priority. As of now, there has been a slowdown in the first seven months of this year as far as the manufacturing sector is concerned. However, as far as the services sector is concerned, particularly the IT sector, all the evidence that we have gathered seems to suggest that the effect has not been as negative on the IT sector, the services sector, as it has been on the manufacturing sector. That is why, the stimulus package has been oriented largely towards reviving growth rate in manufacturing by improving liquidity, by reducing interest rates, and most importantly, by this across the board 4 per cent cut in the excise duty, the objective of which is to stimulate domestic demand for most of our manufactured goods.

*[Translation]*

#### Measures to Check Naxal Activities

+  
\*242. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:  
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether naxal activities are spreading in various parts of the country including the northern States and in tribal and forest areas;

(b) if so, the details of the States affected thereof;

(c) the details of persons killed including civilians and security personnel and loss of property along with naxalites arrested and killed during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce special developmental schemes for naxal affected States;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which these schemes are likely to be introduced;

(f) whether any nexus between naxalites and other militant outfits and/or ISI has been reported;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to tackle naxalism including rising special forces, setting up of jungle warfare schools, providing Mine resistance/ambush protector vehicles, modern weapons, safety bullet proof jackets to security personnel etc.?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (h) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) to (h) During 2008, most incidents of naxal violence were reported from certain areas of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal. Stray incidents have been reported from some other States. However, over 80% of the incidents and casualties have occurred in four States alone namely, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa. Year-wise details of incidents, persons killed and naxalites arrested are given in the Annexure. There are no inputs to suggest that the naxals have established links with the ISI.

The policy of the Government is to deal with naxal problem in a holistic manner on security and development fronts. The Central Government supplements the efforts and resources of State Governments through a wide range of ongoing schemes both in the spheres of development and security. Security provides the necessary environment for development to take place. A Task Force has also been set up under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary to promote the coordinated efforts across the range of security and development activities so that naxal problem

in the affected areas could be tackled in a comprehensive manner. It has been periodically reviewing the measures which have been taken and the progress made under various schemes.

On the security side, such assistance *inter alia* includes deployment of Central paramilitary forces to assist the State Police; rising of India Reserve Battalions; assistance for strengthening, upgradation and modernization of the State Police and Intelligence agencies through the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces; which *inter alia*, includes assistance for mobility, mine protected vehicles, modern weaponry and other security related equipments, etc.; re-imbusement of certain types of security-related expenditure, financial grants for filling critical infrastructure gaps pertaining to security arrangements (a new Central scheme with an outlay of Rs. 500 crore has been launched during the 11th Plan period); assistance in respect of training of State Police; sharing of Intelligence and facilitating inter-State coordination. In addition, various measures have been taken directly at the level of the Central Government which include a decision to establish ten Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (COBRA) in the CRPF, as a specialized force trained and equipped for counter-insurgency and jungle-warfare operations and establishment of twenty Counter-Insurgency and Anti-Terrorism (CIAT) Schools in various States for providing training to members of the State Police Forces.

On the development side, assistance is provided through a range of schemes of different Ministries. Under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes (NREGS), Prime Minister's Grameen Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) very large Central assistance has been provided to the affected States. Coordinated action is taken to intensify the development effort in the areas where intensity of the naxal problem is higher. Special dispensation is also allowed for such areas under certain developmental schemes.

**Annexure**

Sl.No.	Parameters	2005	2006	2007	2008 (as on 30.11.2008)
1.	No of Incidents	1608	1509	1565	1435
2.	No. of Civilians killed	524	521	460	441
3.	No. of Security Forces killed	153	157	236	217
4.	No. of Naxalites killed	225	274	141	181
5.	No. of Naxalites arrested	1950	1270	1456	1536

[*Translation*]

**SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have asked a question on naxalite violence and in response we have received the oft repeated reply from the Hon'ble Minister. Naxalite violence is a very big problem in the country. Particularly North East Bihar, Bengal, Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh are the next affected State. We have seen that about more than 1509 naxalite related incidents occurred in the year 2006-2007 and such incidents left around 250 policemen dead every year.

I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister whether the Government have fixed any time limit for fulfilling its promise with regard to constituting a special force to combat naxalite violence. Besides, whether the Government have made concrete arrangements for Inter-State coordination to check the naxalite violence as these people after committing violence in one State move to another state.

**SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever the Hon'ble Member has asked and expressed his concern does not leave any space for doubt that naxalite violence has emerged as a big challenge before the country and it poses a great threat to our internal security. Since it has posed great danger to the internal security of the country, Government of India has taken several steps from time to time and recently also certain steps have been taken. But the naxalite violence can not be controlled until the State Government takes any action in this regard. As police and law in order are the State subjects, the States which have taken strong steps to fight the naxalite violence and have shown strong will to fight it, are not only able to check the naxalite violence in the state but its intensity has also come down. For example, Andhra Pradesh took expeditions stringent action to counter the naxalite violence and it not only resulted in curbing the naxalite violence but a decrease in occurrence of such incidents upto 75% has also been recorded.

In reply to your question I would like to say that Government of India views naxalite violence in three parts—firstly it focuses on security, then the second focus point is on development and lastly it is coordination. It is a fact that naxalite violence has emerged in areas which are devoid of development and where conditions of poverty, unemployment and denial injustice prevails and incidents of this nature occur. This is the reason that

intensity of naxalite violence has rapidly increased in hilly and tribal areas. As far as the question of security is concerned, we have deployed 37 Battalion of Paramilitary force in the naxal affected areas. In addition to this, we have also permitted those states to raise India Reserve Battalion and all expenditure incurred on raising this battalion will be borne by the Government of India for three years. For the modernization of intelligence we have made arrangement that 5 percent of the total amount allocated for police modernization will be utilized by State Government to strengthen their intelligence network. Besides, we have framed a policy for reimbursement of security related expenditure and we reimburse the same. Besides, State Government should do somethings with regard to financial grants well as to improve the critical security infrastructure. Therefore, Government of India has framed a scheme for special infrastructure with a budget of Rs. 100 crore. In addition to this we have laid more emphasis on the assisted training for state police and strengthening Inter-State co-ordination. As the Hon'ble Member has said, we are also constituting a Cobra battalion. We have selected ten battalions of CRPF which will be trained as Cobra battalions within three years that will tackle the naxalite problem and strongly fight the violence caused by the naxalite. Also, I have been informed the be it Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa or any other naxalite affected state, they themselves are developing combating force of such kind and we hope that in near future we will definitely be able to solve this problem with the coordination of State Government and the Central Government.

**SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has not replied to my question about the time limit by which the battalion will be formed?

**SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL:** Sir, Cobra battalion will be formed within three years as we are going to form two battalions this year itself four will be formed in the next year and again four in the next to next year.

**SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as second supplementary, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether he is aware of the intelligence reports that the naxalite organizations have set up their website through which they have been attract a large number of people towards the naxalite movement. Has any plan been chalked out by the Government to tackle this problem in the naxalite infested areas in the same manner as the Government of Chhattisgarh tried to tackle it by forming Salva Judum, by way of a mass movement so that people may reform from joining the naxalite movement?

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, naxalites are making all out efforts to spread their tectacles as the hon'ble Member has just now said. However, the reaty regarding these naxalites is that this problem has emerged due to lack of development and the way they got the support of people there. The naxalite problem has emerged because the people genuinely felt that they are unable to get justice in their own country and that their problems are not being solved. The State Government itself has to solve this problem. As far as Salva-Judum is concerned, which he mentioned, it was a movement of the people, for which, the State Government had taken us into confidence and through this movement i.e. Salva Judum, it wanted to solve the problems of the people. The people want the State Government to suppress such type of violent movements in the State, we permitted the State Government to take hwatever steps they may like to take and dow whatever may be possible in order to either crush or suppress such type of movement or tackle it through developmental efforts. The State Government has tried to tackle that problem through Salva Judum. Likewise Andhra Pradesh Government had communicated to us that it wanted to have dialogues with the naxalites. We had informed it that they may hold talks with the naxalites if they wanted to. If they can find out solution of the problem through discussion, they are at liberty to do so. Hence it all depends on the State Governments and if the State Governments take any such steps, the Government of India do not make any kind of interefence, rather it help them in their effort to solve such kind of problems.

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Mr. Speaker Sir, unfortunately our country has been facing the problem of terrorism since a very long time be it terrorism unbashed by ULFA, or zehadi terrorism or Maoist terrorism. As far as naxalism is concerned, it has been coming up constantly for the last forty years. As on date, the naxalites have spread their influence in as many as thirteen states and as per the figures furnished by the honourable minister, every year 500 civilians and about 200 security personnel are killed due to this regions about 1500 such incidents occur every year in our country. This makes it clear that whatever steps have been taken during the previous years to tackle this menace have not been adequate and for this much more needs to be done. The State Government on its own is not capable to tackle them. For this I would like to know from the Minister, through you, whether the National Investigation Agency proposed to be constituted by the Central Government will also be used to tackle naxalism.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of the honorable member is as to which type of the crimes will be included in the ambit of the present investigation agency as so far only a decision in principle has been taken for the constitution of this agency. A detailed Bill will be presented in the Parliament in this regard, after which you may give your suggestion and once this Bill is passed, only then we shall be in a position to tell exactly which type of crimes will be taken for investigation under this Bill by the Agency. I just want to assure the honorable member that to tackle the problem of naxalism the Government of India have been taking every step which it should take. If the State Governments try to solve the problem of naxalism following this Bill, in future the naxalite problem will definitely be solved and we should keep this in mind in the past 40 years there had been no solution to his horrible problem due to denial of justice therefore problem cannot be solved in two, or four or six years only, but we may assume that if coordination is there and the State Government continue to work strenuously and the way the Government of India and particularly the UPA Government have come to the rescue of the State Governments the solution of this problem will certainly be found out in future.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Md. Salim.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please. This is a very important matter, which is being discussed. I wish to give opportunity to all parties to put Supplementaries.1

MD. SALIM: Sir, as you rightly pointed out, it is a very important challenge, which the country is facing, and the Prime Minister himself last year, said that it is the single-most challenge that we are facing – the left extremism – in the name of Naxalism or Maoism.

According to the reply given by the Minister to the main Question, Orissa, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Bihar are the four States — and it is now, West Bengal — where 80 per cent of the incidents of Naxalite attacks are taking place.

Besides this, once they have given up their base in Orissa and they have the access to the coastal belt, West Bengal is now facing this problem from the land

side also. Jharkhand border is there, Orissa border is there. From the Bay of Bengal also, the sea route is being used by them. In Jharkhand, they are using it as a base camp. What they are doing in the bordering areas of West Bengal is hit and run.

*[Translation]*

Sir, my question is clear and the minister has rightly said that there should be a coordinated effort by the State and Union Government and efforts, are also going on in this regard. We talk of zero tolerance. We also want that there should be no harbouring, no center and no help should be rendered to militants. In that perspective will the Government itself take initiative in convening a conference of political parties, and ensure that no party of the Government will harbour such of Maoists and Naxalites for petty political interests or convenience.

As we perceive the militant outfits in the north-eastern states, similarly we perceive them here. Maoists and Naxalites groups adopt various tactics and the political parties succumb to them. They indulge in harbouring them in order to steer clear of political resistance or for political gains. Will the Government particularly the ruling party, take initiative and suggest the Congress party. Itself not to take advantage of such opportunities or not to lend support to any such effort and become tools in the hands of Naxalites in return for narrow political benefits?

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir about the point the honorable member has indicated and drawn the attention of the House, I would like to tell him that we do not have any such information that the Naxalite movement is sponsored by any political party. If the honorable member has any such information he should share it with us.

So far as the mention about the Congress Party by the hon'ble member is concerned, he should have faith in Congress Party as we neither have any such information nor we have received any such information. If the hon'ble Member has any such information he may share it with us. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record it.

*(Interruptions)...*

\*Not recorded.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the origin and background of Naxalite movement has been like a national movement. Therefore, we cannot combat it by making only Cobra Brigade and Youth Brigade. But there is a need of a political counter movement also in those areas for mental cleanliness of volunteers like that indoctrination. Though it is a good thing and I thank the Government that armed the people and the people began to fight it out but this is not the situation in all states. So, our main point is that there is a need to spread education, in all those areas at a very fast pace. It has been emphatically stated in the previous reports of the Ministry of Home Affairs that the Central Government will provide education from primary level to degree level in these backward areas or where there has been effect of Naxalites but the Central Government has not made any effort as per its proclamation. There is no need to feel satisfied with this that this is restricted to certain areas and there has been a decline in such activities.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to what action has been taken by the Government of India so far for expansion of education in the Naxalite affected areas because expansion of education was one of its major programmes.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt about the point towards which the hon'ble member has drawn the attention of the House that the solution to the problem is not by way of bullet only. Permanent solution to this problem cannot be found out unless those areas are developed, youths are educated, education is provided to them, avenues of employment are also made available to them and proper distribution of land is made among them. ...*(Interruptions)* But it has also been noticed that the people who had started this movement have gradually come into such a situation that they do not want any development in that areas, otherwise, their leadership, agitation will collapse. It began for a good cause but the way the character of these people has gradually changed, these things are emerging in front of us. The leaders do not want any development in their area and employment avenues for the people. If such development take place they may not be able to achieve their objective.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the Government of India is concerned, something big can take place in the field of education, employment and land reforms unless State

Governments fully cooperate. The Government of India has started a scheme known as Backward Region Grant Fund through which every year Rs. 45 crore will be given to each district so that State Governments can develop their districts with that amount. They can start schools for education, and also implement other schemes. The implementation of schemes will be the responsibility of the State Governments. We while sitting in Delhi.  
 ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan.

MR. SPEAKER: I have listened to your answer, also, you may record Laluji's intervention.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Sir, apart from this, National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.....

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I think this is a matter which should not be taken up during the Question Hour. Mr. Minister, I am converting it to a Discussion under Rule 193.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have converted it to a Discussion under Rule 193. We will do it next week.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask a question in this regard from the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : You give notice for it. Thank you. I appreciate your cooperation.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: You ask it next time. Next time we will start it from you.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask a question related to my area.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : We will take up Q. No. 243. Why are you disturbing?

*[Translation]*

I would like to help you. This is a very serious problem.

*[English]*

I want a proper and full discussion.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please.

*[Translation]*

What are you saying? All here have agreed for discussion.

*[English]*

We will take up Q. No. 243.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me ask one question.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please, I need your cooperation. Ram Kripalji, I respect you very much. Please sit down.

*[English]*...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, Karnataka is also very much affected by naxalism. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will not tolerate this. Mr. Ramdas Athawale, if you disturb more, I will ask you to go out.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Sir, I am not disturbing. I am cooperating with you. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

Now Q. No. 243.

#### Setting up of World Class Universities

+  
\*243. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up world class universities and colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof alongwith the details of places selected for the purpose, State-wise;

(c) whether differences have crept up between the National Knowledge Commission and the University Grants Commission over world class universities as reported in *The Hindu* dated 29 August, 2008;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to resolve the differences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURENDESHWARI): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Government proposes to establish 14 National Universities aiming towards world-

class standards during the 11th Plan period. A State-wise list of cities identified for locating these universities is annexed. A preliminary draft of the Concept Paper on setting up of these universities was prepared by an Expert Committee constituted by the University Grants Commission. The Expert Committee has held extensive consultations with eminent educationists, academics and policy makers. The relevant recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission have also been taken into consideration by the Expert Committee while revising the draft Concept Paper. The Concept Paper is, however, yet to be finalized by the Committee.

#### Annexure

#### *State-wise List of the cities identified for locating the National Universities proposed to be established during the 11th Plan Period*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the City
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
2.	Assam	Guwahati
3.	Bihar	Patna
4.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
5.	Karnataka	Mysore
6.	Kerala	Kochi
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
8.	Maharashtra	Pune
9.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar
10.	Punjab	Amritsar
11.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
12.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Greater Noida
14.	West Bengal	Kolkata

*[Translation]*

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the ranking the Indian Universities in comparison to other Universities of the world is very low. We spend a very small part of our gross domestic product on higher

education. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I through you, would like to know, whether the Government proposed to make available world-class facilities at present in the Universities? What are its parameters and the steps taken by the Government so far to provide these facilities?

*[English]*

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, it is our wish that each and every institution in our country should reach up to the highest standards possible. Our institutions have found their place in various international listings. It is a matter of great pride that a few of our institutions have been listed in the international listing though we do accept that there is any one accepted mode or any one authorised organization that can actually list our institutions because the parameters which they outline are not country specific. However, it is a matter of pride that they do find a place there.

As regards the matter of spending six per cent of the GDP towards education sector, we are committed to it. Once again I would like to re-emphasise that when we say public funding it also includes the State Governments' share. The Government of India has been continuously increasing their allocation towards the education sector. We would request the State Governments also to do the same and increase their allocation towards education. The Government of India and the State Government's share has been about 20 per cent and 80 per cent respectively. The Government of India's share has increased to about 23 or 24 per cent. But the State Governments' share has been coming down.

Through the House I would like to appeal to the State Governments that even if they do not increase their share, not to reduce their share and to also share the responsibility.

*[Translation]*

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has put up a proposal to make a world-class university in Gandhi Nagar in Gujarat. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps have been taken by the Government so far for the establishment of the above said world-class university and how much has been spent on it so far by the Government. The amount spent so far by the Government for this purpose and the number of students to be benefitted from this University.

*[English]*

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, the States have been identified to establish Central Universities and we have also written to the State Governments to reply back to us pertaining to the site which is required. The land is large which is essential for setting up a University and, therefore, from State Governments we are awaiting the reply.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, long long ago in our country, there used to be world-class Universities like Nalanda, Takshila and Vikramshila in which the people from all over the world used to come to pursue their studies. I, through you, would like to tell the hon. Minister that the purpose to establish world-class universities is not clear in it. I would also like to know about the parameters to select the place to establish world-class universities and whether there is any plan to establish world-class university in Chhattisgarh?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no bias in it.

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: I would like to know from as to what are the parameters and whether it will be established in Chhattisgarh also?

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody says that help is to be extended to the State Government and initiative is to be taken.

*[English]*

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, accessibility is very important because when we are setting up world class universities, we have students and faculty coming from not only the national but even from the international arena. Therefore, accessibility is very important. Therefore, physical social infrastructures were the parameters that we kept in mind even as these places were identified. Sir, it is not only rail connectivity, but we also look at rail, road and air connectivities along with the other social infrastructure which is very essential to be in place.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Basudeb Barman. There should be pointed questions and brief answers.

PROF. BASUDEB BARMAN : Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. While welcoming the move of the Government to establish 14 national universities aiming

at achieving world class universities in our country during the next 39 months, that is, by March, 2012, I would like to say that very high standards of teaching and research in some leading universities in different countries have been achieved through very hard, sustained and dedicated work of competent faculty over decades. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how the Government proposes to have recruitment by the newly established university, of competent faculty of excellent potential, to achieve this goal in such a short period of time, when there is a shortage of quality teachers, especially in our universities and other institutes of higher learning all over the country during the last few years.

MR. SPEAKER: How do you get good teachers? Those who are there, some of them do not teach also because generally, they teach.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, we do accept that there is a shortage of 25 per cent to 30 per cent of teaching faculty even as it exists today. Seized of this problem, the UGC has come in with various measures to tide over this. There have been various programmes which have been initiated by UGC, like the Early Induction Programme and not only the increase in the number of JRFs and SRFs but also the financial support that would be given to the JRFs and SRFs has been increased substantially. These are just a few of the measures. There has been a relaxation in the NET Eligibility Test which is now under revision wherein after they have been inducted as teaching faculty, there would a time given to them when they could complete their research. These are the various steps which have been initiated to tide over the faculty shortage that we are already facing.

MR. SPEAKER: My experience is that part-time teachers are more sincere than full-time teachers.

Shri Ram Kripal Yadav.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I have not said this.

MR. SPEAKER: You have been called to ask a question.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I had asked permission for earlier question but you did not allow.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called your name but you do not want to ask question. Alright.

...(*Interruptions*)

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a matter of showing your anger.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI M. SHIVANNA: It is a fact that the total number of Indian students going to foreign countries seeking admission in world class universities and colleges is increasing each year; If so, give details for the last five years.

Has her Ministry any proposal to get these students back in the country so that they can serve our country after completing their education here itself.

*[English]*

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, this does not arise out of this Question. However, it must be appreciated that we are able to impart that kind of quality education wherein our students, when they go abroad, are able to get admission in almost all the leading institutions in the country.

MR. SPEAKER: Because this House is so important, and Members should not take any attitude, which does not keep up its dignity, I have got a notice in writing from Mr. Ram Kripal Yadav that : "I would like to raise one supplementary question on Starred Question Nos. 242 and 243." I will remember your attitude towards me.

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Sir, I find it rather ironical that while on the one hand our schools of learning for engineering and technology from India are ranked amongst the best in the world, but on the other hand, none of our Universities find place in the top 10, 20, 30 or 50 Universities across the world. We can dispute one report, but report after report states this. Unfortunately, this is one of the many ironies that are marring our education system.

You pointed out about the guest teachers or temporary teachers *V/s.* permanent teachers; rural education *V/s.* urban education; and education in English-medium schools *V/s.* education in Hindi-medium schools. The fact is that NASSCOM predicts that we will have a shortfall in talented technical employable youth, while on the other hand we will have millions of unemployed youth coming out of these Universities.

\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

My pointed question to the Minister is this. Has the Government carried out any analysis of the deficiencies that is marring the current University system in India? Why is the Government not trying to plug the deficiencies in the elaborate University system, which already exists, rather than creating new Universities? What is going to be so special about these new Universities?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, reform is an ongoing process. We do not wait to do something wrong and then usher in reforms. We have been continuously in dialogue with the industry, and with academicians also to see how we could firm-up the education sector.

As regards the gap between employability, there has been a NASSCOM report. Other than that there is no survey as such done by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. But I must once again give emphasis that there is no one accepted organization or international methodology that we could say is accepted by every country. However, it is a matter of pride that our JNU and IITs have found their place in the international listings. Yet, let me once again assure the House that we stand committed to improving our higher education sector wherever and whatever be the deficiencies.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Thank you, Sir. I am very glad that the Government has decided to establish 14 world-class National Universities in different part of this country, and one of them is at Gandhinagar. I would like to specifically ask this from the hon. Minister. An Expert Committee has been constituted, and the University Grants Commission (UGC) has already prepared a draft of the Concept Paper. If you see the answer, then you will find that it is mentioned that the Concept Paper is yet to be finalized by the Committee. You will not be able to proceed further to establish the Universities until and unless the Concept Paper has been finalized by the Committee. We would like to know this from the hon. Minister. What is the timeframe by which the Concept Paper that is ready will be finalized so that you can proceed further for the establishment of these new Universities?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: This Committee headed by the Chairman of the UGC, Prof. Sukhadeo Thorat, last met on 29th August. They are yet to give their recommendations.

MR. SPEAKER: Actually, this matter may be seriously considered.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: As soon as they come in, definitely, this will be done at the earliest possible.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure the UGC Chairman will do the job.

ADV. SURESH KURUP: Along with setting up of world-class universities, whether the Government is considering to start campuses of foreign universities in our country and, if so, what is the stage of that proposal?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, this again does not arise out of the question.

MR. SPEAKER: This does not arise out of the question. You should have put a pointed question.

DR. R. SENTHIL: The aim of establishing these world-class universities is to set an example or standard for other universities to follow. Similarly, Kendriya Vidyalayas were set up to establish certain standards. What is happening is that those students who enter Kendriya Vidyalayas are destined to enter IITs, AIIMS, or become IAS officers, whereas those who study in rural schools, at best, can become bus conductors.

MR. SPEAKER: Bus conductors' profession is not to be decried. They are very essential people.

DR. R. SENTHIL: My point is that the difference is so huge, and my concern is that the setting up of these world-class universities will further affect the standard of education available to the poor and the upper class people.

MR. SPEAKER: There are enough upper class people.

DR. R. SENTHIL: This being the case, would the Minister consider improving the standard of basic amenities, students-teacher ratio, academic content and make sure that all the universities and colleges adhere to that standard?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, accessibility, as you are aware, is one of the cornerstones of education policy in our country. We stand committed to making quality education accessible to every child in our country.

We would not want any child to be turned away from the portals of higher education because of lack of resources. Regarding fee structure, there have been various Supreme Court judgments which have said that education cannot be for profiteering, and there have been directions given to the State Governments to ensure that there is an Admission Committee and a Fee Committee in place to look into the admission process and the fee structure also. The National Knowledge Commission has said that the fee which is collected from the students should meet at least 20 per cent of the recurring expenses, whereas the CABE Committee which we stand by has said that the fee which is collected from the students should not be more than 20 per cent, and we stand committed to that.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Sir, I wanted to ask a supplementary on a different question and I raised my hand for putting a supplementary on that question and not on this question.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good, you have no interest in a Central University. I will now allow one lady Member, Shrimati Sujatha, last but not least.

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, that the Kerala Institute of Local Administration is a unique Institute with international reputation for imparting training to the members of local self-Government from Kerala and other States, and even from abroad. The training is on the problems of local administration and matters relating to providing good governance through local bodies. Considering the unique character of this institution, it may kindly be considered to be elevated and given the status of a Central University.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a question of a national university for which a Concept Paper is being prepared; the State Governments have to take the initiative.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: It does not arise out of this question.

MR. SPEAKER: I have answered for you; you can adopt my answer.

#### Right to Education Bill

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\*244. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR:  
SHRIMATI MINATI SEN:

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

(a) the present status of the Right to Education Bill and its salient features;

(b) whether private educational institutions have been covered or are proposed to be covered under the ambit of the Bill;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the concerns expressed by various States regarding certain aspects of the Bill have been addressed to; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

#### Statement

(a) to (c) The Constitution (Eighty-Sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserts Article 21-A to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such manner as the State may, by law, determine. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill, 2008 which represents the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21-A, has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha. It provides *inter alia* for:

(i) The right of children to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education in a neighbourhood school. It clarifies that 'Compulsory education' casts an obligation on the appropriate Government to provide and ensure admission, attendance and completion of elementary education, and 'Free education' means that no child, other than a child who has been admitted by his or her parents to a school which is not supported by the appropriate Government, shall be liable to pay any kind of fee or charges of expenses which may prevent him or her from pursuing and completing elementary education.

(ii) It specifies the duties and responsibilities of appropriate Governments, local authority and parents in providing free and compulsory education, and sharing of financial and other responsibilities between the Central and State Governments.

- (iii) It lays down the norms and standards relating *inter alia* to Pupil Teacher Ratios (PTRs), buildings and infrastructure, school working days, teacher working hours.
- (iv) It provides for rational deployment of teachers by ensuring that the specified pupil teacher ratio is maintained for each school. It also provides for appointment of appropriately trained teachers with the requisite entry and academic qualifications. It prohibits deployment of teachers for non-educational work, other than decennial census, elections to local authority, state legislatures and parliament, and disaster relief.
- (v) It prohibits *inter alia* (i) physical punishment and mental harassment, (ii) screening procedures for admission of children, (iii) capitation fees, (iv) private tuition by teachers, and (v) running of schools without recognition.
- (vi) It provides for development of curriculum in consonance with the values enshrined in the Constitution, which would ensure the all-round development of the child, building on the child's knowledge, potentiality and talent through a system of child friendly and child centred learning.
- (vii) It provides for protection and monitoring of the child's right to free and compulsory education and redressal of grievances by the National and State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights, which shall have the powers of a civil court.
- (viii) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill, 2008 is anchored in the belief that the values of equality, social justice and democracy and the creation of a just and humane society can be achieved only through provision of inclusive elementary education to all. Provision of free and compulsory education of satisfactory quality to children from disadvantaged and weaker sections is, therefore, not merely the responsibility of schools run or supported by the appropriate Governments, but also of schools which are not dependent on Government funds.
- (d) and (e) Extensive consultations have been held with the State Governments on the issue of Right of

Children to Free and Compulsory Education and the process of consultation will continue even during the framing of the Rules and Regulations.

SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: Sir, as per the Bill, the primary school teachers shall be paid a monthly salary of Rs. 6,000 and those of the upper primary stage shall receive a monthly emolument of Rs. 8,000. At present, as per Fifth Pay Commission, the gross monthly emoluments of the primary school teachers and the upper primary teachers are Rs. 12,400 and Rs. 15,000 respectively at the entry point.

MR. SPEAKER: The question on 'Right to Education Bill' and is not related to the salaries of the teachers.

SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: I am coming to the point.

MR. SPEAKER: I will wait for some time.

SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: The Government plans to replace all the regular teachers by under-qualified and untrained teachers appointed on short-term contracts.

While low quality teachers will teach in government schools, the private school children will be taught by properly qualified teachers whose pre-service training ironically has been subsidized with public funds. And this will lead to heavy rush to private schools and the government schools will become less attractive. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government has taken any decision to correct this.

[Translation]

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: I would like to inform the hon'ble Member that on the basis of the 86th Constitution Amendment, which was passed in 2002, we have presented 'Right to Education Bill' in the Rajya Sabha yesterday and this bill will come up for discussion in both the Houses i.e. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Now this Bill is under consideration in the Rajya Sabha and you can get all the information therein in regard to the rights of the teachers, their salary pattern, type of facilities students and schools would get and as to how State and Union Government would provide the funds. If you go through this Bill, you can get all the relevant information.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I hope we will find time to pass it, subject to the approval of the Members.

Second supplementary, maybe relevant, please.

SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: Sir, I am happy that the Government had decided to act upon the Bill in question.

As per an estimate, a sum of Rs.2,28,680 crore would be required for implementing the provisions of the Bill in seven years' time starting 2008-09; and this amount is required to be met by both Central and State Governments. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how the Government plans to generate this fund for successful implementation of the Bill.

*[Translation]*

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: Sir, Government of India and State Government jointly spend money, which comes from two percent cases, in addition to the Government assistance and the funds provided under 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan'. We are bringing in 'Right to Education Bill' and there is a guarantee in this Bill that whatever expenditure occurs on education, the State Government and the Union Government would jointly provide the funds for the same.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Minati Sen—Not present.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has told us about the 'Right to Education' its purpose and providing free education to all the children. It will take care of those children whose parents have not got them admitted in schools. It is very important. There is a wide gap and difference in the quality of education in private schools and Government schools. We are talking of a lawful and humanitrian society in which we aim at an all-inclusive free primary education to all. How will you lessen this difference? On one hand a village boy is studying in Hindi Medium under a tree, while on the other a nursery class child is studying through English Medium. What will you do to bridge the basic difference and to bring equality among them?

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: Sir, enough provisions have been made under the new Bill to improve the quality of education and to give good education. As far as private schools or aided schools are concerned, 25 per cent seats are reserved in such schools or children from poor families who are educationally or socially backward. In

such cases the Government will bear expenses and such children need be worried about it. Neighbourhood concept has also been incorporated in this Bill and by way of this the children can get education in the nearest school.

*[English]*

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Sir, in hilly areas, the number of school dropouts is increasing in the age group between six and fourteen years. The Government had wanted to provide compulsory education for them. There, in the hilly areas, teachers are not available. The working hours of teachers should be established and the working days should also be established.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Minister reply, there is no time.

*[Translation]*

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: Under this Bill student-teacher ratio for every school will be determined in the school itself and the number of teaching days have also been determined in it. Number of teaching days will be fixed for primary school *i.e.* class 1 to 5 and class 6 to 8. It will also be fixed in the Bill as to how many days the teachers are required to take class. Availability of the teachers will be ensured and there will be no shortage of teachers in any school whether it is situated in hilly area, rural area, urban area, remote area or anywhere else.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: This is Parliament of India. This is Lok Sabha, not your private courtyard.

...(Interruptions)

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]*

### Setting up of Higher Educational Institutions

\*245. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN:  
SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:

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

(a) the number of proposals received from State Governments for setting up for higher educational institutions like Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)/Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) and Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs), State-wise alongwith the status thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up new IITs, IIMs, IIITs and IISERs based on the recommendations made by the Scientific Advisory Council during the 11th Plan period;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the name of places identified for setting up the above institutions, State-wise;

(d) the funds allocated for the purpose;

(e) whether the Government has taken any steps to provide adequate infrastructure to taken like building, laboratory, equipments, hostel and teaching faculty etc.;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the time by which these institutions are likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) A list of State Governments from whom requests have been received in this Ministry for the establishment of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)/Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) and Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) during the 11th Plan, is given in the enclosed Statement. Government have decided to set up 8 new IITs in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh (Indore) and Gujarat, out of which 6 IITs have started functioning from the academic year 2008-09 through temporary campuses in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Gujarat while the IITs of Orissa, Rajasthan and Punjab have admitted their first batch of B. Tech. students in their mentor IITs at Kharagpur, Kanpur and Delhi respectively. 5 IISERs have already been established and have started functioning through the temporary premises at Pune, Kolkata, Mohali, Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram. It is proposed to set up 20 new IIITs in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in various States/UTs in the country. Details in this regard are being worked out.

(b) and (c) Three new IITs in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan and three IISERs at Mohali (Punjab),

Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) and Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala) have been set up based on the recommendations made by the Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (SAC-PM) during the 11th Five Year Plan. (2 IISERs at Pune and Kolkata were set up during the 10th Five Year Plan). SAC-PM have not yet made any recommendations for setting up of IIITs and IIMs.

(d) Rs. 2,000.00 crores for new IITs, Rs. 400.00 crores for new IIITs, Rs. 600.00 crores for new IIMs and Rs. 2,000.00 crores for IISERs have been provided in the Xlth Five Year Plan.

(e) and (f) Since the new IITs had to be set up in a time bound, manner, they have started functioning from temporary premises just like the older IITs when these were established. As far as staff is concerned, each IIT has been sanctioned 30 faculty posts every year for the first three years. In the meanwhile the mentoring IITs are sending their faculty to the new Institutes. There is provision of funds for the new IITs in the Xlth Five Year Plan for the six new IITs which have commenced their session this year, initial funds have been released to them. The concerned State Governments have given their commitments to provide enough land to set up the permanent campuses of the eight new IITs. Each of the new IITs is being methored by an existing IIT.

All the five IISERs have started functioning from temporary premises. Sites for permanent campuses of all 5 IISERs have been finalized. In case of all 5 IISERs land identified for their permanent campuses have been handed over to these Institutions. Each IISER has been sanctioned 60 Faculty posts at the rate of 20 Faculty posts per year for the first three years. Directors of all 5 IISERs have been appointed. Adequate funds have been/ are being provided for development of campus and infrastructure facilities in all 5 IISERs.

Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management (RGIIM) at Shillong is the first of the seven new IIMs to be established during the Xlth Plan and has been functioning from a temporary campus at Mayurbhanj Complex since academic year 2008-09. 120 acres of land at Umsawli, Mawdiangdiang, Shillong has been finalized for permanent campus of RGIIM, Shillong. 27 posts, including post of Director and 11 posts of Faculty have been sanctioned in RGIIM, Shillong.

(g) Academic year has been stated by admitting about 120 students each in B. Tech. courses in three branches

from 2008-09 in the six new IITs in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Punjab and Gujarat. B. Tech. Courses will be started in IIT Madhya Pradesh (Indore) and IIT Himachal Pradesh from the academic session of the year 2009-10. All the five IISERs have already started their classes. RGIIM, Shillong has also commenced its first academic session from 2008-09. The remaining 6 IIMs will be set up in Tamil Nadu, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh (Raipur), Uttarakhand and Haryana during the XIth Five Year Plan.

#### Statement

*List of State Governments from Whom Requests have been received for setting up Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) and Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) during the 11th Plan*

For IITs	For IIITs	For IISERs
Orissa	Orissa	Andhra Pradesh
Kerala	Kerala	Kerala
Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Haryana
Tripura	Tripura	Gujarat
Uttar Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	Assam
Tamil Nadu	Bihar	Bihar
Jharkhand	Uttaranchal	
Goa	Nagaland	
Madhya Pradesh	Punjab	
Karnataka	West Bengal	
Gujarat	Meghalaya	
Mizoram	Mizoram	
	Maharashtra	

In addition, representatives of the State Governments of Haryana, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan, in the meetings held by Member Secretary, Planning Commission on 13.11.2007 and Secretary (HE) on 8.1.2008, asked for setting up of new IIITs in their States.

#### Projects in Mining Sector

\*246. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major ongoing projects in the mining sector and the details of investment proposed thereon, project-wise;

(b) whether the Government has initiated reform process in mines sector to attract foreign direct investment for value added projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of private sector and foreign direct investment proposals received/cleared/pending during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA):

(a) While minerals are classified as 'major' and 'minor', mining activities have not been classified as major or minor projects. However, assuming that mining leases over an area of 500 hectares or more may be taken as major mining projects, the Government has conveyed prior approval in 56 such proposals, between the period 1.4.1998 till 12.12.2008, details of which are enclosed as Statement. The proposed investment in such cases is one of the parameters which can be considered by the concerned State Governments while recommending grant, and the same are not centrally maintained.

(b) and (c) The new National Mineral Policy *inter-alia* enunciates policy measures like assured right to next stage mineral concession, transferability and transparency in order to encourage private investment including foreign direct investment. The Policy also enunciates that value addition within the same State as a forward linkage to mining will be encouraged to attract investment in general.

(d) Foreign Direct Investment in the mining sector (except atomic minerals) is allowed on automatic route. Prior approval of the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) is required only in case of titanium bearing minerals. Also, there is no general clearance of investment proposals in Central Government.

**Statement****State: Andhra Pradesh**

1.	M/s. A.P.M.D.C. Ltd.	Bauxite	900 Hect.	Jerrala Block-III Visakhapatnam	Approved dated 5.11.2007
2.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	Uranium	813.412 Hect.	Meedipentla & Velpula Cuddapah	Approved dated: 25.5.2007
3.	M/s. Geo Mysore Service India Pvt. Ltd.	Gold Copper Ore Associated Minerals	597.82 Hect.	Pagadarai etc. Kurnool	Approved dated: 6.3.2007
4.	M/s. Raasi Cements Ltd. in F/o India Cements Ltd.	Lime Stone	780.72 Hect.	Nalgonda	Approved dated: 2.7.2003
5.	M/s. Madras Cements Ltd.	Lime Stone	775.57 Hect.	Kolimigundla etc. Kurnool	Approved dated: 26.10.1998
6.	M/s. Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	Uranium	1337.62 acres	Namapuram, Nalgonda	Approved dated: 23.12.2005
7.	Ms/. Sanghi Cement Ltd.	Lime Stone	4950.39 acres	Gottimukkala, Guntur	Approved dated: 6.9.2004
8.	M/s. Raasi Cement Ltd.	Lime Stone	1269.14 acres	Kothapalli, Wadapalli etc. Nalgonda	Approved dated: 21.1.1999

**State: Bihar**

1.	M/s. Associated Cement Companies Ltd.	Lime Stone	598.88 Hect.	Rajanka, Condwa etc. Singbhum	Approved dated: 4.4.2000
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**State: Gujarat**

1.	M/s. Nirma Limited	Lime Stone	1225.85 Hect.	Vangar & Madhia Bhavnagar	Approved dated: 8.1.2008
2.	M/s. Nirma Limited	Lime Stone	1497.47 Hect.	Gujarada Dudheri etc. Bhavnagar	Approved dated: 8.1.2008
3.	M/s. Nirma Limited	Lime Stone	616.72 Hect.	Padhiarka & Doria Bhavnagar	Approved dated: 8.1.2008
4.	M/s. Gujarat Anjan Cement Ltd.	Lime Stone	2831.61 Hect.	Kharal, Jadvva etc. Kutch	Approved dated: 7.6.2007
5.	M/s. Gujarat Ambuja Cements Ltd.	Lime Stone	712.11 Hect.	Singsar, Thordl etc. Junagarh	Approved dated: 17.10.2005
6.	M/s. Gujarat Ambuja Cements Ltd.	Lime Stone	712.089 Hect.	Singsa, Thardi etc. Junagarh	Approved dated: 13.9.2004

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7.	M/s. Gujarat Ambuja Cements Ltd.	Lime Stone	642.04 Hect.	Lodhawa Junagarh	Approved dated: 18.4.2001
8.	M/s. Indian Rayon and Industries Ltd.	Lime Stone	851.321 Hect.	Madhwean, Methla etc. Bhavnagar	Approved dated 31.3.1999
9.	M/s. Indian Rayan Industries Ltd.	Lime Stone	670.482 Hect.	Kotda, Dayal and Kalsar Bhavnagar	Approved dated: 26.3.1999
10.	M/s. Gujarat Industries Power Co. Ltd.	Lime Stone	1536 Hect.	Mangaral Surat	Approved dated: 7.9.1998
11.	M/s. Asian Paints (India) Ltd.	Lime Stone	620 Hect.	Naip and Kalsar Bhavnagar	Approved dated: 10.6.1998

**State: Madhya Pradesh**

1.	M/s. Prism Cement Ltd.	Lime Stone	512.317 Hect.	Baghai Satna	Approved dated: 17.4.2008
2.	M/s. Prism Cement Ltd.	Lime Stone	772.067 Hect.	Hinauti & Sijahatta Satna	Approved dated: 15.5.2007
3.	M/s. ACC Ltd.	Lime Stone	1520.22 Hect.	Koyalia & 15 Other Village Madhya Pradesh	Approved Dated 5.11.2003
4.	M/s. J.P. Reva Cements Ltd.	Lime Stone	2017.62 Hect.	Degrahat etc. Satna	Approved dated: 27.6.2002
5.	M/s. Maihar Cement	Lime Stone	762.015 Hect.	Bhadanpur Satna	Approved dated: 5.10.2001

**State: Maharashtra**

1.	M/s. R.M. Mohite and Co.	Bauxite	1312.41 Hect.	Dhangerwadi & Udagiri Blc Kolhapur	Approved dated: 28.11.2001
2.	M/s. Shivram Minerals	Bauxite	576.12 Hect.	Block Girgaon & Rangewadi Kolhapur	Approved dated: 4.10.2001
3.	M/s. Indian Aluminium Company Ltd.	Bauxite	1706.83 Hect.	Dhangerwasi Block Maharashtra	Approved dated: 15.5.2001
4.	Shri Sadashiv Jyati Desai	Bauxite	2903.43 Hect.	Vashati, Kondoshi etc. Kolhapur	Approved dated: 14.12.1999

**State: Orissa**

1.	M/s. Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd.	Bauxite	721.323 Hect.	Lanjigarh Kalahandi	Approved dated: 13.9.2004
2.	M/s. M.L. Rungta	Manganeses Ore	715.637 Hect.	Siljara etc. Keonjhar	Approved dated: 13.9.2002

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3.	M/s. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	Ilmenite	2728.49 Hect.	Arjipalli etc. Ganjam	Approved dated: 20.5.2002
4.	M/s.OMDC Ltd.	Iron Ore Manganese Ore	1276.79 Hect.	Belkundi Keonjhar	Approved dated: 23.11.2001
5.	M/s. O.M.C. Ltd.	Iron Ore	5096.84 Hect.	Naibaga Jampai etc. Sundergarh	Approved dated: 29.12.2000
6.	M/s. O.M.D.C. Ltd.	Iron Ore	998.7 Hect.	Kohla-Roida Keonjhar	Approved dated: 2.11.2000
7.	M/s. IDCO	Chromite	701.47 Hect.	Patra Chingudipal Cuttack	Approved dated: 3.3.2000
8.	M/s. Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.	Iron Ore	1850 Hect.	Kadalia, San-Rusiberna Keonjhar	Approved dated: 21.5.1999
9.	M/s. ICCL/IMFA, FACO R. Jindals Strips	Chromite	855.476 Hect.	Bhimtanagar etc. Orissa	Approved dated: 16.4.1999
10.	M/s. Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd.	Bauxite	715.075 Hect.	Kodingamali Koraput	Approved dated: 11.1.1999
11.	M/s. MESCO	Iron Ore	1011.48 Hect.	Kadakala and Luhakala Keonjhar	Approved dated: 5.1.1999
12.	Shri Mangilal Rungta	Manganese Ore	715.639 Hect.	Sillijone & Kalimate Keonjhar	Approved dated: 24.11.1998
13.	M/s. Orissa Mining Development Corporation	Manganese Ore	998.7 Hect.	Kolha-Roida, Utiburu Keonjhar	Approved dated: 20.4.1998

**State: Rajasthan**

1.	M/s. Lafarge India Pvt. Ltd.	Lime Stone	1530 Hect.	Amiya Chittorgarh	Approved dated: 12.6.2008
2.	M/s. Jindal Saw Ltd.	Silver Copper Ore	1570.36 Hect.	Dhedwas Bhilwara	Approved dated: 11.7.2007
3.	M/s. RSMDC Ltd.	Gypsum	750 Hect.	Sorani Rajasthan	Approved dated: 29.11.2002
4.	M/s. RSMM Ltd.	Gypsum	624.75 Hect.	Badrasar Bikaner	Approved dated: 12.9.2002
5.	M/s. DMC Shreeram Consolidated Ltd.	Lime Stone	1261.99 Hect.	Kotal Sirohi	Approved dated: 5.10.2001
6.	Ms. R.S.M.D.C. Ltd.	Gypsum	570.16 Hect.	Bharu Bikaner	Approved dated: 21.6.2001
7.	Prop. J.K. Works Division	Lime Stone	652.31 Hect.	Nimbaheda Chittorgarh	Approved dated: 7.12.1999

8.	M/s. RSMML	Rock Phosphate	1370.369 Hect.	Thamar Kotra Udaipur	Approved dated: 31.1.1999
9.	M/s. R.S.M.D.C. Ltd.	Gypsum	554.917 Hect.	Kaoni Bikaner	Approved dated: 13.5.1998
<b>State: Jharkhand</b>					
1.	Messer JSW Steel Ltd.	Iron Ore	999.99 Hect.	Ankua Reserved Forest Singhbhum (West)	Approved dated: 5.9.2008
2.	M/s. Ispat Industries Ltd.	Iron Ore Manganese Ore	520 Hect.	Latua R.F./Faika Singhbhum (West)	Approved dated: 8.7.2008
3.	M/s. Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	Iron Ore	537 Hect.	Jeraldaburu Singhbhum (West)	Approved dated: 24.8.2007
4.	Transfer M/s. INDAL to Hindalco Industries Ltd.	Bauxite	852.98 Hect.	Lohardaga	Approved dated: 6.1.2006
<b>State: Chhattisgarh</b>					
1.	M/s. Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)	Iron Ore	2028.797 Hect.	Rowghat F Block Bastar	Approved dated: 4.1.2007

*[Translation]***Setting up of Biotechnology Parks**

\*247. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:  
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of biotechnology parks presently functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more such parks in the country;

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

(d) whether the Government has prepared any comprehensive policy for promotion of biotechnology in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e) Four biotechnology parks, presently

functioning in the country, are located one each in the States of Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow) and Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad) and two in Tamil Nadu (Chennai). Considering the importance of biotechnology parks for the growth of the biotechnology industry, Government plans to promote and support at least ten biotechnology parks by 2010, depending upon the feasibility of the proposals received from the State Governments. Proposals of Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Gujarat have already been supported by the Government. The proposals of Assam and Orissa are in the planning stage by the respective State Governments. For facilitating the speedy growth of biotechnology in the country, Government has put in place a comprehensive National Biotechnology Development Strategy. The Strategy is to provide a road map for development of quality human resource, establishing an ecosystem of discovery and innovation, strengthening intellectual property regime that promotes innovation, promotion of research & development in small and medium enterprises, public private partnerships setting up of world class regulatory mechanism and creation of new interdisciplinary institutions in critical areas that cover biology, medicine, chemical and bioengineering, physics, bioinformatics and nano biotechnology.

*[English]***Intelligence Inputs and Terrorist Attacks**

\*248. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several terrorist attacks have taken place in various parts of the country including Mumbai despite having intelligence inputs;

(b) If so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the details of such terrorist attacks which took place recently, State-wise;

(c) the details of loss of lives of civilians and security personnel and property during the said terrorist attacks;

(d) whether the Government has formulated and action plan in the regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) Apart from incidents of violence in militancy/insurgency affected areas in Jammu and Kashmir and some States in North-Eastern region and areas affected by left wing extremism, there have, from time to time, been incidents of terrorist attacks and bomb blasts, etc. in various other parts of the country. The following major terrorist attacks/incidents have occurred in the hinterland in 2008:-

Sl.No.	Date	Incident	No. of persons killed	No. of persons injured
1.	01.01.2008	Attack on CRPF camp, Rampur	8 (7 SFs)	5 (all SFs)
2.	13.05.2008	Serial bomb blasts in Jaipur	69 (3 SFs)	184
3.	25.07.2008	Series of 8 bomb blasts in Bangalore	1	11
4.	26.07.2008	Serial bomb blasts in Ahmedabad	56	242
5.	13.09.2008	Serial bomb blasts in Delhi	26	113
6.	27.09.2008	Low Intensity bomb blast in Mehrauli, New Delhi	3	22
7.	29.09.2008	Bomb blasts in Malegaon, Maharashtra	4	80
8.	29.09.2008	Bomb blasts in Modasa, Gujarat	1	10
9.	26.11.2008	Terrorist attacks in Mumbai	164 (18 SFs)	308 (43 SFs)

*SF stands for Security Force personnel including State Police/GRP/RPF/SRPF/CRPF/NSG, etc.*

Data regarding property losses is not being centrally compiled.

Inputs and information about possible terrorist designs and threats are shared with the State Governments concerned on a regular basis, and mechanisms have also been put in place for this purpose and for operational coordination among the intelligence/security agencies and with the State Governments. In the process, many possible threats and attacks are averted and cells/modules, etc. neutralized.

Keeping in view that incidents of terrorist attacks have continued to occur, from time to time, various measures for preventing such attacks, and for strengthening the response mechanisms, have been taken and further steps in this regard are underway. These, *inter-alia*, include further strengthening and streamlining the mechanisms for intelligence gathering and sharing with a view to make them more effective and result oriented; assistance for modernization and upgradation of the State Police forces and their intelligence branches, and provision of modern weaponry/equipment and training, etc. to them under the

Central scheme for modernization of State Police Forces; assistance for raising India Reserve Battalions (including 2 Coys. as Commando Units in such Battalions); deployment of Central Para-military Forces and other expert teams to deal with specific situations; strengthening of arrangements for maritime and coastal security and expansion of border guarding forces and various other measures like border fencing, flood lighting, etc. to prevent infiltration; augmentation of the specialized anti-terrorism/Commando forces and establishment of regional hubs for location of such units; strengthening the legal framework for the prevention, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences, etc. The arrangements for dealing with various internal security challenges are being continuously reviewed with a view to taking action for further strengthening and streamlining, etc., as may be found necessary from time to time.

#### Illegal Bangladeshi Migrants

\*249. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY:  
YOGI ADITYA NATH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Bangladeshis who entered the country legally/illegally are unlawfully settled in India;

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

(c) whether the illegal Bangladeshi settlers/foreign nationals are involved in crimes/dacoities/terrorist activities/bomb blasts/drugs and arms peddling;

(d) if so, the total number of such persons against whom cases have been registered/convicted/jailed during each of the last three years and the current year, crime-wise, State-wise;

(e) the total number of such illegal migrants deported during the said period, year-wise and State-wise;

(f) whether the police of various States including Delhi Police have shown their inability to deport the illegal settlers;

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken against the officials responsible; and

(h) the steps taken by the Government to check such illegal immigrations and infiltrations into the country?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) India's long and porous border with Bangladesh, geographical proximity, family ties and ethnic similarity, coupled with better economic opportunities in India have resulted in illegal migration from Bangladesh. In addition, some Bangladeshi nationals, who enter India with valid travel documents, also tend to overstay for similar reasons. While it is not possible to indicate the number of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants who may have crossed over surreptitiously, the number of Bangladeshi nationals who came on valid travel documents and overstayed during the last three years is indicated below:-

Year	No. of Bangladeshi nationals who came to India on valid travel documents	No. of Bangladeshi nationals who overstayed
2005	4,85,640	12,338
2006	4,84,401	24,497
2007	5,00,234	25,712

(The data is year specific)

(c) and (d) Violation of the law and involvement in illegal activities by foreign nationals, including illegal immigrants, cannot be ruled out. Registration of cases and action thereon comes within the purview of police stations and State Governments concerned. Statistical data of this nature is not centrally maintained.

(e) As per information available, the Bangladeshi nationals who came on valid travel documents, overstayed and were thereafter deported during the last three years is indicated below:-

2005	—	14,916
2006	—	13,692
2007	—	12,135

(The data is year specific)

The detection, arrest and deportation of illegal immigrants is a continuing process.

(f) and (g) No, Sir. Does not arise.

(h) Central Government is vested with the powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2)(c) of the

Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The procedure for the detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants has also been set out and circulated to State Governments/UT Administrations who are implementing the same on a continuous basis.

Initiatives taken to check such illegal immigration and infiltrations from Bangladesh include:-

- (i) Construction of border roads, border fencing & flood lighting.
- (ii) Round the clock surveillance of the borders by Border Security Force (BSF) patrols (both land and riverine).
- (iii) Setting up of 1185 border outposts of which 802 outposts have already been established.
- (iv) Introduction of modern surveillance equipments including night vision devices, etc.
- (v) Developing arrangements with the Government of Bangladesh to undertake coordinated management of borders, especially where fencing is incomplete or not feasible.

*[Translation]*

#### **Survey on Educationally Backward Districts**

\*250. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey on educationally backward districts in the country has been conducted by the University Grants Commission (UGC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action plan has been drawn up for the educational development of those districts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has not undertaken any survey on educationally backward districts. However, based on the population data of Census 2001

and the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) for the relevant group of 18 to 24 years, an Expert Committee constituted by the UGC to prepare a Detailed Project Report for establishing model colleges in educationally backward districts of the country has identified 374 districts where the GER in higher education was less than the national average. A list of these districts is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) In order to increase the GER in these districts as well as to increase access of the underprivileged and weaker sections of the society to higher education, the Central Government proposes to provide assistance to States for setting up one Model College in each of such districts which have GER less than the National Average. The financial assistance in this regard will be the extent of 1/3rd of the capital cost, with an upper limit of Rs. 2.67 crore per college, which will be routed through the UGC to the State Universities for establishing these colleges as their constituent units. The State Universities or the State Governments, as the case may be, would be required to contribute the balance 2/3rd of the capital cost, besides taking care of the recurring cost. States have also been advised to locate these colleges in those blocks/towns which have a substantial population to SC/ST/minorities and other weaker sections. During the XI Plan, Rs. 782 crore have been earmarked for meeting Central share for setting up such colleges.

#### **Statement**

1. **Andaman and Nicobar Islands**  
Andamans  
Nicobars
2. **Andhra Pradesh**  
Adilabad  
Anantapur  
East Godavari  
Kurnool  
Mahbubnagar  
Medak  
Nizamabad  
Prakasam  
Srikakulam  
Vizianagaram  
West Godavari

3. **Arunachal Pradesh**

Changlang  
 Dibang Valley  
 East Kameng  
 Lohit  
 Lower Subansiri  
 Tawang  
 Tirap  
 Uppper Siang  
 Upper Subansiri  
 West Kameng  
 West Siang

4. **Assam**

Bongaigaon  
 Cachar  
 Darrang  
 Dhubri  
 Goalpara  
 Hailakandi  
 Karbi Anglong  
 Karimganj  
 Marigaon  
 Nagaon  
 Sonitpur  
 Tinsukia

5. **Biher**

Araria  
 Aurangabad  
 Banka  
 Begusarai  
 Darbhanga  
 Gopalganj  
 Jamui  
 Kaimur  
 Katihar  
 Khagaria  
 Kishanganj  
 Lakhisarai

Madhepura  
 Madhubani  
 Nawada  
 W. Champaran  
 E. Champaran  
 Purnia  
 Saharsa  
 Samasitpur  
 Sheohar  
 Sitamarhi  
 Siwan  
 Supaul  
 Vaishali

6. **Chhattisgarh**

Bastar  
 Bilaspur  
 Dantewada  
 Dhamtari  
 Durg  
 Janjgir—champa  
 Jashpur  
 Kanker  
 Kawardha  
 Koriya  
 Mahasamund  
 Raigarh  
 Raipur  
 Rajnandgaon  
 Surguja

7. **Dadra and Nagar Haveli**

Dadra and Nagar Haveli

8. **Daman and Diu**

Daman  
 Diu

9. **Gujarat**

Amreli  
 Banas Kantha

- |     |                          |     |                  |
|-----|--------------------------|-----|------------------|
|     | Bharuch                  |     | Kathua           |
|     | Bhavnagar                |     | Kupwara          |
|     | Dohad                    |     | Leh              |
|     | Jamnagar                 |     | Punch            |
|     | Junagad                  |     | Rajauri          |
|     | Kachchh                  |     | Udhampur         |
|     | Kheda                    | 13. | <b>Jharkhand</b> |
|     | Mahesana                 |     | Chatra           |
|     | Narmada                  |     | Deoghar          |
|     | Panch Mahals             |     | Dumka            |
|     | Patan                    |     | Garhwa           |
|     | Porbandar                |     | Giridih          |
|     | Rajkot                   |     | Godda            |
|     | Sabar Kantha             |     | Gumla            |
|     | Surat                    |     | Kodarma          |
|     | Surendranagar            |     | Pakaur           |
|     | The Dangs                |     | Palamu           |
|     | Valsad                   |     | P. Singhbhum     |
| 10. | <b>Haryana</b>           |     | Sahibganj        |
|     | Fatehabad                | 14. | <b>Karnataka</b> |
|     | Gurgaon                  |     | Bagalkot         |
|     | Jind                     |     | Bangalore Rural  |
|     | Kaithal                  |     | Belgaum          |
|     | Karnal                   |     | Bellary          |
|     | Panipat                  |     | Bijapur          |
|     | Sirsa                    |     | Chamrajanagar    |
| 11. | <b>Himachal Pradesh</b>  |     | Chikmagalur      |
|     | Chamba                   |     | Chitradurga      |
|     | Kannaur                  |     | Dakshina Kannada |
|     | Lahul & Spiti            |     | Gadag            |
|     | Sirmaur                  |     | Hassan           |
| 12. | <b>Jammu and Kashmir</b> |     | Haveri           |
|     | Anantnag                 |     | Kolar            |
|     | Badgam                   |     | Koppal           |
|     | Baramula                 |     | Mandya           |
|     | Doda                     |     | Raichur          |
|     | Kargil                   |     | Tumkur           |
|     |                          |     | Udupi            |
|     |                          |     | Uttara Kannada   |

- |     |                       |                        |
|-----|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 15. | <b>Kerala</b>         | Shajapur               |
|     | Kasaragod             | Sheopur                |
|     | Malappuram            | Shivpuri               |
|     | Palakkad              | Sidhi                  |
|     | Wayanad               | Tikamgarh              |
|     |                       | Ujjain                 |
| 16. | <b>Laksahdweep</b>    | Umaria                 |
|     | Laksahdweep           | Vidisha                |
|     |                       | West Nimar             |
| 17. | <b>Madhya Pradesh</b> | 18. <b>Maharashtra</b> |
|     | Balaghat              | Buldana                |
|     | Barwani               | Gadchiroli             |
|     | Betul                 | Hingoli                |
|     | Bhind                 | Jalna                  |
|     | Chhatarpur            | Raigarh                |
|     | Chindwara             | Ratnagiri              |
|     | Damoh                 | Sindhudurg             |
|     | Datia                 | 19. <b>Meghalaya</b>   |
|     | Dewas                 | East Garo Hills        |
|     | Dhar                  | Jaintia Hills          |
|     | Dindori               | Ri Bhoi                |
|     | East Nimar            | South Garo Hills       |
|     | Guna                  | West Khasi Hills       |
|     | Harda                 | 20. <b>Mizoram</b>     |
|     | Jhabua                | Champhai               |
|     | Katni                 | Kolasib                |
|     | Mandla                | Lawngtlai              |
|     | Mandsaur              | Lunglei                |
|     | Morena                | Mamit                  |
|     | Narsimhapur           | Saiha                  |
|     | Neemuch               | Serchhip               |
|     | Panna                 | 21. <b>Nagaland</b>    |
|     | Raisen                | Mon                    |
|     | Rajgarh               | 22. <b>Orissa</b>      |
|     | Ratlam                | Anugul                 |
|     | Sagar                 | Balangir               |
|     | Satna                 |                        |
|     | Sehore                |                        |
|     | Seoni                 |                        |
|     | Shahdol               |                        |

	Bargarh		Bharatpur
	Baudh		Bhilwara
	Debagarh		Bikaner
	Dhenkanal		Bundi
	Gajapati		Chittaurgarh
	Ganjam		Churu
	Kalahandi		Dausa
	Kandhamal		Dhaulpur
	Kendujhar		Dungarpur
	Koraput		Ganganagar
	Malkangiri		Hanumangarh
	Nabarangapur		Jaisalmer
	Nayagarh		Jalor
	Nuapada		Jhalawar
	Rayagada		Jhunjhunun
	Sonapur		Jodhpur
23.	<b>Pondicherry</b>		Karauli
	Yanam		Nagaur
24.	<b>Punjab</b>		Pali
	Amritsar		Rajsamand
	Bathinda		Sawal Madhopur
	Faridkot		Sikar
	Fatehgarh Sahib		Sirohi
	Firozpur		Tonk
	Gurdaspur	26.	Udaipur
	Kapurthala		<b>Sikkim</b>
	Mansa		East
	Moga		North
	Muktsar		South
	Nawanshahr		West
	Patiala	27.	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>
	Singrur		Ariyalur
25.	<b>Rajasthan</b>		Coimbatore
	Ajmer		Cuddalore
	Alwar		Dharmapuri
	Banswara		Dindigul
	Baran		Erode
	Barmer		Kancheepuram
			Kanniyakumari

Karur	Gonda
Madurai	Hamirpur
Nagapattinam	Hardoi
Perambalur	Hathras
Pudukkottai	Jyotiba P. Nagar
Ramanathapuram	Kannauj
Salem	Kanpur Dehat
Sivaganga	Kaushambi
Thanjavur	Kheri
The Nilgiris	Kushinagar
Theni	Lalitpur
Thiruvallur	Maharajganj
Thiruvavarur	Mahoba
Thoothukkudi	Mathura
Tirunelveli	Moradabad
Tiruvannamalai	Muzaffarnagar
Vellore	Pilibhit
Viluppuram	Rae Bareilly
Virudhunagar	Rampur
28. Tripura	Saharanpur
North Tripura	Sant Kabir Nagar
South Tripura	Shahjhanpur
West Tripura	Shrawasti
Dhalai	Siddharthnagar
29. Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur
Bahraich	Sonbhadra
Balrampur	Sultanpur
Banda	Unnao
Barabanki	30. Uttaranchal
Bareilly	Bageshwar
Basti	Champawat
Bijnor	31. West Bengal
Budaun	Bankura
Bulandshahr	Bardhaman
Chitrakoot	Birbhum
Etah	Dakshin Dinajpur
Farrukhabad	Darjiling
Fatehpur	Haora

Hugli  
 Jalpaiguri  
 Koch Bihar  
 Maldah  
 Medinipur  
 Murshidabad  
 Nadia  
 North 24 Parganas  
 South 24 Parganas  
 Uttar Dinajpur

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Total Districts = 374

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*[English]*

**Assistance to Rubber Farmers**

\*251. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS:  
 SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether there is steep fall in the prices of natural rubber in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide assistance to the rubber farmers;
- (d) whether the re-plantation rate of natural rubber is declining in the recent years;
- (e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor;
- (f) whether the Government proposes to extend financial assistance to increase rubber production and for re-plantation in the existing acreage;
- (g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total acreage of land identified and the amount allocated for the same, State-wise; and

(h) the estimated increase in the production of rubber as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Daily price of Ribbed Smoked Sheet (RSS) 4 grade rubber declined from Rs. 142 per kg. on 28 August, 2008 to Rs. 59.00 per kg. on 9 December, 2008. In the current Quantitative Restrictions (QR) free environment, the domestic rubber prices generally follow the international price trends. The main reasons for the fall in rubber prices are (i) steep fall in rubber prices in the international market; (ii) recessionary tendencies in the global automobile and related industries; (iii) steep fall in the price of crude oil; (iv) appreciation of Japanese Yen against US dollar pulling down rubber prices in Tokyo Commodity Exchange (TOCOM); and (v) depreciation of currencies of natural rubber producing countries.

(c) Though rubber prices declined sharply from mid-September, the average domestic price for the period from 1 April to 30th November, 2008 was Rs. 116.67 per kg., which is more than the average annual price of natural rubber in the domestic market in 2006-07 (Rs. 92.04/kg) and 2007-08 (Rs. 90.85/kg). Group approach is promoted in processing and marketing of rubber. Temporary suspension of futures trading has been withdrawn with effect from 01.12.2008. Import of natural rubber is regularly monitored.

(d) and (e) Though the area replanted has been increasing during the recent years, it has not reached the expected rate as price of natural rubber remained relatively high and for the same reason the farmers preferred to postpone replanting.

(f) and (g) Financial assistance for new planting and replanting of rubber plantations is provided through the 11th Plan schemes viz., Rubber Plantation Development Scheme and Scheme for Rubber Development in North-East (NE). The schemes are implemented region-wise, not State-wise. The Rubber Plantation Development Scheme is operational in the traditional rubber growing areas of Kerala and Tamil Nadu and non-traditional regions other than NE. The rate of assistance is for new planting (NP) and replanting (RP). The details of rate of assistance, eligibility and area to be covered are as under:-

Region	Rate of assistance	Eligibility	Target Area	Outlay (Rs. Crore)
Traditional region	Rs. 19,500 per ha.	Assistance limited to 2 ha (for growers who own up to 5 ha of rubber area)	NP—7,500 ha RP—30,000 ha	NP—8.11 RP—32.23
Non-traditional region other than NE	Rs. 30,000 per ha. (planting subsidy—Rs. 22000 reimbursement of cost of planting material—Rs. 4000, transportation grant—Rs. 4000)	Growers who own up to 20 ha of rubber area	NP—2,500 ha RP—1,750 ha	NP—4.70 RP—3.30
NE region	Rs. 30,000 per ha (planting subsidy—Rs. 22000 reimbursement of cost of planting material—Rs. 4000, transportation grant—Rs. 4000)	Growers who own up to 20 ha of rubber area	NP—25,000 ha RP—1,750 ha	NP—42.73 RP—3.30
<b>Total</b>			<b>68,500 ha</b>	<b>94.37</b>

(h) Rubber production in the country is expected to increase by around 1,29,200 tonnes per annum.

#### Tea Exports

\*252. SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of Indian tea declined considerably during the year 2007-08;

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

(c) whether Indian tea has become less popular in those countries where it was in great demand earlier;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to win back the lost customers of Indian tea in the world market?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the export of

tea from India has registered a substantial decline during 2007-08 (185.32 million kgs) as compared to 2006-07 (218.15 million kgs). The volume and value earnings from export has declined by 32.83 million kgs and Rs. 157.04 Crs respectively, whereas the unit value export has increased by Rs. 8.15 per Kg.

The reasons for decline during the year 2007-08 are mainly the sharp decline in export to Iraq due to payment problems and appreciation in rupee. Local payment problems affected India's trade with Iraq, a major export market, by 34.87 million kg during 2007-08. In respect of exports to Pakistan and Kenya the shortfall in exports during 2007-08 was 8.57 million kgs and 5.09 million kgs. respectively. Kenya had a bumper crop during the year which increased production in that country by 19% and resulted in 10% jump in their exports.

(c) and (d) India tea continues to be appreciated in countries where it was in great demand earlier. Offtake of Indian tea in less where the consumers are price sensitive. However, the availability of cheaper teas from other countries has resulted in less off take from India.

(e) In order to improve the export quality of Indian tea for the international market, a Quality Upgradation and Product Diversification Scheme is being implemented by Tea Board during the 11th Plan period with an outlay of Rs. 230 crores. Under this scheme financial assistance by way of subsidy is being extended to the needy tea gardens/factories for replacement of old and worn-out processing machineries, augmenting the processing capacity, creation of new facilities for production of orthodox, green and other specialty teas.

The Tea Board/Govt. is also taking various measures to boost the export of tea which include conducting promotional activities in the foreign markets and lending promotional support to Indian tea exporters in their marketing efforts.

#### **Revival of Small Scale Industries**

\*253. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:  
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Small Scale Industries (SSIs) in the country and the number of sick SSIs as on 31 March, 2008, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to give financial package and provide incentives for revival of sick SSIs in the country including Tamil Nadu;

(c) if so, the funds allocated for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the details of SSIs revived so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The total number of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in the country as on 31st March, 2007 (latest available) is estimated to be 1,28,46,365. As per the data compiled by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from the scheduled commercial banks, the number of sick MSEs in the country as at the end of March 2008 (provisional) is 85,187. The State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises do not provide any direct financial assistance

for rehabilitation of sick MSEs. However, financial assistance, by way of debt restructuring, including fresh loans, for the rehabilitation of sick MSE is provided by the primary lending institutions (PLI), including commercial banks, which provide credit to the MSEs. For this purpose, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued detailed guidelines to banks in January 2002 on detection of sickness in MSEs at an early stage and taking remedial measures and for rehabilitation of sick MSEs identified as potentially viable. Further, RBI has issued guidelines on 8th September 2005, based on the "Policy Package for Stepping up Credit to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)" announced by the Central Government on 10th August 2005. These guidelines relate, *inter alia*, to viability criteria, prudential norms for restructured accounts, provision of additional finance and time frame for working out the restructured accounts, provision of additional finance and time frame for working out the restructuring package and its implementation. As per the data compiled by the RBI from scheduled commercial banks, the State/UT-wise viable sick MSEs put under nursing as at the end of March, 2008 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### **Statement I**

*State-UT-wise details of estimated no. of Micro & Small Enterprises (MSEs) and no. of sick MSEs*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Estimated No. of MSEs as on 31.03.2007	No. of sick MSEs as on 31.03.2008
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	89,726	525
2.	Himachal Pradesh	95,572	347
3.	Punjab	4,41,797	1,530
4.	Chandigarh	26,612	128
5.	Uttarakhand	1,37,618	484
6.	Haryana	2,63,308	606
7.	Delhi	2,10,905	961
8.	Rajasthan	5,38,728	3061
9.	Uttar Pradesh	21,16,791	16,280
10.	Bihar	6,29,509	8,137

1	2	3	4
11.	Sikkim	474	16
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,578	2
13.	Nagaland	19,024	74
14.	Manipur	57,171	50
15.	Mizoram	14,335	0
16.	Tripura	29,141	16
17.	Meghalaya	28,591	32
18.	Assam	2,35,576	1,135
19.	West Bengal	9,21,221	11,660
20.	Jharkhand	1,63,220	1,449
21.	Orissa	4,68,468	3,000
22.	Chhattisgarh	3,15,118	1,710
23.	Madhya Pradesh	9,76,981	5,166
24.	Gujarat	6,46,379	3,017
25.	Daman and Diu	3,999	22
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,171	28
27.	Maharashtra	9,89,254	6,646
28.	Andhra Pradesh	10,43,512	5,439
29.	Karnataka	8,04,811	3,409
30.	Goa	8,654	111
31.	Lakshadweep	675	0
32.	Kerala	5,42,610	4,040
33.	Tamil Nadu	10,06,684	6,074
34.	Pondicherry	11,120	32
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,032	0
	All India	1,28,46,365	85,187

**Statement II**

*State/UT-wise number of viable sick MSEs put under nursing at the end of March 2008*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Viable sick MSEs put under nursing (as at the end of March 2008)
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1
3.	Punjab	8
4.	Chandigarh	2
5.	Uttarakhand	1
6.	Haryana	2
7.	Delhi	11
8.	Rajasthan	2
9.	Uttar Pradesh	43
10.	Bihar	0
11.	Sikkim	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
13.	Nagaland	0
14.	Manipur	0
15.	Mizoram	0
16.	Tripura	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Assam	0
19.	West Bengal	21
20.	Jharkhand	0
21.	Orissa	6
22.	Chhattisgarh	0
23.	Madhya Pradesh	84
24.	Gujarat	3

1	2	3
25.	Daman and Diu	0
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
27.	Maharashtra	71
28.	Andhra Pradesh	14
29.	Karnataka	16
30.	Goa	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0
32.	Kerala	76
33.	Tamil Nadu	899
34.	Pondicherry	2
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
All India		1262

[Translation]

#### Trafficking in Women and Children

\*254. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons including women and children are subject to trafficking into India from neighbouring countries and being pushed into different illegal practices;

(b) if so, the details of cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the CBI has recently charge-sheeted officials of Delhi Regional Passport Office in connection with human trafficking racket;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith their *modus operandi*;

(e) the details of monitoring/coordinating mechanism available with the Government to check human trafficking in the country; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check human trafficking including women and children and to repatriate and rehabilitate such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) There is no such information available with the Government. However, as per the cases reported to the National Crime Records Bureau a total of 6402, 5096 and 4087 cases of trafficking related offences were reported in the country during the years 2005, 2006 and 2007 respectively.

(c) and (d) The CBI has filed charge-sheets in the Court of Special Judge, CBI, New Delhi, in 2008 against the officials of Regional Passport Office, Delhi and other private persons for the issue of passports where photographs of different persons were used. The *modus operandi* for obtaining passports was to submit an application to obtain Addl. Passport Booklet on the basis of existing passport and in the application, the photograph of a different person used to be affixed, whereas personal particulars of the passport holder used to remain the same. Against one passport, several Addl. Passport Booklets were shown to have been issued and several persons had also undertaken journeys on such passports.

(e) and (f) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and the State Governments are primarily responsible for preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking. However, the Central Government has taken several initiatives for combating trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation, which, *inter-alia*, include:-

1. In the Ministry of Women and Child Development a Central Advisory Committee (CAC) on implementation of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (ITP) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MWCD, which has representatives from States as well as Central Organizations and NGOs etc. and holds quarterly meetings.
2. The Ministry of Home Affairs has set up a Nodal Cell to coordinate, matters relating to trafficking in human beings between the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and other related Ministries etc. It has also issued an advisory dated 5th July, 2006 to all the State/ Union Territory Governments in this regard.

3. A project of UNODC with the GOI has been initiated in five states of the country in 2006 to work towards prevention of trafficking of persons into, in and from India by strengthening the capacity of Indian law enforcement machinery and raising their awareness in respect of trafficking whereby Anti-Human Trafficking Units have been established in these States.
4. The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has prepared a training manual on "Human Trafficking Handbook for Investigators" for use in the Police Training Institutes. BPR&D in organizing regional anti-trafficking workshops for sensitizing police personnel towards the safety and security of women. Several such workshops have been held in various cities till date.
5. A Regional Task Force has been set up for implementation of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution and a draft Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) has been circulated among all Member States. The comments/views of some of the Member States are still awaited on the proposed SOP.
6. Besides the MWCD also runs Shelter homes, such as Short Stay Homes (more than 300) Swadhar Homes (about 220) for women in difficult circumstances. These cater to trafficked women/girls rescued or runaway from brothels or other places, and also provides for women/girls victims of sexual crimes who are disowned by family or who do not want to go back to respective family for various reasons.
7. A new scheme for prevention of trafficking by the name UJJAWALA has been launched for preventive activities and for rescue and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation with the setting up of special homes and provision of rescue cost, counseling, medical care, legal aid, etc.
8. There are several amendments proposed in the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 to widen its scope, focus on traffickers and make punishments more stringent for them.

9. Further the Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with the National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development (NIPCCD) and UNICEF has developed several manuals for training of stakeholders such as 'Judicial Handbook on Combating Trafficking of Women and Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation' and others.

[English]

#### Allocation for Primary Education

\*255. SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOME:  
SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:

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

(a) the allocation made to various State Governments for primary education/Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan during each of the last three years and the current year, Scheme-wise and State-wise;

(b) the amount actually utilised by the State Governments for the said purpose, State-wise;

(c) the reaction of the Government on the under-utilisation of funds by State Governments and its impact of primary education;

(d) whether the allocation for training and for improving the quality of primary education has been enhanced;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the total number of children likely to be enrolled in the country against the target set for the purpose?

THE MINISTER HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (f) State-wise funds provided by Government of India to States/ Union Territories and expenditure incurred during the last three years and the current year under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is given in enclosed Statement-I. Information in respect of allocation of funds made to States/Union Territories in respect of Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

As a result of implementation of SSA and MDM programmes the out of school children in the age group of 6-14 years has declined from 3.20 crore in 2001 to about 45 lakh by March, 2008.

Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan several activities have been undertaken to improve the quality of education, which include *inter-alia* recruitment of teachers to improve the pupil teacher ratio, regular in-service training of teacher

every year, free distribution of textbooks at elementary level, regular support to elementary schools through Block and Cluster Resource Centres and periodic independent testing of student achievements levels.

**Statement I**

*Grants released and Expenditure incurred during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2008-09 under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		GOI Release	Expenditure	GOI Release	Expenditure	GOI Release	Expenditure	GOI Release (upto 25.11.2008)	Expenditure (upto 30.9.2008)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37999.00	55816.48	46245.56	72236.73	28100.00	43225.95	38992.79	39378.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4442.51	5750.80	7143.74	9978.27	11043.55	11039.93	6549.15	2411.51
3.	Assam	13850.00	24803.64	51464.72	42389.70	28903.62	54634.2	17740.91	17174.94
4.	Bihar	32399.56	46675.91	107744.39	155708.97	135417.64	194222.17	96158.47	74371.51
5.	Chhattisgarh	30184.39	42766.88	50182.20	64341.50	46787.76	66685.9	51833.86	39909.24
6.	Goa	728.12	497.39	724.12	1405.29	899.57	1269.78	804.41	723.94
7.	Gujarat	15084.84	23983.13	14806.97	28102.88	22658.28	27604.61	25432.47	19070.72
8.	Haryana	10196.55	19859.58	25647.12	30388.70	14220.00	22988.77	10452.31	7102.51
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7614.66	9929.61	6250.75	10057.88	7638.30	10882.92	8552.99	5098.54
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18530.65	20830.69	22083.37	31624.72	20063.27	27059.15	14949.6	16841.74
11.	Jharkhand	28568.50	37759.90	51515.00	64639.24	80748.99	80623.91	54041.09	48636.83
12.	Karnataka	28303.78	40422.99	54206.98	70192.82	40604.78	68739.93	42578.19	34097.81
13.	Kerala	5939.00	10329.19	6382.00	10159.20	8323.42	13890.13	4724.28	4166.29
14.	Madhya Pradesh	77173.12	104047.48	110879.68	148894.45	86769.94	121186.62	38225.35	73465.9
15.	Maharashtra	50235.31	60458.50	52158.56	78115.07	45729.96	76383.12	31884.23	22412.08
16.	Manipur	3208.44	2051.96	9.24	1799.78	1850.95	2086.24	0	12.52
17.	Meghalaya	1921.00	2356.34	4294.00	7181.86	9359.63	10854.02	2339.9	4359.44
18.	Mizoram	2559.15	3573.86	3441.69	4760.32	4212.02	4718.29	2357.73	2064.78
19.	Nagaland	2323.01	2879.40	2315.20	230.86	4596.00	4576.17	2367.87	668.33
20.	Orissa	32792.50	38438.92	44010.95	65778.72	62853.68	80401.37	30713.42	35770.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Punjab	14683.89	21890.68	12879.92	15805.86	10493.88	12705.46	13792.65	12700.86
22.	Rajasthan	60313.43	75884.00	75809.82	111679.04	101307.20	134401.35	50326.8	43924.8
23.	Sikkim	1082.50	964.64	402.41	863.00	1036.25	895.76	259	284.98
24.	Tamil Nadu	35329.53	47961.24	37329.65	55760.67	53125.09	60672.13	21276.73	25930.5
25.	Tripura	7070.19	8163.00	5330.01	8705.50	4178.49	4294.16	3103.1	1541.58
26.	Uttar Pradesh	182799.00	223373.86	206854.00	265371.00	204758.00	294482	151709.66	118913.78
27.	Uttarakhand	10004.00	14687.32	16934.00	20527.05	13162.80	18572.09	2217.62	7867.66
28.	West Bengal	34199.79	48221.52	61736.80	94214.72	90571.68	101725.21	34489	38199.47
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	163.00	448.59	419.62	586.28	187.10	261.62	324.18	166.99
30.	Chandigarh	350.00	125.81	300.00	708.00	934.95	1314.98	233.74	562.38
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	379.22	100.00	310.75	418.54	287.19	104.63	336.55
32.	Daman and Diu	111.91	58.00		26.19		130.91	0	51.46
33.	Delhi	1100.00	2557.13	4230.24	4958.20	1671.55	2973.37	1029.01	1251.04
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.91	87.47	8.85		112.33	70	39.12
35.	Pondicherry	529.40	568.79		407.82	577.07	666.52	144.26	411.53

\*Included State Share

**Statement II***Allocation of Central fund made to States/UTs under MDM Scheme*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (as on 4.12.2008)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21201.44	36885.14	46741.75	8343.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	401.9	2841.29	1216.87	1277.85
3.	Assam	10885.25	29728.85	14690.43	24191.33
4.	Bihar	36782.62	47829.87	48723.66	15451.55
5.	Chhattisgarh	9675.89	15533.19	17146.69	16695.97
6.	Goa	177.02	277.87	306.70	584.49

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Gujarat	10526.76	17640.71	14304.58	22221.70
8.	Haryana	4050.12	5926.58	6369.06	7212.86
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2196.75	4399.52	3107.79	10837.85
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1542.56	5939.78	3741.14	5347.07
11.	Jharkhand	13162.89	15429.01	21752.17	15088.99
12.	Karnataka	14726.33	27476.02	33851.43	26834.04
13.	Kerala	4476.09	6231.79	7420.20	14206.86
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26197.07	49718.43	63583.40	39893.80
15.	Maharashtra	13563.88	45328.13	33702.61	53872.63
16.	Manipur	915.09	1414.75	986.76	1477.41
17.	Meghalaya	1600.93	2650.65	3743.76	2252.81
18.	Mizoram	290.97	621.65	485.00	1392.37
19.	Nagaland	550.17	1693.06	1195.29	1016.05
20.	Orissa	7304.95	27980.77	38294.23	18428.83
21.	Punjab	1774.16	6224.98	8100.21	9387.69
22.	Rajasthan	17410.58	27561.57	48330.18	10111.67
23.	Sikkim	463.87	788.51	418.86	440.67
24.	Tamil Nadu	13646.96	14484.04	18031.19	27183.86
25.	Tripura	1688.4	2762.46	2448.56	3283.84
26.	Uttaranchal	2962.43	4947.95	4545.25	6133.33
27.	Uttar Pradesh	51277.82	82664.11	94690.18	37927.09
28.	West Bengal	45464.52	39644.01	41544.53	18020.19
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40.06	46.52	125.52	353.06
30.	Chandigarh	172.87	100.32	361.75	335.22
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	89.47	92.01	180.56	58.02
32.	Daman and Diu	50.81	24.59	54.30	30.69
33.	Delhi	3093.85	943.73	2914.07	6161.32
34.	Lakshadweep	20.3	1.06	0.00	19.59
35.	Pondicherry	128.09	201.70	244.41	491.28

**Adult Literacy**

\*256. PROF. M. RAMADASS:  
SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:

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

(a) the rank that India holds in the world in adult literacy;

(b) the present rate of adult literacy in the country, State-wise;

(c) the extent to which it is likely to increase by the end of 2009;

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to increase adult literacy;

(e) whether the funds allocated by the Government for the purpose are being misutilised/diverted in some States;

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

(g) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The Education for All (EFA) Global Monitoring Report 2009 ranks the countries of the world on the basis of a composite Education Development Index (EDI) comprising primary Net Enrolment Rate (NER), adult literacy rate, gender-specific EFA index and survival rate upto grade 5 (five). India is ranked at 102 position.

(b) According to 2001 Census, the literacy rate in the country is 64.84 percent. A statement indicating state-wise literacy rate is enclosed.

(c) Literacy data in the country is collected through the decennial census operation conducted by Registrar General of India. According to the last census held in 2001, the literacy rate was 64.84 percent and the updated literacy rate will be available only after the 2011 census.

(d) Programmes under National Literacy Mission include provision for functional literacy, post literacy and continuing education. In addition, steps have been taken to universalize elementary education through enhancement

of financial outlays for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, introduction of cooked Mid Day Meal (MDM) scheme for all children in classes I-VIII in Government/Local Body and Government Aided schools etc., and through this process to arrest the influx of persons into the pool of adult illiterates.

(e) to (g) No Sir. However, complaints regarding misutilisation of funds are referred to the concerned States Governments or separately enquired into by the Department based on the nature of the complaint. Action is taken commensurate with the gravity of irregularity and further release of grant for such projects is withheld pending outcome of the investigation.

**Statement***State-wise Literacy Rate as per 2001 census report*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	Literacy rate
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	54.34
3.	Assam	63.25
4.	Bihar	47.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	64.66
6.	Goa	82.01
7.	Gujarat	69.14
8.	Haryana	67.91
9.	Himachal Pradesh	76.48
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	55.52
11.	Jharkhand	53.56
12.	Karnataka	66.64
13.	Kerala	90.86
14.	Madhya Pradesh	63.74
15.	Maharashtra	76.88
16.	Manipur	70.53
17.	Meghalaya	62.56

1	2	3
18.	Mizoram	88.80
19.	Nagaland	66.59
20.	Orissa	63.08
21.	Punjab	69.65
22.	Rajasthan	60.41
23.	Sikkim	68.81
24.	Tamil Nadu	73.45
25.	Tripura	73.19
26.	Uttaranchal	71.62
27.	Uttar Pradesh	56.27
28.	West Bengal	68.64
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	81.30
30.	Chandigarh	81.94
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	57.63
32.	Daman and Diu	78.18
33.	Delhi	81.67
34.	Lakshadweep	86.66
35.	Pondicherry	61.24
All India		64.84

[Translation]

**Industrial Development of Backward Areas**

\*257. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:  
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEV:

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

(a) the number of industrially backward districts in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has issued any policy guidelines and formulated an action plan for the industrial development of backward areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there have been instances of delays/non-compliance in adhering to these guidelines and if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to set up industrial units in the backward districts of Bihar and Orissa during the Eleventh Plan period; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the proposed location of the aforesaid units and the time frame by which such units are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) As per the exercise undertaken by the Planning Commission in 2005 for the purpose of their Scheme "Backward District Grant Fund", 170 districts in various States of India were identified as backward districts (Statement enclosed).

(b) and (c) No policy guidelines have been issued. However, with a view to focussing on district specific cases of industrial backwardness, inter-departmental meetings have been held and the relevant data available is being analyzed to finalize and implement concrete policy decisions to address purposively the cases of industrial backwardness in various districts in a calibrated manner.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) After the announcement of New Industrial Policy in 1991, decisions of investment have been left to the commercial judgment of the entrepreneurs. The role played by the Government has changed from that of exercising control to providing help and guidance by making essential procedures fully transparent and by eliminating delays. The initiative for industrial development of backward areas primarily lies on the State Governments. The Union Government supplement their effort through various schemes which play an important role in stimulating flow of capital to the backward areas.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	State Name	District Name
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar

1	2	3	1	2	3
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	31.	Bihar	Khagaria
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	32.	Bihar	Kisanganj
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	33.	Bihar	Lakhisarai
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Malgonda	34.	Bihar	Madhepura
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	35.	Bihar	Madhubani
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	36.	Bihar	Munger
9.	Assam	Barpeta	37.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur
10.	Assam	Cachar	38.	Bihar	Nalanda
11.	Assam	Dhemaji	39.	Bihar	Nawada
12.	Assam	Goalpara	40.	Bihar	Paschim Champanan
13.	Assam	Halakandi	41.	Bihar	Patna
14.	Assam	Karbi Anglong	42.	Bihar	Purba Champanan
15.	Assam	Kokrajhar	43.	Bihar	Purnia
16.	Assam	Marigaon	44.	Bihar	Rohtas
17.	Bihar	Araria	45.	Bihar	Saharsa
18.	Bihar	Aruangabad	46.	Bihar	Samastipur
19.	Bihar	Banka	47.	Bihar	Saran
20.	Bihar	Begusarai	48.	Bihar	Sheikhpura
21.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	49.	Bihar	Sheohar
22.	Bihar	Bhojpur	50.	Bihar	Sitamarhi
23.	Bihar	Buxar	51.	Bihar	Supaul
24.	Bihar	Darghanga	52.	Bihar	Vishali
25.	Bihar	Gaya	53.	Chhattisgarh	Baster
26.	Bihar	Gopalganj	54.	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada
27.	Bihar	Jamui	55.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur
28.	Bihar	Jehanabad	56.	Chhattisgarh	Kanker
29.	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	57.	Chhattisgarh	Kawardha
30.	Bihar	Katihar			

1	2	3
58.	Chhattisgarh	Korba
59.	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund
60.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon
61.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja
62.	Gujarat	Dohad
63.	Jharkhand	Bokaro
64.	Jharkhand	Chatra
65.	Jharkhand	Deoghar
66.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad
67.	Jharkhand	Dumka
68.	Jharkhand	Garhwa
69.	Jharkhand	Giridih
70.	Jharkhand	Godda
71.	Jharkhand	Gumla
72.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh
73.	Jharkhand	Kodarma
74.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga
75.	Jharkhand	Pakur
76.	Jharkhand	Palamu
77.	Jharkhand	Paschim Sing
78.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
79.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj
80.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat
81.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani
82.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur
83.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh
84.	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori
85.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna

1	2	3
86.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua
87.	Madhya Pradesh	Katni
88.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla
89.	Madhya Pradesh	Panna
90.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh
91.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa
92.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni
93.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol
94.	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur
95.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri
96.	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi
97.	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh
98.	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria
99.	Madhya Pradesh	West Nimar
100.	Maharashtra	Bhadara
101.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur
102.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli
103.	Maharashtra	Gondiya
104.	Manipur	Chandel
105.	Manipur	Churachandpur
106.	Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi
107.	Meghalaya	South Garo Hill
108.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hill
109.	Nagaland	Mon
110.	Nagaland	Tuensang
111.	Nagaland	Wokha
112.	Orissa	Balangir
113.	Orissa	Baudh

1	2	3	1	2	3
114.	Orissa	Debagarh	143.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli
115.	Orissa	Gajapati	144.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot
116.	Orissa	Ganjam	145.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah
117.	Orissa	Kalahandi	146.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad
118.	Orissa	Kandhmal	147.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur
119.	Orissa	Kendujhar	148.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda
120.	Orissa	Koraput	149.	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur
121.	Orissa	Malkangiri	150.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi
122.	Orissa	Mayurbhanj	151.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun
123.	Orissa	Nabrangapur	152.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushambi
124.	Orissa	Naupada	153.	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri
125.	Orissa	Rayagada	154.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar
126.	Orissa	Sonapur	155.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur
127.	Rajasthan	Banswara	156.	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj
128.	Rajasthan	Barmer	157.	Uttar Pradesh	Mohaba
129.	Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	158.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur
130.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	159.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli
131.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	160.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar
132.	Rajasthan	Jalor	161.	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti
133.	Rajasthan	Karauli	162.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar
134.	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	163.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur
135.	Rajasthan	Tonk	164.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra
136.	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	165.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao
137.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	166.	West Bengal	Bankura
138.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	167.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur
139.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	168.	West Bengal	Medinipur
140.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	169.	West Bengal	Purulia
141.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	170.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur
142.	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun			

### Patents on Items based on Traditional Knowledge

\*258. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the patents and trade marks being secured on items/articles/practices based on traditional knowledge like Yoga, Ayurvedic Recuperations and medical plants in the United States and other foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details of such patents granted in each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to contest the granting of international patents on items based on traditional Indian knowledge and heritage;

(d) if so, the details of such efforts and the success or failure achieved in the matter so far;

(e) whether the Government is making any efforts to secure traditional Indian knowledge and heritage from international heritage at the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and to amend or bring new domestic legislations;

(f) if so, the details of action being taken at the WTO and any such action for new legislations; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Patents are granted under the sovereign prerogative of countries according to their respective patent laws and have territorial effect, that is, they are effective only in the country of grant. In order to qualify for grant of patent in any country, an invention, whether process or product has to meet the criteria of patentability, namely, novelty, inventiveness and industrial applicability. Indian goods/items, which are already in public knowledge/domain, cannot be patented. However, a search of United States Patent and Trade Mark Office (USPTO) database shows that the USPTO has granted 168 patents mainly in Yoga related devices and accessories, such as, yoga mattresses, grip block yoga socks, devises for stretching etc. Similarly, there are about 3700 trademarks on yoga accessories which have been listed in the data base of registered and pending trade marks by USPTO. Data on items/articles/practices based on traditional knowledge patented worldwide is not maintained.

(c) and (d) As patents are essentially private rights, they are normally challenged, in accordance with the patent laws of the country concerned, by the person(s) whose interests are affected/jeopardized. Whenever an obvious case of infringement of Traditional Knowledge is brought to its notice, Government takes suitable action depending on the circumstances of the case.

In order to protect traditional knowledge from being patented, provisions have been made in the Patents Act, 1970. Section 3 (p) of the said Act provides that an invention, which, in effect, is traditional knowledge or which is an aggregation or duplication of known properties of traditionally known component or components is not patentable. Section 3(j) of the said Act further provides that plant in whole or any part thereof other than micro-organisms but including seeds, varieties and species and essentially biological processes for production or propagation of plants are not patentable. As per Section 3(c) of the said Act, the mere discovery of any living or non-living substance occurring in nature is also not patentable. Sections 25 and 64 of the said Act include anticipation of invention by available local knowledge, including oral knowledge, as one of the grounds of opposition as also for revocation.

The Government has developed a Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) database which includes codified knowledge of traditional medicine, including Ayurveda and Unani, in five international languages, namely, English, German, French, Spanish and Japanese to prevent patenting of inventions which are mere traditional knowledge.

(e) to (g) The Government has already taken action for building up the pressure for a mandate review of Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) for bringing amendment in TRIPS Agreement for incorporating a new provision that would make it mandatory for patent applications to disclose the use of any biological resources or associated traditional knowledge in their invention. The Government is actively pursuing the mater in the TRIPS Council Meetings.

Various Indian Laws such as the Patents Act, 1970, the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001 and the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 have provisions for protecting traditional knowledge. At present there is no proposal for amending the existing laws or for enacting a stand-alone legislation for Traditional Knowledge.

*[English]***Impact of Global Crisis on FDI**

\*259. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) whether the global financial crisis has slowed down the inflow of Foreign Direct Investment (FCI) into the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of India has assessed the impact of global liquidity crunch on the FDI inflow;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the ongoing projects/sectors would be affected due to the world wide slow down; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that India remains an attractive destination for FDI?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow in the country has increased from US\$ 5.5 billion in 2005-06 to US\$ 24.5 billion in the year 2007-08. FDI inflows during April-October 2008 were US\$ 18.7 billion. FDI inflows during April-September 2008 showed an increasing trend each month in comparison to the same period in the previous year. However, the inflows in October 2008 have shown a decline of 26% over the same period of 2007.

(c) and (d) Various studies by international agencies and world wide analysis have assessed that the FDI flows to developing economies would generally decline.

(e) The effect of the world wide slowdown on specific projects/sectors would be difficult to assess.

(f) Under the liberalized economic environment, investment decision of investors are based on the macro-economic policy framework, investment climate in the host country, investment policies of the transnational corporations and other commercial considerations. Government has put in place a liberal and investor/friendly

policy on FDI under which FDI up to 100% is permitted on the automatic route in most sectors/activities. The UNCTAD's World Investment Reports for 2007 and 2008 have rated India as the second most attractive investment destination. Government has also announced a slew of measures to accelerate the demand in the economy which would enable India to continue as an attractive investment destination.

**Smuggling of Illegal Weapons**

\*260. SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI KIREN RIJJU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the instances of smuggling of various items including weapons, drugs, tobacco products are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the cases reported along with quantum of items seized during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the involvement of foreign nationals working as drug syndicate along with the Indian citizens in the smuggling have been reported;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the number of persons arrested including foreigners in the said period;

(e) whether the smuggling of illegal weapons have increased the cases of illegal possession of arms in the country;

(f) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the details of the cases reported during the said period, State-wise; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to check cases of such smuggling?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Sir. Available information, reports received and seizures made do not indicate increase in smuggling of drugs and weapons.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Details of Indian citizens and foreign nationals arrested under the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 are as under:-

	2005	2006	2007	2008 (upto November) (Provisional)
No. of Indian national arrested	19573	20456	22086	14626
No. of foreign national arrested	173	232	181	148

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Steps taken/being taken by the Government to check smuggling include, effective surveillance of borders by carrying out round the clock patrolling, erection of fencing along the Western and Eastern International Borders, flood lighting of the border to enhance the observation during night, construction of border roads to facilitate border patrolling and interception, introduction of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipments to detect crossing at night and during bad weather, upgradation of intelligence network and coordination with sister agencies under the umbrella of lead intelligence agencies, meetings held at functional and directional level, intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes, conduct of training programmes for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combat drug trafficking, financial assistance to eligible States for strengthening their narcotic units.

**Grant to Guwahati University**

2453. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Guwahati University had lately requested for special grant for research and development of technology standards; and

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

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no specific request from the Guwahati University towards special grant for research and development of technology standards.

**Protection of Trees in NDMC Area**

2454. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of trees in the new Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) area fall/get uprooted every year during storms, heavy rainfall and are chopped due to concretisation of pavements and civil works;

(b) if so, the total number of trees which fell/got uprooted were chopped during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether any study has been conducted on the health of trees in NDMC area;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on its findings;

(e) whether the Government has taken any steps to prevent felling of trees, strengthening of the existing ones, planting of new saplings etc.; and

(f) if so, the details alongwith the number of new saplings planted during each of the last three years and the current year, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) Trees fall during storms and heavy rainfall. However, for carrying out civic works, etc. trees are cut only after getting prior permission from the concerned authorities.

(b) The total number of trees which fell during the last three years and the current year (up to September, 2008) are as under:

Year	Number of trees fallen
2005-06	102
2006-07	138
2007-08	71
2008-09 (upto September, 2008)	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>373</b>

(c) and (d) Forest Research Institute Dehradun has been engaged as consultant for carrying out study on

status of trees. The Institute has not submitted its final report. However, the scientists of the Institute have visited NDMC area are guided the field staff in protection of trees as well as treatment of insects and fungal diseases.

(e) and (f) The steps taken by the New Delhi Municipal Council for improving health of trees include improvement of tree basins through regular change of soil and adding fertilizers; growth of ground covers; treatment of insect and fungal diseases; pruning for proper balance; removal of dangerous trees, etc. New Delhi Municipal Council has also informed that new saplings are planted in gaps created by wind fallen trees. The numbers of new saplings, including replacement plantation, planted during each of the last three years and the current year (upto September, 2008) are as under:

Year	Saplings
2005-06	15,213
2006-07	10,573
2007-08	20,411
2008-09 (upto September, 2008)	18,915

#### Nano Mission

2455. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:  
SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details with regard to efforts made to achieve synergy between various departments, academic/research institutions, industry etc. under the Nano Mission;

(b) details of educational and R&D programmes undertaken during the last three years including the State of Andhra Pradesh in the said mission;

(c) whether product oriented research projects are being encouraged under Nano-mission;

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

(e) the location and functions performed by Nano technology centres in the country, State-wise;

(f) whether the Government has proposal to set up more Nano Technology centres in the country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time schedule by which they are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The Nano Mission is making efforts to achieve synergy between government departments, academic and research institutions and industry etc. by (i) involving their representatives as member of various technical advisory groups and the Nano Mission Council; (b) evolving and funding joint research projects by academic and research institutions and also industry; and (c) involving all these partners in evaluating the progress of programmes undertaken by the Nano Mission.

(b) From 2006-07 to 2008-09 till date, approximately 90 projects have been funded under the Nano Mission (and the earlier Nano Science and Technology Initiative). This includes educational programmes as well as R&D projects. The list of these projects including those funded in the State of Andhra Pradesh is available at the website <http://nanomission.gov.in> under the heading "Projects sanctioned".

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details of product-oriented projects are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) The locations and functions performed by Nano Technology Centres set up in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. The Government has recently set up an Institute of Nano Science and Technology at Monail as part of the Nano Mission. There are plans to set up two more Institutes of Nano Science and Technology at Bangalore and Kolkata. These centres will carry out front-ranking R&D in Nano Science and Technology, help train quality manpower and also develop applications with the help of industry in their niche areas.

**Statement I***Product-oriented Research Projects Founded so far*

Sl.No.	Title, Institution/s, Industry/ies	Deliverables
1	2	3
1.	<p>Development of High Performance Rubber Nanocomposites for Tyre Engineering</p> <p>MG University, Kottayam</p> <p>Appolo Tyres</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Characterization of commercially obtained and synthesized MMT-ODA and MMT-ODTA.</li> <li>2. Preparation of nanocomposites by incorporation of nanoclay in the polymeric matrices such as natural rubber, chlorobutyl and their blends.</li> <li>3. Characterization of nanocomposites.</li> <li>4. Fabrication of automotive inner tubes and inner liners.</li> <li>5. Product testing.</li> </ol>
2.	<p>Nano Functional Materials Technology Group (NFMTG)</p> <p>IIT Madras, Chennai</p> <p>Murugappa Group of Industries, Chennai</p> <p>Orchid Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals, Chennai</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cost effective method for production of oxide ceramic powders of nano size.</li> <li>2. Consolidation and sintering of nanocrystalline oxide powders for production of bulk ceramics.</li> <li>3. Nanocrystalline diamond (NCD) films/coatings on die-inserts and plugs to increase wear-resistance and durability.</li> <li>4. Cost-effective production of large scale and high pure carbon nanotubes (CNT).</li> <li>5. Nanostructured multi-drug-delivery system for hard tissue applications.</li> <li>6. CNTs for laser based treatment of cancer by photodynamic therapy.</li> </ol>
3.	<p>Centre for Nano Technology University of Hyderabad</p> <p>Dr. Reddy's Labs, Hyderabad</p> <p>DRDO</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Drug delivery, gene therapy and diagnostic tools.</li> <li>2. Materials and devices/sensors.</li> <li>3. Modelling projects.</li> <li>4. Biological materials, diagnostic tools, inorganic materials and devices/sensors.</li> </ol>
4.	<p>Smart and Innovative Textiles (SMITA)</p> <p>IIT Delhi, New Delhi</p> <p>PLUS6 Polymers P. Ltd., New Delhi</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Encapsulated phase change materials for thermo-regulated smart textiles (thermo-regulated fabric for applications in medical treatment, sports wear, comfort wear, protective clothing in extreme climate and defence environment).</li> <li>2. Textile nano finishes (smart textiles with flame retardant, antibacterial and self-cleaning properties for medical and apparel applications).</li> </ol>

1	2	3
	Resil Chemicals P. Ltd., Bangalore Purolator India Ltd., Gurgaon	3. Nanofibre web for electrospinning for applications in filtration industry (high-efficiency, high-flow rate media for fluid filtration for next generation car filters for air, oil and fuel).
5.	Electro Nanoprocessing of Semiconductor nanotube arrays for high efficiency photovoltaics  Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Emakulam, Kochi BEL, Bangalore	1. To set-up Electrochemical Nanofabrication facility. 2. To develop and train cadre of young researchers in the area of nanotechnology as applied to thin film. Deposition and photovoltaics. 3. To develop a regional collaboration among researchers in India in the area of nanotechnology based photovoltaics. 4. To expand the international collaboration to include other universities in the UC system and other institutions to broaden research efforts in electrochemical manoprocessing.
6.	Preparation of Silicon Sheets by capillary Action Shaping Technique (CAST) for Solar Cell Applications, Punjabi University, Patiala  GGS, IP University, Kashemere Gate, Delhi Instapower Ltd., New Delhi	1. To establish a technology to manufacture Si Sheet not so far attempted in India. 2. To develop human resources to produce Si tube & subsequently Si Sheets.

**Statement II**

*Locations and functions performed by nanotechnology Centres*

Sl.No.	Institute where the Nono Technology Centre is located	State	Functions in terms of focus of research
1	2	3	4
1.	SN Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Kolkata	West Bengal	Micro/Nano Electro-Mechanical Systems and Nanoproducts.
2.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	Karnataka	Nono Devices. Nanocomposites, Nanobiosensors, Nanoelectronics
3.	Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Printable Electronics, Nanopatterning
4.	National Center for Biological Sciences, Bangalore	Karnataka	Bio-Systems & Materials

1	2	3	4
5.	Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, Power, Mumbai	Maharashtra	Nanoelectronics, Nanomaterials and Non-biotechnology
6.	Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences, Kochi	Kerala	Implants, Tissue Engineering, Stem Cell Research
7.	Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata	West Bengal	Photovoltaics & Sensor Devices
8.	University of Allahabad, Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	Nanophosphors
9.	Advanced Research Center for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials (ARCI), Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	Nanomaterials, Nanocoatings

[Translation]

#### Guidelines on Registration of FIR

2456. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1118 dated 22 August 2007 regarding Guidelines on Registration of FIR and to state:

- (a) whether the Government has collected the information;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons and the time by which such information is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Registry of Supreme Court of India has informed that the Court has not issued any specific directions/guidelines on the issue of registration of FIR recently. However, the Supreme Court of India on several occasions through decisions has reminded that once the facts constituting the commission of a cognizable offence was disclosed it was obligatory on the part of the person

incharge of the Police Station to register FIR, if the information was in conformity with Section 154 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

- (c) Does not arise.

#### Literacy Programmes

2457. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the current literacy rate in the country and the names of the States where literacy rate has increased significantly during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the allocation sanctioned and made for various literacy programmes during the current year, State-wise;
- (c) the details of the proposals received by the Government for improving the standard of education and opening educational centres in the villages during each of the last three years, State-wise;
- (d) the details of the proposals pending for clearance with the Government indicating the time since when these are pending, State-wise; and
- (e) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared, State-wise?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) The literacy data in the country is collected through decennial census operation conducted by Registrar General of India. According to last census held in 2001, the literacy rate was 64.84% and the subsequent increase in literacy rate of States will be known only after 2011 census.

(b) Funds for Adult Education are allocated scheme-wise and not State-wise. In Budget Estimates 2008-09 (Plan), an amount of Rs. 369.00 crores has been allocated for Adult Education & Skill Development and Literacy Programmes and Rs. 70.00 crores for Support to Non-governmental Organisations, Institutions/State Resource

Centres for Adult Education & Skill Development.

(c) Under National Literacy Mission grants are being released for Total Literacy Campaign (TLC), Post Literacy Programme (PLP) and Continuing Education Programme (CEP). Presently there are 95 districts in the TLC stage, 174 in PL stage and 328 in CE stage. Projects for Residual Illiteracy (PRI) is also implemented in 141 districts. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Grants are released to the States for Literacy Projects only after completion the phase of the programme and settlement of the accounts of projects sanctioned earlier.

### Statement

#### *State-wise list of TLC, PLP, CE, uncovered and PRI districts*

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	No. of districts	TLC	PLP	CEP	Total districts covered	Uncovered districts	PRI districts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	0	1	22	23	0	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	5	10	0	15	0	0
3.	Assam	23	13	10	0	23	0	0
4.	Bihar	38	9	26	3	38	0	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	1	5	10	16	0	0
6.	Delhi	9	0	0	9	9	0	0
7.	Goa	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
8.	Gujarat	25	0	2	23	25	0	2
9.	Haryana	19	2	13	4	19	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12	0	11	1	12	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir*	14	14	0	0	14	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	22	7	10	5	22	0	3
13.	Karnataka	27	0	1	26	27	0	14
14.	Kerala	14	0	0	14	14	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	45	0	2	43	45	0	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	Maharashtra**	35	1	8	26	35	0	0
17.	Manipur	9	1	8	0	9	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	7	4	3	0	7	0	0
19.	Mizoram	8	0	0	8	8	0	0
20.	Nagaland	8	8	0	0	8	0	0
21.	Orissa	30	6	21	3	30	0	0
22.	Punjab	17	6	10	1	17	0	1
23.	Rajasthan	32	0	0	32	32	0	29
24.	Sikkim	4	4	0	0	4	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	29	0	0	29	29	0	17
26.	Tripura	4	0	0	4	4	0	3
27.	Uttaranchal	13	0	1	12	13	0	12
28.	Uttar Pradesh	70	11	29	30	70	0	19
29.	West Bengal	19	0	2	17	19	0	8
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	2	0	1	0	1	1	0
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
Total		600	95	174	328	597	3	141

**Changes in Entrance Examination**

2458. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating a change in the IIT and JEE entrance examinations;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received any suggestions in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) With a view to curb the undue and undesirable burden on the school going children and mushrooming of the coaching institutions and for giving due weightage to the marks obtained in qualifying board examination, Government has made major

changes in the IIT-Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) from 2006 onwards. Following reforms have been made in the pattern of IIT-JEE exam from 2006:

- (i) JEE continued to be the sole criterion for ranking the students for admission in IITs, IT-BHU, ISM Dhanbad and other participating institutes;
- (ii) School results are factored into admission process for the IITs. Only those students who secure a first-class or equivalent in the +2 examination are eligible for admission to the IITs;
- (iii) For the students belonging to SC/ST category, there is a relaxation of 5% of marks below the level of the marks prescribed in the respective examination;
- (iv) JEE is a single objective type examination. The question paper can include short write-up of a topic in physics, chemistry or even mathematics followed by objective questions that are based on the write-up. This tests the comprehension ability as well as analytical ability of the students while retaining the objective character of the test.
- (v) A student can write the JEE in the year in which he or she passes the 12th standard examination and/or in the following year;
- (vi) Those who join any of the IITs are not allowed to sit for the JEE again.

*[English]*

#### **Pension Cases of Swatantrata Senanis**

2459. SHRI PRATIK P. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received pension cases from the Swatantrata Senanis of Goa Liberation Movement from the Government of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details and present status thereof?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. About 1537 applications for grant of Samman pension to the participants of Goa Liberation Movement Phase II were received through the Government of Maharashtra. Out of this, pension has already been sanctioned in 1327 cases and the remaining applications are at various stages of processing.

#### **Science and Technology Infrastructure in Universities**

2460. SHRI JASUBHAJ DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan/scheme to strengthen science and technology infrastructure in universities and other higher educational institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the same along with the number of Universities/Academic Departments identified for the purpose, State-wise;

(c) the total amount of funds allocated and utilised for the aforesaid purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Union Government to encourage young scientists to pursue serious scientific work across the country?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) Sir, during the year 2000, Government of India through the Department of Science and Technology has initiated a new scheme "Fund for Improvement of Science and Technology Infrastructure in Universities and Higher Educational Institute (FIST)" for upgrading the infrastructure and facilities for research in Science and Technology Departments of Universities and related Academic Institutes. Under this Program, till March, 2008, more than 1100 Science, Engineering and Technology Departments in 310 Universities, Colleges and related Academic Institutes have been identified. While the support in current year is being finalized, the year-wise and state-wise details till March 2008 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Various steps have been taken by the Union Government to encourage young scientists to pursue serious scientific work across the country. A number of schemes have been instituted by the Government for encouraging Young Scientists, and also for nurturing talented students in the form of SERC Programme for Young Scientists including BOYSCAST Fellowships and Fellowships like Swarnajayanti Fellowships, Shyama Prasad Mookerjee Fellowships, KS Krishnan Fellowships, Ramanna Fellowships and J.C. Bose & Ramanujam

Fellowships for practicing young scientists & technologists, and CSIR programme on Youth for leadership in Science (CPYLS), Diamond Jubilee Research Interns Award Scheme, Junior/Senior Research Fellowships (JRF/SRF), Biotechnology Post Doctoral Research Associateship & Overseas Fellowships, Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana (KVPY), National Science Olympiad Programme etc. for attracting and retaining young talented students in R&D. In addition, the young scientists including students have been exposed to new technologies through schools, workshops etc. to encourage them to discover and/or experiment on new technologies including the emerging fields like nanoscience & nanotechnology, biotechnology etc. Most of these schemes have been operated in a liberalized manner from time to time based on the needs of the young scientists.

In addition, the Government, in the XI Plan has launched a new scheme called INSPIRE (Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research). The main features of the proposed scheme will be: (1) innovation funding in schools (one million young innovators); (2) summer camp with science icons (for high performers); (3) assured opportunity schemes for proven talent force; and (4) retention of talent in public funded research through public-private partnerships. Further, another new scheme of Scholarships for Science in Higher Education (SHE) is being initiated in the XI Plan under which 10,000 fellowships of Rs. 80,000/- per year for bright students in science streams during their B/Sc/M.Sc courses would be provided. These initiatives are aimed at generating interest in youth to conduct more and more research and produce valuable results.

**Statement**

State	No. of Departments Identified (March 2008)	Funds Allocated (Rs/Lakh) for the years			
		2005	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	64	—	610	1583	Identification of Departments is being finalized.
Arunachal Pradesh	02	—	—	110	
Assam	36	—	285.5	105	
Bihar	03	—	35	—	
Chhattisgarh	07	75	42	—	
Delhi	52	485	1125	1910	
Goa	09	—	15	30	
Gujarat	33	96.5	610	550	
Haryana	15	65	12.5	30	
Himachal Pradesh	09	10	30	—	
Jammu and Kashmir	19	140	123	178	
Jharkhand	13	76	55	110	
Karnataka	102	211	355	6264	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala	63	45	200	678	
Madhya Pradesh	23	46	—	45	
Maharashtra	105	736	1160	1482	
Manipur	07	—	—	—	
Meghalaya	08	—	50	41	
Mizoram	03	—	—	193	
Orissa	20	—	150	145	
Pondicherry	06	—	—	260	
Punjab	37	248	188	405	
Rajasthan	41	230.5	122	589	
Sikkim	01	20	—	—	
Tamil Nadu	167	660	1734.5	2155	
Tripura	02	—	—	—	
Uttar Pradesh	89	237	4081	2130	
Uttaranchal	39	52	235	1689	
West Bengal	127	1616.5	795	1330	
Total	1106	5049.5	12013.5	22012	

[*Translation*]

**Facilities to Children of SC Community**

2461. SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA:  
SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for providing uniform, shoes, stationery etc. free of cost to children of SC community from Class I to Class VIII;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount spent/likely to be spent thereon each year; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) Free textbooks are provided to all children in classes I-VIII in Government and Government aided elementary schools under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme provided the State Government is not itself providing this facility from its own resources.

In educationally backward blocks, there is a provision for providing additional incentives to girls under the National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL), a component of the SSA, such as uniforms, stationery, workbooks etc. based on local requirements.

*[English]***Promotion of Marble Industry**

2462. SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/being taken to save the domestic marble industry vis-a-vis imports;

(b) whether the Government have received any representation from the Government of Rajasthan for development of marble clusters for promotion of marble industry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to ensure competitiveness of indigenous marble industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Government has kept import of marble restricted to protect domestic producers from cheap imports. Only a limited quantity of import is being allowed to meet the domestic demand for higher priced marble.

(b) and (c) A project for increasing the competitiveness of Marble Cluster, Kishangarh, Rajasthan was sanctioned under the Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme in 2004 with a project cost of Rs. 36.80 crore involving Central grant of Rs. 27.60 crore. The project is under implementation.

*[Translation]***Export of Corn**

2463. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of corn exported from the country during each of the last three years and current year, country wise;

(b) whether the Government has banned the export of corn during the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The details of Corn export (HS Code 1005 1000 and HS Code 105 9000) during the last three years are as under:

Year	Quantity in MT	Value (Rs. in lakh)
2005-06	420	48150
2006-07	637	49886
2007-08	2700	244344

The details of exports to various countries are enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) Government, with a view to ensure availability of Corn in the domestic market at affordable price, prohibited exports of Maize (Corn) Seed and other till 15th October 2008 vide DGFT's Notification No. 22 (RE-2008)/2004-2009 dated 3rd July 2008. Subsequently, vide Notification No. 32 (RE-2008)/2004-2009 dated 19th August 2008, the export of Maize (Corn) seed was made free.

**Statement***Country-wise Exports of Corn (Maize)*

Commodity: 10051000 Maize Seed		Value in Rs. Lacs			Quantity in '000 Kgs		
Sl.No	Country	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bangladesh PR	1118.55	511.92	178.25	9686.13	5013.84	2758.30
2.	Taiwan	1897.57			20800.71		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Korea RP	2596.94	18.64	12.92	27440.00	118	36
4.	Malaysia	2714.10	62.16	65.2	30429.81	880	730
5.	Philippines	1009.78	1857.60	1251.64	4234.90	10030.77	3338.48
6.	Vietnam Soc Rep	2011.16	773.12	123.07	21030.34	8973.00	592.42
	Others	1975.28	2529.73	2387.12			
	Total	13323.38	5753.17	4018.20			

Commodity: 10059000 Other Maize (Corn)		Value in Rs. Lacs			Quantity in '000 Kgs		
Sl.No.	Country	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06
1.	Bangladesh PR	15424.13	21133.66	18474.41	192348.09	289153.34	261334.58
2.	Taiwan	22199.34	521.67	82.15	238428.81	5799.00	542.55
3.	Korea RP	23958.31		0.21	259110.00		1.50
4.	Malaysia	108705.11	3398.38	228.53	1221872.50	46066.13	3374.90
5.	Oman	1796.61	31.96		19896.47	365.00	
6.	Vietnam Soc REP	17788.06	233.42		194536.55	2971.00	
	Others	41148.84	18813.35	8796.85			
	Total	231020.40	44132.44	27582.15			

[English]

**Studies of Proposed Eu-India and India-Japan  
Free Trade Agreement**

2464. SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has commissioned any studies on proposed EU-India and India-Japan Free Trade Agreement;

(b) if so, the details of the list of such studies, authors and their institutional affiliations; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make available the copies to the public or other stakeholders of such studies?

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

(b) The following studies were commissioned:-

A-EU-INDIA FTA

(i) In October 2005, the Department of Commerce commissioned a study to the National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) on the

economic assessment of the proposed India-European Union (EU) Free Trade Agreement (FTA). The study was authored by Shri Sanjib Pohit and others of NCAER.

(ii) In June 2007, the Department of Commerce

commissioned a comprehensive study to Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) on Trade in Services under India-EU Free Trade Agreement. Following table gives the details of the studies done:-

Sl.No.	Sector	Author	Affiliation
1.	Telecommunication	Rajat Kathuria	Professor ICRIER
2.	IT & ITES	Rupa Chanda	Professor of Economics, IIM Bangalore
3.	Health	Rupa Chanda	Professor of Economics, IIM Bangalore
4.	Banking & Insurance	Abhijit Sen Gupta	Consultant, World Bank and Associate Professor, JNU
5.	Accountancy	Parthapratim Pal	Assistant Professor, IIM, Kolkata
6.	Environment	Apama Sawhney	Assistant Professor, Centre of Trade & Development, JNU
7.	Postal & Express Delivery	Biswajit Nag	Assistant Professor, IIFT
8.	Legal	Panagiotis Delimatsis & Samir Gandhi	Senior Research Fellow, World Trade Institute, Berne & Senior Associate, Economic Paws Practice, New Delhi
9.	R & D	Suparna Karmakar	Senior Fellow, ICRIER
10.	Energy	Arpita Mukherjee and Smita Miglani	Professor, ICRIER and Research Assistant ICRIER
11.	Audiovisual	Arpita Mukherjee, Ramneet Goswami & Biswajit Nag	Professor, ICRIER, Consultant, ICRIER & Associate Professor of Economics, IIFT
12.	Construction	Arpita Mukherjee and Durgesh Kr. Rai	Professor, ICRIER and Research Associate, ICRIER
13.	Logistics	Debjani Ganguli	Economist and Consultant ICRIER

#### B-INDIA-JAPAN FTA:

- (i) An annual document on India's economic relations with Japan was prepared by Dr. Rajesh Chadha, Chief Economist and Senior Counselor of NCAER.
- (ii) A study on the identification of Non Tariff Barriers (NTBs) in Japan was done by Sh. Samir Gandhi, Senior Associated (WTO Law Practice Group of Economic Law Practice (ELP).

(c) Government has made available the copies of the study reports relating to the EU-India FTA to the relevant industry associations and stakeholders.

#### Setting up of Land Ports Authority of India

2465. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to set up Land Ports Authority of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up Integrated Check Posts at various border locations in the country; and

(d) if so, the details alongwith the locations identified for the same, State-wise?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A Bill, viz. 'The Land Ports Authority of India Bill, 2008', to provide for the establishment of the Land Ports Authority of India for the development and management of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) for cross border movement of passengers and goods at designated points along the international border of India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto is in the process of being introduced in the Parliament.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. It has been proposed to develop Integrated Check Ports (ICPs) at the following 13 identified entry points on the land borders of the country through a new plan scheme, in two phases:

#### Phase-I

Sl.No.	Location	State	Border
1.	Petrapole	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh
2.	Moreh	Manipur	India-Myanmar
3.	Raxaul	Bihar	India-Nepal
4.	Attari	Punjab	India-Pakistan
5.	Dawki	Meghalaya	India-Bangladesh
6.	Akhaura	Tripura	India-Bangladesh

#### Phase-II

7.	Hilli	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh
8.	Chandrabangha	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh
9.	Sutarkhandi	Assam	India-Bangladesh
10.	Kawarpuchiah	Mizoram	India-Bangladesh
11.	Jogbani	Bihar	India-Nepal
12.	Sunauli	Uttar Pradesh	India-Bangladesh
13.	Rupaidiha	Uttar Pradesh	India-Bangladesh

An amount of Rs. 635 crore has been allocated in the 11th Five Year Plan for the development of ICPs.

#### Production and Export of Minerals

2466. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production of minerals and prospective demand projections both for domestic and export requirements during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up ventures both in public and private sector for post value additions to fetch better prices and revenue from domestic consumption and exports and set up a Central authority to regulate and develop mineral production industry in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and shall be laid on Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

#### Registered and Unregistered Small and Medium Enterprises

2467. SHRI CHANDRA DEV PRASAD RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of registered and unregistered small and medium industries separately in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, State-wise; and

(b) the mechanism put in place to corroborate the authenticity of data so collected in regard to these industries?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The total number registered and unregistered micro and small enterprises (MSEs) in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar as on 31st March, 2007 is estimated to be 1,28,46,365. The State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement. Since the medium enterprises were for the first time defined under the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 which came into force from 2nd October 2006, information in respect of their total numbers is not available.

(b) The registration/filing of Entrepreneurs' Memorandum (EM) by micro, small and medium enterprises in the States/UTs is voluntary. Therefore, in order to estimate the number of MSEs in the country, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises conducts census of registered and sample survey of unregistered MSEs. In the current financial year, Ministry has launched 4th All India Census of registered and sample survey of unregistered micro, small and medium enterprises.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise details of estimated no. of Micro & Small Enterprises (MSEs) as on 31st March, 2007*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Estimated No. of MSEs as on 31.03.2007
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	89,726
2.	Himachal Pradesh	95,572
3.	Punjab	4,41,797
4.	Chandigarh	26,612
5.	Uttarakhand	1,37,618
6.	Haryana	2,63,308
7.	Delhi	2,10,905
8.	Rajasthan	5,38,728
9.	Uttar Pradesh	21,16,791
10.	Bihar	6,29,509
11.	Sikkim	474
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,578
13.	Nagaland	19,024
14.	Manipur	57,171
15.	Mizoram	14,335
16.	Tripura	29,141
17.	Meghalaya	28,591
18.	Assam	2,35,576

1	2	3
19.	West Bengal	9,21,221
20.	Jharkhand	1,63,220
21.	Orissa	4,68,468
22.	Chhattisgarh	3,15,118
23.	Madhya Pradesh	9,76,981
24.	Gujarat	6,46,379
25.	Daman and Diu	3,999
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,171
27.	Maharashtra	9,89,254
28.	Andhra Pradesh	10,43,512
29.	Karnataka	8,04,811
30.	Goa	8,654
31.	Lakshadweep	675
32.	Kerala	5,42,610
33.	Tamil Nadu	10,06,684
34.	Pondicherry	11,120
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,032
All India		1,28,46,365

*[English]*

**Bilateral Trade with Nepal**

2468. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase bilateral trade with Nepal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, item-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Under the existing India-Nepal Treaty of Trade, India, on a non-

reciprocal basis, gives duty-free market access to goods manufactured in Nepal. The Treaty also provides for free trade between the two countries on mutually agreed primary goods. Both the countries are presently engaged in discussion to make some changes in the Treaty as a measure to further streamline the procedural aspects therein to facilitate smooth bilateral trade. Recently, the India-Nepal Inter Governmental Committee (IGC) meeting at Commerce Secretary level was held to discuss ways and means for stimulating growth of bilateral trade. The bilateral trade between India and Nepal has shown buoyancy and can be seen from the following table:

The trade between India and Nepal during 2005-2006 to 2007-2008 in US million dollar is given below:

(Table-I)

Year	Export	Import
2005-06	860	380
2006-07	928	306
2007-08	1506	628
2008-09 (April-July)	589	196

Source: DGCI&S Kolkata through DOC NIC

The item-wise details of trade between the two countries for the last three years, upto 2007-2008 are available in the website <http://commerce.nic.in> under the heading Export Import Data Bank. As per provisional information available, the top ten items of export and import between India and Nepal during April-July 2008 are given below:

**Top ten items of export from India to Nepal during April-July 2008 (2008-2009)**  
(Table-II)

Sl.No.	Product name	Value in US\$ million
1	2	3
1.	Petroleum (crude & products)	230.09
2.	Primary & semi-finished iron & steel	63.53
3.	Transport equipments	32.70

1	2	3
4.	Machinery and instruments	29.17
5.	Drugs, pharmaceuticals & fine chemicals	27.22
6.	Spices	19.79
7.	Plastic & linoleum products	18.04
8.	Glass/glassware/ceramics/refracs/cement	16.69
9.	Other commodities	14.06
10.	Paper/wood products	10.25

**Top ten items imports from Nepal into India during April-July 2008 (2008-2009)**  
(Table-III)

Sl.No.	Product name	Value in US\$ million
1.	Iron & Steel	39.71
2.	Other commodities	38.54
3.	Man-made fmnt/spun yarn	26.49
4.	Artificial resing, plastic materials, etc.	19.42
5.	Non-ferrous metals	10.68
6.	Other txt yarn, fabs, madeup arti	9.94
7.	Spices	7.72
8.	Chemical material & products	6.81
9.	Tea	5.72
10.	Made-up textile articles	4.71

Source: DGCI&S Kolkata through DOC NIC

#### **Employment Generated by Small and Medium Industries**

2469. SHRIMATI K. RANI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons provided jobs in micro, small and medium industries or provided assistance to set up industrial units of these categories under various schemes in the country including Tamil Nadu separately, during each of the last three years state-wise;

(b) the details of the proposal for assistance received by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year from various State Governments including Tamil Nadu alongwith the status of each proposal State-wise; and

(c) the reasons for pendency of such proposals and the time by which they are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The State/UT-wise estimated total employment generated in micro and small enterprises (MSEs) in the country including the State of Tamil Nadu during the years 2004-2005, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (latest available) is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Since the medium enterprises were defined for the first time under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 which came into force from 2nd October 2006, information in respect of employment generated through them is not available. The MSEs are set up by entrepreneurs

themselves. Government of India does not provide financial assistance for setting up of individual MSEs. The assistance of Government of India is generally in the nature of common facilities for cluster of MSEs.

(b) and (c) Sixty Eight proposals under MSE Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Integrated Infrastructural Development (IID) Centres Scheme and Mini Tool Room Scheme were approved during the last three years and the current year on the basis of proposals received from State Governments. The State-wise and Scheme-wise break-up is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

In respect of three proposals under MSE-CDP, the State Governments of Kerala (one proposal) and Maharashtra (two proposals) have been asked to furnish further details/clarifications in respect of their proposals. Proposals will be considered as and when necessary clarifications are received from the State Governments.

#### **Statement I**

*State/UT-wise details of estimated employment generated in micro & small Enterprises (MSEs) during the years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Estimated Employment Generated during		
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	175909	183962	192254
2.	Himachal Pradesh	154749	164464	172350
3.	Punjab	987352	1014594	1042995
4.	Chandigarh	53917	55826	57743
5.	Uttaranchal	232621	246642	262737
6.	Haryana	600554	619731	640564
7.	Delhi	689863	712888	737325
8.	Rajasthan	1009827	1055332	1097842
9.	Uttar Pradesh	4618508	848046	5076632
10.	Bihar	1219059	1267525	1319395
11.	Sikkim	1633	1703	1774

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	4769	4965	5178
13.	Nagaland	77204	82875	91032
14.	Manipur	151450	156904	162667
15.	Mizoram	29626	31318	33383
16.	Tripura	63338	65640	68147
17.	Meghalaya	78248	83048	88418
18.	Assam	491671	511033	530497
19.	West Bengal	2407908	2494556	2586716
20.	Jharkhand	320202	335225	352479
21.	Orissa	1051391	1091768	134891
22.	Chhattisgarh	592528	613479	635522
23.	Madhya Pradesh	1539764	1609311	1680379
24.	Gujarat	1474431	1534932	1585675
25.	Daman and Diu	72748	76163	79558
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			
27.	Maharashtra	2443906	2569860	2704767
28.	Andhra Pradesh	2370469	2451500	2539234
29.	Karnataka	1882962	1968567	2056678
30.	Goa	36048	37368	38260
31.	Lakshadweep	1918	2008	2106
32.	Kerala	1289505	1332814	1374692
33.	Tamil Nadu	2576574	2703291	2840532
34.	Pondicherry	45654	47779	49428
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9176	9541	9831
	All India	28755473	29984658	31251682

**Statement II**

*The State-wise and scheme-wise break-up of the proposals received by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises from various State Governments during 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 under MSE Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Integrated Infrastructural Development (IID) Centres Scheme and Mini Tool Rooms Scheme*

**A. MSE Cluster Development Programme**

Sl.No.	Name of the States	No. of proposals received and approved during			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Kerala	3	1	3	1
2.	Gujarat	1			
3.	Andhra Pradesh		3		
4.	Orissa		1	1	
5.	Tamil Nadu		1	6	2
6.	Assam			1	
7.	Karnataka			2	
8.	Uttar Pradesh				2
9.	West Bengal				1
<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>

**B. Integrated Infrastructural Development (IID) Centres Scheme**

Sl.No.	Name of the States	No. of proposals received and approved during			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Kerala	1			
2.	Gujarat		1		
3.	Orissa		1		
4.	Tamil Nadu		3		2
5.	Assam	2			2
6.	Arunachal Pradesh				1
7.	Chhattisgarh		1		
8.	West Bengal		3		
9.	Haryana	8			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1			
11.	Mizoram		1		
12.	Meghalaya				2
13.	Maharashtra				8
14.	Nagaland	1			
<b>Total</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>17</b>

**C. Mini Tool Rooms Scheme**

Sl.No.	Name of the States	No. of proposals received and approved during			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Karnataka	1			
2.	Chhattisgarh	1			
3.	West Bengal		3		
4.	Bihar		2		
5.	Kerala			1	2
6.	Orissa			3	
7.	Tamil Nadu				1
<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>5*</b>	<b>4**</b>	<b>3**</b>

\*As proposals were not as per the approved guidelines, the same was communicated to State Governments.

\*\*The scheme in its earlier format was approved up to X plan period i.e. 31.3.2007. Since then the scheme has been revised. As per the approved guidelines, the proposals cannot be considered in the revised scheme at present.

[*Translation*]

**Expansion of Auxiliary Agro Industries**

2470. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any suggestion for the development and expansion of the auxiliary agro industries to bail out the farmers of the country including Maharashtra from the current severe financial crisis;

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

(c) whether the Government has identified the auxiliary agro industries which can be developed in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The activities under various schemes implemented by the Government (Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) are of 'off farm' nature and *inter alia* comprise 'post harvest processing' of various agricultural/horticultural

items and no scheme specifically for the farmers is being implemented. However, the farmers desirous of setting up agro and rural industries may seek financial assistance under the new scheme called Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) being implemented from 2008-09 for creation of additional employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises. The Scheme is being implemented through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), as the single nodal agency at the national level. At the State/ Union Territories level, the scheme is implemented through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) and Banks. Under this Programme, entrepreneurs can also establish village industries, by availing of margin money assistance from the KVIC/KVIBs of States & Union Territories/DICs and loans from implementing public sector scheduled commercial Banks, selected regional rural Banks and co-operative Banks, etc., for projects with a maximum cost of Rs. 10 lakh each in the service/Business sector and up to Rs. 25 lakh each in the manufacturing sector. Target for helping establish 61,697 projects during 2008-09 throughout the country during 2008-09, including 5526 projects in Maharashtra, has been set up under PMEGP.

(c) and (d) Activities under the agro and food processing industry group of the village industries under

PMEGP, where agriculture raw material is used, help the farmers for achieving value addition in agro based products.

The units based on processing of pulses, fruits and vegetables, preparation of jam, jelly, pickles, squash, papad, masala making, cattle feed, poultry feed, bio-manure, etc., are some of the prominent agro based and food processing activities, using agricultural raw material, identified under the village industries sector for development under PMEGP.

*[English]*

#### National Institutes of Technology

2471. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in country in which the National Institute of Technology (NIT) are presently functioning, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to set up more NITs in the near future;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the new NITs are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) At present, 20 National Institutes of Technology (NITs) are functioning in the Country. These Institutions are located at:-

Agartala (Tripura), Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Calicut (Kerala), Durgapur (West Bengal), Hamirpur (Himachal Pradesh), Jaipur (Rajasthan), Jalandhar (Punjab), Jamshedpur (Jharkhand), Kurukshetra (Haryana), Nagpur (Maharashtra), Patna (Bihar), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Rourkela (Orissa), Silchar (Assam), Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir), Surat (Gujarat), Surathkal (Karnataka), Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu) and Warangal (Andhra Pradesh).

(b) to (d) The 11th Five Year Plan Document provides for establishment of 10 new NITs. These 10 new NITs are proposed to be set up during 11th Plan Period.

*[Translation]*

#### Research Centre in Antarctica

2472. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to establish a new research centre in Antarctica;

(b) the number of scientists working in research centres at present;

(c) whether the extreme weather conditions have caused any deaths there since 1981;

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

(e) the annual budget allocated for the research centre located at Antarctica;

(f) whether the Government proposes to increase the budget and number of scientist for these centres; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, the Government proposes to establish a new research station in Antarctica in Prydz Bay, Eastern Antarctica which lies between Broknes and Stornes penninsula in the Larsemann Region.

(b) The number of scientists at present (as on date) working in the present research station 'Maitri' is 13.

(c) and (d) No deaths have occurred due to extreme weather conditions in Antarctica. However, there scientists and Naval communication personnel lost their lives in 1990 due to carbon monoxide poisoning while there were in an interior camp at Humboldt.

(e) The annual budget allocated for 2008-09 for the Indian Antractic Programme is Rs. 44.50 Crore which includes expenditure related to chartering of ship and helicopters and maintenance of infrastructure facilities at Maitri.

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. The ministry is considering the proposal for increasing the budget as also the number of scientists for the concerned nodal agency namely the

National Centre for Antractic and Ocean Research at Goa to cater to the scientific and logistics activities which have got increased many fold due to maintaining two research bases at Antarctica.

[English]

#### Grievances against Delhi Police

2473. MD. SALIM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether public grievances against the Delhi Police are on the rise in the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b) The information is given as under:-

Year	No. of Complaint	Substantiated	Not Substantiated	Examination in Progress
2006	5360	101	5259	—
2007	5786	60	5726	—
2008 (30th November)	5567	70	5490	78

(c) The remedial measures taken by Delhi Police in this regard include conducting regular surveillance by Vigilance Branch on the staff of Police Stations and Traffic Police, holding of public hearing of complaints by Vigilance Officers, award of punishment to those against whom the allegations have been substantiated etc.

[Translation]

#### Placement Cell in Allahabad University

2474. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the placement cell of the Allahabad University is proposed to be outsourced to the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and National Institute of Technology (NIT);

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to set up online placement cells in central universities, IITs, NITs and Allahabad University;

(c) if so, whether the Government is likely to bear the expenses to be incurred thereon; and

(d) if so, the time by which the Government is likely to take a decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) According to the information furnished by University of Allahabad, the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau is functioning as the placement cell and there is no proposal to outsource it to any IIT or NIT.

(b) to (d) There is no proposal with the Government at present to set up online placement cells in Central Universities, IITs, NITs etc. These educational institutions, however, have evolved their own mechanism for placement of students.

[English]

#### "Illegal Mining"

2475. SHRI M. SHIVANNA:  
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:  
SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that illegal mining of iron ore and other mineral is going on in the country including Aravali Hills despite the guidelines of Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise including Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh;

(c) the total number of such cases identified and action taken against persons found guilty of such mining of iron ore and other minerals during the said period, State-wise including Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government has any specific plan to curb and check this menace;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government is considering to bring mining from State list of Union List; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) As per available information, the Supreme Court of India vide interim order dated 6.5.2002 has banned mining activities in the Aravalli hills falling within a distance of 5 kms. of Delhi-Haryana boundary in Faridabad & Gurgaon districts of Haryana. Subsequently Supreme Court also has banned mining activities in Aravalli Hills vide judgment dated 16.12.2002 and judgment dated 18.3.2004 and no illegal mining is taking place in the region.

(b) to (e) 35,694 cases of illegal mining were detected during 2006, in 2007 it 37,526 cases were detected and 21,276 cases were detected upto June, 2008, of which 9730 cases pertains to State of Karnataka. Cases of illegal mining have not been reported in respect of State of Uttar Pradesh. State Governments are the owners of minerals and grant mining lease. Since the mineral rights and collection of revenue vests with the State Government and police and law & order machinery is with the respective States, State Governments have been empowered under section 23C of the Mines & Minerals, (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act, 1957) to frame rules for prevention of illegal mining and transportation of minerals etc. The Central Government has further directed the State Governments to constitute Task forces at State/District level for prevention of illegal mining. Central Government also monitors the instances of illegal mining and action taken by the State Government also monitors has instances of illegal mining and action taken by the State Government to curb illegal mining which is reported to Indian Bureau of mines. So far 18 States have framed rules and 21 States have constituted Task Force at State/Districts level for prevention of illegal mining, transportation of minerals etc. 2660 FIRs have been lodged and 17244 court cases have been filed in the matter, out of which 14199 cases have been decided and a total of Rs. 229.96 crores has been realized as fine. State Governments have been also advised to celebrate "Pakhwara" for creating awareness amongst people against illegal mining.

(f) and (g) No, Sir. Does not arise.

### **Legal Aid to Student of Jamia Millia Islamia University**

2476. SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:  
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Jamia Millia Islamia University is providing legal aid to those students studying in the university who have been accused by the Delhi Police for their alleged involvement in the recent serial blasts; and

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

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) According to the information furnished by Jamia Millia Islamia, no legal aid is being provided to any student studying in that University who has been accused by the Delhi Police for his alleged involvement in the recent serial blasts.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Cultural and Moral Policing**

2477. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about increasing incidents of cultural and moral policing in the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to such incidents;

(c) whether the Government has probed the violation of Human Rights in such incidents;

(d) the details of such incidents in the country in the last three years and in the current year; and

(e) whether the Government proposes any steps to check such incidents in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (e) Cultural and moral policing have not been defined in the

Indian Penal Code. However, 'Police' is a State subject as per Seventh Scheduled of the Constitution of India and it is for the State Governments to probe into such incidents. For protection of human rights and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, NHRC has been set up under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. Eighteen States have also set up SHRCs in their States.

#### **Appointments on Fake SC Certificates**

2478. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Scheduled Castes has detected some cases of irregular appointments on the basis of fake SC certificates;

(b) if so, the details of such cases detected during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry into this matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the time by which this inquiry is likely to be completed; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check such appointments in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Yes. As per the information made available by National Commission for Scheduled Castes, the cases of irregular appointments on the basis of fake caste certificates were detected 1 in Assam, 4 in West Bengal, 7 in Punjab, 1 in Chandigarh, 3 in Maharashtra, 87 in Tripura, 1 in Bihar and 2 in Haryana by the National Commission for Scheduled Castes.

(c) to (f) The enquiry into this matter is being conducted through different agencies like NCSC State offices, Deputy Commissioners, Circle Officers etc. In some States, State Level Scrutiny Committees have been set up to inquire into the caste status of persons alleged to have secured jobs on fake certificates and terminate their services as required. As per the report of NCSC, the enquiries would be completed in due course. Instructions already exist to check such appointments.

#### **Wasting of Iron Ore Reserves**

2479. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge reserves of iron-ore are being wasted in the form of fine ore dumps;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the reasons for such wastage, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for optimal utilisation of iron-ore and the success achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (c) As per available information Iron Ore Fines are generated as a part of the mining process of iron ore. There is a limited utilization of Fines by domestic steel industry. At present surplus fines generated in mining are being exported. The National Mineral Policy encourages mineral sectoral value addition through latest techniques of beneficiation, calibration, blending, sizing, concentration, pelletisation, purification and general customisation of product.

*[Translation]*

#### **Evaluation of Deemed Universities**

2480. SHRI HARISINH CHADVA:  
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

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

(a) the number of directions issued by the Government including for administration as well as recruitment in jobs, etc. in pursuance of the inspection and evaluation of deemed universities carried out by the Government during the last three years;

(b) whether these directions have not been complied with by the said universities;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the officers responsible for adhering to these directions do not take action as per the laid down rules and these universities carry on their illegal activities;

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) As per the provisions of Section 3 of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956, the Central Government, on the advice of the Commission, may declare that any institution for higher education, other than a University, shall be deemed to be a University for the purposes of the UGC Act and accordingly, all the provisions of the Act shall apply to such institution 'deemed-to-be-a university'.

The Act also empowers the UGC, to issue directions to institutions 'deemed-to-be-university, through its regulations and guidelines, in regard to academic and administrative issues. All institutions declared as 'deemed-to-be-university' are required to adhere to the directions issued by the UGC and the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and comply with them.

The Central Government is empowered to issue directions on questions of policy relating to national purposes to the UGC and the AICTE under Section 20(1) of the UGC Act 1956 and under Section 20(1) of the AICTE Act 1987, respectively. A copy of the directions issued by the Central Government in F.No. 2-1/2006 U3A dated 5.4.2006 is available at [www.ugc.ac.in/notices/mhrd\\_clifafi\\_du.pdf](http://www.ugc.ac.in/notices/mhrd_clifafi_du.pdf). No instance of violation of the said direction dated 5.4.2006 has come to the notice of the Government.

*[English]*

#### **Mining Lease to Steel Companies**

2481. DR. RAJESH MISHRA:  
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of steel companies have entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with the State Government for mineral explorations;

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

(c) the number of companies which have been granted mining leases, company-wise, State-wise and mineral-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure constant supply of raw minerals like iron-ore supplies to the newly established steel companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) Details of Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) signed by steel companies with State Governments for mineral exploration are not centrally maintained. However, as per the information available in the Ministry of Mines, the State Governments of Orissa, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have signed MoUs with steel companies to set up steel plants in the respective States and such companies have applied to the respective State Governments for grant of mineral concessions.

(c) The details of prior approval conveyed by Ministry of Mines to the State Governments in the last ten years for grant of mining leases in respect of minerals included in the First Schedule of Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 are available on the website of Ministry of Mines ([www.mines.nic.in](http://www.mines.nic.in))

(d) The Government has enunciated a new National Mineral Policy in March 2008 which encourages the user industry to develop long term linkages with the mineral producing units, including equity participation in mining companies.

#### **Setting up of Engineering Degree Colleges**

2482. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up one Engineering Degree College, new Engineering Universities and other Colleges in each district of the country during the year 2008-09; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of places selected for the purpose, State-wise including Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) In the XI Five Year Plan, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being formulated by the Government for setting up new degree colleges of excellence in the 374 identified educationally backward districts in the country. The state-wise such identified list of districts including those in Rajasthan is given in the enclosed Statement.

As regard the setting up of Engineering Degree College in particular, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) invites applications for approval of establishment of new technical institutions from all over the country through open advertisement in leading national dailies and its own website. The applicants could be registered Trusts/Societies/Government Agencies/Universities etc. However, the Council itself does not establish technical institutions.

**Statement**

1. **Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

Andamans  
Nicobars

2. **Andhra Pradesh**

Adilabad  
Anantapur  
East Godavari  
Kurnool  
Mahbubnagar  
Medak  
Nizamabad  
Prakasam  
Srikakulam  
Vizianagaram  
West Godavari

3. **Arunachal Pradesh**

Changlang  
Dibang Valley  
East Kameng  
Lohit  
Lower Subansiri

Tawang  
Tirap  
Uppper Siang  
Upper Subansiri  
West Kameng  
West Siang

4. **Assam**

Bongaigaon  
Cachar  
Darrang  
Dhubri  
Goalpara  
Hailakandi  
Karbi Anglong  
Karimganj  
Marigaon  
Nagaon  
Sonitpur  
Tinsukia

5. **Bihar**

Araria  
Aurangabad  
Banka  
Begusarai  
Darbhanga  
Gopalganj  
Jamui  
Kaimur  
Katihar  
Khagaria  
Kishanganj  
Lakhisarai  
Madhepura  
Madhubani  
Nawada  
W. Champaran  
E. Champaran  
Purnia

- Saharsa  
 Samasitpur  
 Sheohar  
 Sitamarhi  
 Siwan  
 Supaul  
 Vaishali
6. **Chhattisgarh**
- Bastar  
 Bilaspur  
 Dantewada  
 Dhamtari  
 Durg  
 Janjgir-champa  
 Jashpur  
 Kanker  
 Kawardha  
 Koriya  
 Mahasamund  
 Raigarh  
 Raipur  
 Rajnandgaon  
 Surguja
7. **Dadra and Nagar Haveli**
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli
8. **Daman and Diu**
- Daman  
 Diu
9. **Gujarat**
- Amreli  
 Banas Kantha  
 Bharuch  
 Bhavnagar  
 Dohad  
 Jamnagar  
 Junagad  
 Kachchh
- Kheda  
 Mahesana  
 Narmada  
 Panch Mahals  
 Patan  
 Porbandar  
 Rajkot  
 Sabar Kantha  
 Surat  
 Surendranagar  
 The Dangs  
 Valsad
10. **Haryana**
- Fatehabad  
 Gurgaon  
 Jind  
 Kailthal  
 Karnal  
 Panipat  
 Sirsa
11. **Himachal Pradesh**
- Chamba  
 Kannaur  
 Lahul & Spiti  
 Sirmaur
12. **Jammu and Kashmir**
- Anantnag  
 Badgam  
 Baramula  
 Doda  
 Kargil  
 Kathua  
 Kupwara  
 Leh  
 Punch  
 Rajauri  
 Udhampur

13. **Jharkhand**

Chatra  
Deoghar  
Dumka  
Garhwa  
Giridih  
Godda  
Gumla  
Kodarma  
Pakaur  
Palamu  
P. Singhbhum  
Sahibganj

14. **Karnataka**

Bagalkot  
Bangalore Rural  
Belgaum  
Bellary  
Bijapur  
Chamrajanagar  
Chikmagalur  
Chitradurga  
Dakshina Kannada  
Gadag  
Hassan  
Haveri  
Kodagu  
Kolar  
Koppal  
Mandya  
Raichur  
Tumkur  
Udupi  
Utara Kannada

15. **Kerala**

Kasaragod  
Malappuram  
Palakkad  
Wayanad

16. **Laksahdweep**

Laksahdweep

17. **Madhya Pradesh**

Balaghat  
Barwani  
Betul  
Bhind  
Chhatarpur  
Chindwara  
Damoh  
Datia  
Dewas  
Dhar  
Dindori  
East Nimar  
Guna  
Harda  
Jhabua  
Katni  
Mandla  
Mandsaur  
Morena  
Narsimhapur  
Neemuch  
Panna  
Raisen  
Rajgarh  
Ratlam  
Sagar  
Satna  
Sehore  
Seoni  
Shahdol  
Shajapur  
Sheopur  
Shivpuri  
Sidhi  
Tikamgarh

- |     |                    |     |                    |
|-----|--------------------|-----|--------------------|
|     | Ujjain             |     | Ganjam             |
|     | Umaria             |     | Kalahandi          |
|     | Vidisha            |     | Kandhamal          |
|     | West Nimar         |     | Kendujhar          |
| 18. | <b>Maharashtra</b> |     | Koraput            |
|     | Buldana            |     | Malkangiri         |
|     | Gadchiroli         |     | Nabarangapur       |
|     | Hingoli            |     | Nayagarh           |
|     | Jalna              |     | Nuapada            |
|     | Raigarh            |     | Rayagada           |
|     | Ratnagiri          |     | Sonapur            |
|     | Sindhudurg         | 23. | <b>Pondicherry</b> |
| 19. | <b>Meghalaya</b>   |     | Yanam              |
|     | East Garo Hills    | 24. | <b>Punjab</b>      |
|     | Jaintia Hills      |     | Amritsar           |
|     | Ri Bhoi            |     | Bathinda           |
|     | South Garo Hills   |     | Faridkot           |
|     | West Khasi Hills   |     | Fatehgarh Sahib    |
| 20. | <b>Mizoram</b>     |     | Firozpur           |
|     | Champhai           |     | Gurdaspur          |
|     | Kolasib            |     | Kapurthala         |
|     | Lawngtlai          |     | Mansa              |
|     | Lunglei            |     | Moga               |
|     | Mamit              |     | Muktsar            |
|     | Saiha              |     | Nawanshahr         |
|     | Serchhip           |     | Patiala            |
| 21. | <b>Nagaland</b>    |     | Singrur            |
|     | Mon                | 25. | <b>Rajasthan</b>   |
| 22. | <b>Orissa</b>      |     | Ajmer              |
|     | Anugul             |     | Alwar              |
|     | Balangir           |     | Banswara           |
|     | Bargarh            |     | Baran              |
|     | Baudh              |     | Barmer             |
|     | Debagarh           |     | Bharatpur          |
|     | Dhenkanal          |     | Bhilwara           |
|     | Gajapati           |     | Bikaner            |
|     |                    |     | Bundi              |

	Chittaurgarh		Pudukkottai
	Churu		Ramanathapuram
	Dausa		Slame
	Dhaulpur		Sivaganga
	Dungarpur		Thanjavur
	Hanumangarh		The Nilgiris
	Jaisalmer		Theni
	Jalor		Thiruvallur
	Jhalawar		Thiruvarur
	Jhunjhunu		Thoothukkudi
	Jodhpur		Tirunelveli
	Karauli		Tiruvannamalai
	Nagaur		Vellore
	Pali		Viluppuram
	Rajsamand		Virudhunagar
	Sawai Madhopur	28.	<b>Tripura</b>
	Sikar		North Tripura
	Sirohi		South Tripura
	Tonk		West Tripura
	Udaipur		Dhalai
26.	<b>Sikkim</b>	29.	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>
	East		Bahraich
	North		Balrampur
	South		Banda
	West		Barabanki
27.	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		Bareilly
	Ariyalur		Basti
	Coimbatore		Bijnor
	Cuddalore		Budaun
	Dharmapuri		Bulandshahr
	Dindigul		Chitrakoot
	Erode		Etah
	Kancheepuram		Farrukhabad
	Kanniyakumari		Fatehpur
	Karur		Gonda
	Madurai		Hamirpur
	Nagapattinam		Hardoi
	Perambalur		Hathras

Jyotiba P. Nagar  
 Kannauj  
 Kanpur Dehat  
 Kaushambi  
 Kheri  
 Kushinagar  
 Lalitpur  
 Maharajganj  
 Mahoba  
 Mathura  
 Morabad  
 Muzaffarnagar  
 Pilibhit  
 Rae Bareli  
 Rampur  
 Saharanpur  
 Sant Kabir Nagar  
 Shahjhanpur  
 Shrawasti  
 Siddharthnagar  
 Sitapur  
 Sonbhadra  
 Sultanpur  
 Unnao

Maldah  
 Medinipur  
 Murshidabad  
 Nadia  
 North 24 Parganas  
 South 24 Parganas  
 Uttar Dinajpur

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Total Districts = 374

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**Hoda Committee Report on Mineral Concession**

2483. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:  
 SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of State Governments opposed the Hoda Committee report so far as direct action by the Centre disposing off mineral concession applications and related matters thereof;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has arrived at consensus with the State Governments regarding the recommendations of the Committee; and

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

30. **Uttaranchal**

Bageshwar  
 Champawat

31. **West Bengal**

Bankura  
 Bardhaman  
 Birbhum  
 Dakshin Dinajpur  
 Darjiling  
 Haora  
 Hugli  
 Jalpaiguri  
 Koch Bihar

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (d) State Governments are the owner of minerals and grant mineral concessions. Prior approval of the Central Government is mandatory for grant of mineral concession in case of minerals in First Schedule of Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957. In order to streamline, simplify and review the National Mineral Policy and to recommend possible amendments to the MMDR Act, the Planning Commission had constituted a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Anwar Hoda, Member, Planning Commission. The High Level Committee submitted its report to the Government on 20th July, 2006. The Government has received representation from some States raising concerns on the recommendations of Hoda Committee to allow the Central Government intervention in disposing the mineral concession proposals pending in

State Government in case of delay beyond the prescribed time limits in Rules. This issue has been considered and the Government has not agreed with the recommendations of Hoda Committee.

#### **Misuse of Provisions for Protection of Women**

2484. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations seeking amendments to certain provisions in the existing laws such as the Indian Penal Code, Dowry Prohibition Act, Domestic Violence Act, etc. in view of misuse of such provisions relating to the protection of women;

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

(c) the criteria followed by the Crime against Women Cell set up under the Delhi Police Act to register cases;

(d) whether any complaints have been received regarding delay in action/no action taken on the cases registered with the said Cell;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter;

(f) whether instances have been reported of false cases registered with the said Cell against senior citizens; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to protect the senior citizens against such false complaints?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b) A number of representations have been received for seeking amendment to Section 498A of IPC to make the offence bailable and compoundable. Apart from that, Ministry of Women and Child Development have also received a number of representations seeking amendment to section 498A of IPC, section 304B of IPC and Domestic Violence Act. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2003 had, *inter alia*, a proposal to amend Section 320 of the Cr. P.C. to enable compounding of the offence under section 498A IPC (of cruelty by husband or relative of husband). The proposal was not pursued. The Ministry of Women and Child Development were also consulted on the issue recently. That Ministry is not in favour of diluting the provisions of Section 498A of IPC.

(c) According to the information received from the Delhi Police, as per the guidelines issued by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in the matter of Chander Bhan & Anr. Vs. State in matters of matrimonial disputes, the first attempt of Crime Against Women Cell is to look at the broad picture and to ensure harmony in the family unit. Only on failure of these reconciliation attempts and there being no possibility of any settlement, the law is allowed to take its course *i.e.* registration of case.

(d) and (e) As informed by Delhi Police, no such complaint specifically alleging delay or inaction has been received by the Crime Women Cell. Moreover, no occasion for delay arise since the victim or complainant is involved at every step.

(f) and (g) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Research Activities in Universities**

2485. SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTHCA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether research activities are being taken up in the universities;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken to promote research work in universities;

(c) whether few research publications and papers are finding place in international journals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to encourage students and academics to get their works published in international journals?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Research is an integral part of education in universities. In order to encourage basic Scientific research in universities, a Task Force was constituted by the Government under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.M. Sharma. The Task Force has been converted to an Empowered Committee for implementation of its various recommendations. While publication of research papers in international journals is a matter entirely between the research scholar and the publisher, encouragement to basic research in universities during the XIth Plan is expected to facilitate publication of research output in international journals of repute.

*[Translation]*

### **Setting up of Calamity Warning Devices**

2486. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to install calamity warning devices or set up disaster management centres for providing emergency services to deal with the calamities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing Disaster Risk Management Programme in 169 multi-hazard prone districts in 17 States with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Country Office support with 100% external assistance from international agencies like UNDP, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), European Commission, Australian Government Overseas Aid Programme (AUSAID), etc. As a part of this programme, assistance has been provided to the State Governments for setting up Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs) at State and District levels. At the State level, 02 EOCs have been set up and 09 EOCs are nearing completion. At District level 89 EOCs have been set up and 09 EOCs are nearing completion. State Governments have been advised to complete setting up of these EOCs by 30.6.2009. In addition, Government has already established Early Warning System for Tsunami and Storm Surges at Indian National Centre for Oceanic Information Services, Hyderabad.

### **Transfer of Cases to CBI**

2487. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE  
PATIL:  
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases handled by the Delhi Police have been handed over to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI);

(b) if so, the total number of cases handed over to CBI during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the total number of cases solved/unsolved alongwith the conviction rate during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to solve all the cases and achieve a higher conviction rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]*

### **FDI in DTH Companies**

2488. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether prior approval for the Foreign Investment Promotion Board is required for FDI in Direct to Home (DTH) Service Companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received reports about violation of FDI guidelines by such companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of action initiated/taken by the Government against the companies which have infringed such guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) As per the extant policy, foreign investment including Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)/Non-Resident Investment (NRI)/investment by Foreign Institutional Investors (FII) is permitted up to 49% in Direct to Home (DTH) broadcasting service, with prior Government approval. The FDI component in the foreign investment is allowed only up to 20%.

(c) to (e) Extant policy stipulates that FDI in DTH broadcasting is permitted with prior Government approval only. The Government had taken action against M/s Bharti Telemedia Ltd. for not seeking approval of the Government

for indirect foreign investment in its Company. M/s Bharti Telemedia Ltd. was directed to seek approval within 3 months and the Company has since submitted its application for such an approval.

#### Setting up of IIT for Women

2489. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Governments for setting up an Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) for Women at Amravati;

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

(c) whether funds have been allotted for the purpose?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A request from the Government of Maharashtra was received for setting up of Indira Gandhi Institute of Technology for Women at Amravati. The proposal, however, was not found to be feasible as it would give rise to similar demands for girls' only IIMs/NITs/IITs or even girls' only Central Universities.

[*Translation*]

#### Smuggling of Foodgrains

2490. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:  
SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantity of wheat, rice and other foodgrains are being smuggled from the country to Nepal, Bangladesh and other neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, commodity-wise;

(c) the names of the States from where such smuggling is being carried out; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check such smuggling in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) The available information indicates instances of smuggling of wheat, rice and other foodgrains from India to Nepal and Bangladesh. The details of seizure of foodgrains made by the border guarding forces on these borders during the last three years and the current year are as under:

#### Indo-Nepal Border

Item	(Quantity in Kg.)			
	2005	2006	2007	2008 (Till 10.11.2008)
Wheat	1300	9040	26215	14559
Paddy & Rice	67776	28375	39910	256487
Sugar	14007	4775	28952	34517
Other foodgrains	1403	1255	4618	7847

#### Indo-Bangladesh Border

Item	(Quantity in Kg.)			
	2005	2006	2007	2008 (Till 10.11.2008)
Wheat	1170	815	2565	291122
Rice	18997	24344	29213	292773
Sugar	990543	140294	10644	320
Other foodgrains	471	252	237	79668

(c) Smuggling of foodgrains is reportedly being carried out from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar on Indo-Nepal border and West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram on Indo-Bangladesh border.

(d) Border guarding forces viz. Border Security Force and Sashastra Seema Bal are maintaining constant vigil along the borders to prevent illegal activities including smuggling of foodgrains. As a result of this vigil, large quantities of foodgrains have been seized on these borders.

*[English]***Promotion of Leather Industry**

2491. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:  
SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to approve the Indian Leather Development Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith allocation made for the same in the XI Plan;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up Integrated Leather Park and Footwear Design and Development Institute at Chennai;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the deadline by which the institute is likely to be set up;

(e) the details of the proposed leather parks to be set up in various cities in the country;

(f) details of employment likely to be generated in the leather sector alongwith the total number of persons employed in the leather industry presently; and

(g) details of steps taken/proposed to be taken for the promotion and development of leather industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of the sub-schemes under Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDLP) alongwith allocation for the 11th Five Year Plan are as under:—

Sl.No.	Name of the sub-scheme under ILDP	Allocation for 11th Five Year Plan (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
1.	Integrated Development of Leather Sector	253.43
2.	Leather Complex, Nellore	29.00
3.	Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI), Fursatganj	7.17

1	2	3
4.	Footwear Complex, Chennai	3.00
5.	Saddlery Development	10.00
6.	Support to Artisan	40.00
7.	Human Resource Development	60.00
8.	Upgradation and Establishment of Institutional facilities	300.07
9.	Environment Initiatives	200.00
10.	Mission Mode	10.00
11.	Establishment of Training Centre in Madhya Pradesh	24.85
Total		937.52

(c) and (d) The Central Government has approved establishment of a Footwear Complex and a Footwear Component Park in Chennai. A Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI) is also being established at Chennai under the sub-scheme, "Upgradation and Establishment of Institutional facilities" under ILDP. The Institute is likely to be set up by the year 2010-11.

(e) During the 10th Five Year Plan period the Central Government has approved proposals to establish a Leather Goods Park at Kolkata in West Bengal with an assistance of Rs. 5 crores; a Footwear Complex and a Footwear Component Park at Chennai in Tamil Nadu with assistance of Rs. 14 crores and Rs. 10 crores respectively; and a Leather Complex at Nellore in Andhra Pradesh with an assistance of Rs. 29 crores under Indian Leather Development Programme.

(f) It has been estimated by the Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI) that, about 25 lakhs persons are employed directly and indirectly in the Indian Leather Sector and an estimated 5 lakhs employment is likely to be generated during the next five years.

(g) During the 10th Five Year Plan the Central Government had implemented the Indian Leather Development Programme aiming towards modernizing the manufacturing capability, capacity building and improving infrastructure for the Leather Sector. Assistance towards establishment of a Footwear Complex and Footwear

Component Park at Chennai; and a Leather Goods Park at Kolkata were provided. Further, initiatives towards human resource development, supporting rural artisans, saddlery development, global benchmarking of leather units, attracting investments, development of non-leather footwear and accreditation of FDDI (Noida Branch) were also undertaken.

During the 11th Five Year Plan, the Central Government is implementing the Indian Leather Development with an approved outlay of Rs. 937.52 crores addressing the issue of capacity building, human resource development and environmental issues as detailed in the answer of part (a) and (b) above.

#### **Cultivation and Promotion of BT. Cotton**

2492. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:  
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details and names of States where BT. Cotton seeds are being used extensively;

(b) whether increase in productivity has been witnessed;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has issued guidelines to various States to promote BT. Cotton seeds; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the response from the States thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) The BT. Cotton seeds are being used by the farmers in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, M.P., Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Orissa. As per information available in the Office of Cotton Advisory Board (CAB), with the adoption of BT Cotton between 2002 and 2007, the average yield of cotton in India, which had one of the lowest yields in the world, increased from 308 kg per hectare in 2001-02, to 520 kg per hectare in 2006-07. At a national level, Bt cotton is a major factor contributing to higher cotton production which increased from 15.8 million bales in 2001-02, to 24.4 million bales in 2005-06, to 28 million bales in 2006-07, which was a record

cotton production for India. The quantum leap in cotton production since 2002-03 has been triggered by improved seeds and particularly the increasing plantings of improved Bt cotton in the cotton growing states.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

#### **Impact of GM Foods**

2493. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:  
SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the regulatory mechanism for biosafety and field trials of genetically modified (GM) products in the country;

(b) whether the scientific community and agriculturists are demanding regulation on field trials and unregulated release of GM food items in the Indian environment;

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

(d) whether Supreme Court has given an interim direction to the Government recently to publish all results of field trials on GM food items in the country;

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

(f) whether any study has been made to assess the impact of GM food items on public health and environment;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether several countries have banned GM versions of crops to ensure food security; and

(i) if so, the reasons for production of GM rice when India is one of the largest rice producers in the world?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL.): (a) The regulatory mechanism for biosafety and field trials of genetically modified (GM) products in the country fall within the purview of Rules 1989 of the Environment (Protection) Act 1986. The details of these rules and the Act are available on the website of the Ministry of Environment & Forests *i.e.* [www.envfor.nic.in](http://www.envfor.nic.in).

(b) and (c) All the field trials of GM crops are regulated under the Rules 1989 of the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 and there is no unregulated release of GM food in the country.

(d) and (e) The Hon'ble Supreme Court did direct the Government to publish all the biosafety data on the website and the details of all field trials, data on toxicity and allergenicity of commercialized GM crop *i.e.* Bt cotton with details of the zone, village and farmer conducting the field trials have been put on the website viz. [www.igmoris.nic.in](http://www.igmoris.nic.in). The safety data generated on the Bt brinjal has been published on the website of Ministry of Environment & Forests *i.e.* [www.envfor.nic.in](http://www.envfor.nic.in).

(f) and (g) To assess the impact of GM foods on the public health, the procedure followed globally is to ensure substantial equivalence of GM food to its non-GM counterpart before its release. As far as impact on the environment is concerned, it is take care during the field trials.

(h) For the purpose of food security, no country has banned GM version of crops anywhere in the world.

(i) So far production of GM rice in India has not been permitted. Only the biosafety research level-1 trials (BRL-1) have been permitted to the applicants to assess various biosafety parameters of GM rice.

*[Translation]*

#### **Bauxite Mines**

2494. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Bauxite mines in the country, State-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(b) the quantum of Bauxite reserves in the said mines, location-wise;

(c) whether the Government has privatised some of the mines; and

(d) if so, the details including in Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]*

#### **Royalty Rates of Minerals**

2495. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any policy under which royalty rates on minerals are determined;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of last revision of royalty rates on all the minerals;

(c) whether the suggestions received from the mineral producing States have been considered/accepted while framing the National Mineral Policy (NMP), 2008;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to compensate for the loss incurred by the State Governments due to non-revision of royalty rates;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the time by which the royalty rates on all the minerals are likely to be reconsidered/fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) As per the Section 9 of the Mines of Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act) the Central Government may determine and notify royalty rates of major minerals (other than coal, lignite & sand for stowing) only. For this purpose, the Central Government sets up a Study Group with State Government concerned Ministries/Departments of Government and industry to revise the royalty rates. The rates of royalty on major minerals (other than coal, lignite & sand for stowing) were last revised on 14th October 2004 and the details are available on the website of Ministry of Mines ([www.mines.nic.in](http://www.mines.nic.in)).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. These issues had been considered and appropriately addressed by the Government before the enunciation of National Mineral Policy, 2008.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. Revised rates of royalty are effective prospectively only.

(g) The matter is under consideration of Government.

**Non-Recognition of Degree of DEC**

2496. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:  
SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:  
SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA:

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

(a) whether the degrees awarded including M. Phil (English) by the various Universities including Madras University through distance education programme are not approved by the Distance Education Council (DEC);

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

(c) whether the Global Open University, Nagaland is approved by the University Grants Commission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) According to Distance Education Council (DEC)—Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), DEC has given provisional approval/recognition to various Universities/institutions to offer programmes (approved by their statutory bodies) through distance mode. DEC has accorded recognition to those programmes of the Madras University, which are approved by its Statutory Bodies from 1995 to 2008.

(c) and (d) The Global Open University Nagaland has been established by an Act of State Legislature of Nagaland. The Section 2(f) of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956 provides that 'University' means a university established or incorporated by or under a Central Act, a Provincial Act or a State Act. Inspection of the University has not been carried out by the UGC.

**Role of CSIR in Rural Development**

2497. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the initiatives Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) achievement of in the field of rural development during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the aspects of rural development receiving maximum attention in view of these achievements/researches by CSIR; and

(c) the achievement of CSIR in mobilizing basic facilities in rural areas and improving the living standards of rural people?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) CSIR is an R&D organization and is involved in development of improved and new S&T outputs viz. know-how and technologies. CSIR is directly not involved in the field of rural development. However, the S&T outputs and technologies developed by CSIR could be utilized for employment and income generation in rural areas also. Information about such developments carried out during last three and the current years is enclosed as Statement.

**Statement***Achievements of CSIR in the field of rural development during last three and current years*

- Development of "CIM-ASVIKA" multi utility portable essential oil distillation unit.
- Development of a novel chemi-selective method for the formulation of sterols.
- Development of cultivar of HIMBALA and HIMKACHARI suitable for cultivation in western Himalaya at locations situated above 1300 m altitude.
- Development of an efficient new method for emasculation of rose flowers.
- Development of *new* biopesticide and bio-fertilizer (*Trichoderma harzianum*)
- Development and technology transfer of biodiesel process technology.
- Development of CIM-Sujal a high yielding variety for essential oil.
- Development of Alove vera based all-purpose cream.
- Development of process for Virgin Coconut Oil for physiological functional food & hair conditioner.
- Development of New cultivar of *Curcuma aromatica* (HIMHLADI).

- Popularization of Alstromeria, an exotic high value cut flower crop for flower production for Himachal Pradesh and other hill states. Agrotechnologies for cut flower as well as planting material production have been transferred to growers through training and demonstration plots.
- Extension of carvomint in South India.
- Development and technology transfer of a new improved alternative potential source of 1-carvone rich strain (carvone 65-73%) CARVOMINT (*Mentha longifolia* L.) Hudson var. *incana*, in South India.
- Development of improved strain of Lemon grass BLI-Arun through hybridization.
- Development of new and superior source of cimnamomum.
- Establishment of genetically modified food referral facility.

#### **Ban on Sale of Foreign Tobacco Products**

2498. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to ban the sale of foreign tobacco products in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) There is no proposal at this time to ban the sale of foreign tobacco products in the country.

- (b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Rift in the Earth Crust**

2499. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware about large number of incidents of rift developing in the earth crust in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any investigation in this regard;

- (d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the Government has formulated any plan; and

- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) No, Sir. However, Geological Survey of India (GSI) has received reports of ground fissures/cracks that have developed over parts of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand in the recent past mainly due to fluctuation in the ground water table. Further, these events were considered to be not associated with earthquakes as the seismic networks of the Indo-Gangetic plains did not record any earthquake during the reported time of their occurrence.

- (b) to (f) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Decline of Assamese Speaking Population**

2500. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the population of Assamese speaking people in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b) The number of speakers of Assamese language for India and Assam as per 1991 and 2001 census are given below:-

	1991	2001	Growth Rate (%)
India	13079696	13168484	0.68
Assam	12958088	13010478	0.40

Thus there has been no decline in the Assamese speaking population in the country including Assam during 1991-2001.

*[Translation]***Immigration Problems at Airports**

2501. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:  
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the passengers are facing lot of difficulties due to inordinate delay in immigration clearance at airports in metropolitan cities; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure smooth and speedy immigration clearance at these airports facilitating passenger convenience?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) At the international airports in metropolitan cities, the immigration authorities clear passengers, with due expedition, as per the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) guidelines.

(b) The immigration system at major international has been modernized with the upgradation of the computer systems, implementation of Immigration Control Software (ICS), installation of Passport Reading Machines (PRMs) and Questionable Document Examiner (QDX) Machines, etc., which has considerably improved the immigration services at the international airports. Furthermore, the Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) has recently been implemented at six international airports, viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Bangalore, which, besides enhancing the security screening of passengers, would also facilitate passengers by further reducing immigration clearance time.

*[English]***Navratna Status to NALCO**

2502. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:  
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to declare the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) a Navratna Company;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria fixed for declaration of a Public Sector Undertaking as Navratna Company; and

(d) the reasons for delay in making announcement in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (d) As per criteria laid down by the Government, a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) which is Miniratna-I, Schedule-A Company, has obtained excellent or very good Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) rating in three of the last five years and obtained a score of 60 or above out of maximum of 100 on 6 prescribed performance indicators is eligible for consideration for grant of Navratna status. In addition, Navratna CPSEs should not be dependent on budgetary support and Government guarantees. The Apex Committee in its meeting held on 13.2.2007 recommended grant of Navratna status of National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) subject to the pre-condition that requisite number of non-official part-time (Independent) Directors are appointed on the Board of the Company. After fulfillment of the stipulated conditions, Navratna status has been conferred on NALCO on 28th April, 2008.

**Translation Mission**

2503. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:  
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched a translation mission;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount released under the 11th Plan for carrying out activities such as promotion of good quality translation of knowledge based texts into all the languages in the Eighth Schedule?

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

(b) Government of India has launched National Translation Mission (NTM) with Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore as nodal organization for operationalization of the scheme from the current financial year. The priority of NTM would be to translate existing knowledge books in English to the various languages in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India, from one Regional language to another regional language and from sub regional languages to the languages in the 8th Schedule.

(c) Approximately an amount of Rs. 73.97 crores has been aside for the 11th Plan period under this programme. An amount of Rs. 48.65 lakhs has been released till November 2008 out of an allocation of Rs. 1.00 crore during the current financial year.

#### **Manufacturing Policy**

2504. SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD *ALIAS* SADHU  
YADAV:  
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up a Committee to review the manufacturing policy;

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

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its recommendations to the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of action taken, if any, by the Government on the aforesaid recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (e) The Government set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Chairman, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) to look into measures for ensuring growth of the manufacturing sector. Other Members of the Committee were Secretary, Finance, Secretary, Department of Revenue, Secretary, Department of Commerce, Secretary, DIPP, Secretary,

Textiles and Secretary, NMCC is its Member Secretary. The term of reference of the Committee was to suggest policy measures and a continuing mechanism to ensure sustained growth of the Indian manufacturing industries for the next 15 years; to suggest policy measures and immediate steps to reverse the recent deceleration in the growth of the manufacturing industries, to suggest policy measures and immediate steps to boost exports of Indian manufactured goods in the face of appreciation of the rupee and high interest rates, particularly with respect of labour intensive sectors like textiles, leather and handicrafts, to suggest policy measure to leverage FDI to modernize manufacturing in India and create a strong technological base. The Committee has since submitted its report. The recommendations of the Committee principally suggested that there should be a greater focus on manufacturing in the country to make it a major manufacturing hub of the World. The Committee recognized that furthering of economic reforms and ensuring macro-economic stability should form the foundation on which the policies for manufacturing growth need to be built. The report included recommendations in respect of a number of horizontal issues such as tax policies, trade policies, technology policy, FDI policy, regulatory policies etc. Development of the manufacturing sector is an ongoing process. However, the Government has accorded highest priority for the growth of this sector and initiated a number of measures in this regard.

#### **Implementation of Probation of Offenders Act, 1958**

2505. ADV. SURESH KURUP:  
SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:  
SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism to reduce overcrowding of prisons in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has implemented the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 to reduce overcrowding in prisons; and

(d) if so, the total number of cases under trial/pending for trial under the said Act in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) "Prisons" is a State subject under List II of the Seventh

Schedule to the Constitution and Prison Administration is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, in order to improve the condition of prisons and prisoners, the Central Government started a non-plan scheme in 2002-03 for construction of additional prisons/barracks to reduce overcrowding, repair and renovation of existing prisons, improvement in sanitation and water supply & living conditions of prisoners as also accommodation for prison staff. The scheme is being implemented over a period of five years with a total outlay of Rs. 1800 crore on cost sharing basis in the ratio of 75:25 between the Central and State Governments respectively. The scheme has since been extended upto 31.3.2009.

With a view to reduce the overcrowding in jails, the Government of India has also taken following measures:

(i) amendment in Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 by inserting a new article viz. 436A which provide that where an undertrial Prisoner other than the one accused of an offence for which death has been prescribed as one of the punishments, has been under detention for a period extending to one-half of the maximum period of imprisonment, provided for the alleged offence, he should be released on his personal bond, with or without sureties. It also provides that in no case will an undertrial prisoner be detained beyond the maximum period of imprisonment for which he can be convicted for the alleged offence. Further, Section 436(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 has also been amended to make a mandatory provision that if the arrested person is accused for a bailable offence and he is an indigent and cannot furnish surety, the Court shall release him on his execution of a bond without sureties.

(ii) Introduction of scheme of Plea Bargaining

Considering the demand of various States for granting further financial assistance for construction of new jails/additional barracks so as to address the problem of overcrowding, the Ministry of Home Affairs has initiated the process of formulating second phase of the scheme of modernization of prisons. Necessary steps are being taken in this regard in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 is implemented by the State Governments/Union Territories.

(d) The data relating to cases of undertrial/pending trial under the Probation of Offenders Act is not maintained centrally by Government of India.

#### **Amendment in Code of Criminal Procedure**

2506. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has approved the changes proposed in the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2006 which include use of videoconferencing and camera recording during trials and steps to prevent witnesses from turning hostile as well as compensation for victims of crime;

(b) if so, the time by when this Bill is likely to be introduced in the Parliament; and

(c) the details of other changes incorporated in the proposed Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (c) Certain official amendments have been proposed in the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2006, introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 23rd August, 2006. The Bill, *inter alia*, contains provisions for video-conferencing of trials and other related matters. The Bill also contains provisions for protection of women, providing compensation of victims and certain measures for speedier justice. Notices for moving official amendments as well as for consideration and passing of the Bill have been issued to the Rajya Sabha Secretariat on 10.12.2008.

#### **Hoax Calls at Metro Stations**

2507. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of hoax calls received by the police about bombs at Metro Stations in the last and current year;

(b) the total number of persons arrested, put to trial, convicted and jailed for the said calls during the said period; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to deter people from making such hoax calls in future?

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

#### **Sugar Import**

2508. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:  
SHRI K.S. RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government is favouring any changes in the notification governing import and export under the Advance Licensing Scheme for raw sugar import;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantity and value of branded food products imported during each of the last three years and the current year for domestic consumer, country-wise, food item-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. At present, no such proposal for making changes in advance Licensing Scheme (renamed as Advance Authorization Scheme) for raw sugar import is under consideration of Government. The item-wise details of import is given in the Publication 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India; Volume II (Imports) Annual Number' published by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, which is available in the Library of the Parliament.

#### **Special Package for Tea Labourers**

2509. SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to offer any special package for all round development of tea labourers for their education, health and pure drinking water facilities in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has issued directives to consider raising of wages of the tea workers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Central Government does not fix the minimum wages for the tea workers and has not issued any directives to consider raising of wages of tea workers.

#### **Development of Technical Education**

2510. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides grant for development of technical education;

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

(c) the details of specific guidelines framed in this regard;

(d) whether any complaint has been received regarding violation of such guidelines; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Human Resource Development does not provide grants to the State Governments directly for the development of technical education. This Ministry only releases grants to the centrally funded technical institutes. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) also provides assistance to technical through various schemes like Faculty Development Schemes, Research and Development Schemes and Industry Institute Partnership Schemes.

*[Transition]*

#### **Impact of GM Crops on Climate Change**

2511. SHRI HEMANT KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether genetic crops have an impact on climate change;

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

(c) whether any study/research has been undertaken to assess the impact of genetically modified (GM) foods on climate change;

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the action taken by the Government to tackle the problem; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no direct impact of GM crops on climate change. However, some GM crops require less tillage, which emit less CO<sub>2</sub>, hence they may have positive impact to some extent on climate change.

(c) No study/research has been undertaken to assess the impact of GM foods on climate change.

(d) and (e) Since no GM food has been commercialized in the country so far, the question of any problem with GM food does not arise.

*[English]*

#### Crime against SC/ST Women

2512. SHRI HITEN BARMAN:  
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:  
SHRI RANEN BARMAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the atrocities against SC/ST women and children are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases registered during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, crime-wise including murder, riots and sexual harassment;

(c) the total number of accused arrested, put on trial and conviction rate achieved during the said period along with the action taken against them, State-wise;

(d) the total number of such cases solved/unsolved and steps taken to solve all the cases and ensure higher conviction rate;

(e) the action taken against the offenders including panchayat bodies reported to have punished the SC/ST women and children harshly for petty offences; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles data on crime against SC/ST in the country. However Data regarding atrocity against SC/ST women and children is not being maintained separately by the NCRB except in rape cases of SC and ST women. The details of such cases are enclosed as Statement-I and II respectively.

(d) The data of unsolved/solved cases is not maintained centrally.

(e) and (f) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. However, the Central Government has issued separate advisories to the State Governments and UT Administrations from time to time, to give more focused attention to the prevention and control of crimes against SC/ST within their jurisdiction.

#### Statement I

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Conviction Rate (CVR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for Rape of SC Women during 2005 to 2007*

Sl.No	State/UT	2005							2006							2007							
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74	66	8	20.5	98	97	11	97	72	11	17.5	104	109	21	105	104	17	24.3	134	130	18	
2	Anunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
3.	Assam	14	6	0	0.0	11	9	0	11	6	0	0.0	11	6	1	8	8	1	33.3	7	10	1
4.	Bihar	16	15	2	50.0	21	16	2	19	17	4	26.7	30	19	4	32	25	9	47.4	50	38	11
5.	Chhattisgarh	59	57	15	44.1	56	56	16	49	44	8	32.0	56	55	19	57	55	8	29.6	80	76	22
6.	Goa	1	0	0	—	1	0	0	0	1	0	—	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	20	19	1	5.9	26	25	2	19	19	1	10.0	37	37	1	30	23	2	20.0	37	35	2
8.	Haryana	35	30	1	6.3	54	51	1	31	25	1	2.9	45	47	1	21	20	1	6.7	32	28	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9	10	3	25.0	20	21	2	11	9	5	29.4	21	20	3	6	4	1	33.3	3	5	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	8	9	6	75.0	9	4	0	15	7	2	28.6	6	10	1	12	10	2	25.0	7	8	2
12.	Karnataka	30	30	2	15.4	27	30	2	27	23	2	9.5	28	28	2	20	20	0	0.0	20	20	0
13.	Kerala	44	44	4	12.1	55	50	7	62	46	6	20.0	71	56	8	69	60	7	22.6	75	102	16
14.	Madhya Pradesh	340	312	58	20.5	459	473	86	335	305	65	23.6	455	453	101	343	311	77	23.5	463	462	113
15.	Maharashtra	83	75	5	10.2	136	133	8	87	83	1	1.2	148	143	1	80	80	8	6.8	142	153	8
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	1	1	0	—	1	1	0	0	0	1	100.0	0	0	1
20.	Orissa	33	28	8	30.8	33	31	9	52	55	8	32.0	43	47	8	57	37	5	18.5	86	57	4
21.	Punjab	9	9	0	0.0	13	15	0	11	5	1	12.5	15	7	1	1	4	0	0.0	4	10	0
22.	Rajasthan	136	90	45	40.9	145	145	69	132	73	30	40.0	103	103	37	153	96	28	46.7	119	119	26
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	4	4	0	0.0	4	4	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	19	17	8	40.0	17	16	11	21	19	5	41.7	21	21	11	27	22	5	23.8	27	28	6
25.	Tripura	5	5	0	—	6	6	0	0	1	0	—	0	0	0	1	1	3	60.0	1	1	3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	224	206	138	62.7	349	344	202	229	201	128	61.5	346	317	216	318	277	146	58.4	530	488	267
27.	Uttarakhand	12	9	3	42.9	21	13	3	6	7	4	66.7	8	14	3	4	3	0	0.0	7	7	0
28.	West Bengal	1	0	0	0.0	1	0	0	2	2	0	—	2	3	0	1	1	0	—	3	3	0
	Total (States)	1172	1037	307	34.0	1558	1535	431	1217	1021	282	30.7	1551	1497	439	1349	1174	321	31.0	1811	1784	508
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
33.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	2	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
	Total (Uts)	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	2	66.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
	Total (All-India)	1172	1037	307	34.0	1558	1535	431	1217	1021	284	30.8	1551	1497	439	1349	1174	321	31.0	1811	1784	508

Source: Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts may include information on pending cases from previous year(s) also.

**Statement II**

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Conviction Rate (CVR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for Rape of SC Women during 2005 to 2007*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2005							2006							2007						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34	41	2	11.1	36	32	2	60	34	5	17.2	57	51	3	44	55	7	18.4	68	74	12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	3	5	100.0	7	5	5	2	2	0	—	2	3	0	2	2	0	—	2	2	0
3.	Assam	19	6	0	—	22	10	0	24	9	1	50.0	24	9	0	3	10	2	50.0	6	12	3
4.	Bihar	2	0	0	—	0	0	0	3	2	0	—	4	2	0	9	10	1	50.0	10	12	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	104	105	25	54.3	110	114	37	97	88	22	50.0	142	140	21	81	77	12	31.6	84	86	30
6.	Goa	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	19	17	0	0.0	40	40	0	23	22	2	13.3	40	40	3	12	12	1	12.5	20	20	1
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	20	17	2	28.6	29	23	11	21	15	2	25.0	24	28	3	22	20	7	35.0	19	18	5
12.	Karnataka	6	5	0	—	5	2	0	7	7	1	33.3	8	10	1	3	3	0	0.0	4	5	0
13.	Kerala	24	26	1	10.0	26	30	2	23	26	3	8.1	22	27	11	16	21	6	12.5	16	22	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	294	269	50	20.7	411	413	97	264	272	87	34.0	385	393	122	288	270	118	36.0	463	460	156
15.	Maharashtra	41	37	2	4.5	67	57	3	56	50	2	3.8	93	86	2	43	41	1	2.8	59	57	2
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	20	0	0	—	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
19.	Ngaland	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	7	6	2	100.0	6	6	2	0	0	6	100.0	0	0	4
20.	Orissa	30	33	2	14.3	31	30	6	30	25	2	18.2	18	21	2	45	26	6	31.6	54	48	6
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	29	20	14	14.3	31	30	6	30	25	2	18.2	18	21	2	45	26	6	31.6	54	48	6
23.	Sikkim	3	2	1	100.0	3	2	1	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	3	3	0	0.0	3	4	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	0	0.0	2	1	0	1	2	0	—	3	2	0	3	0	0	0.0	1	0	0
25.	Tripura	1	1	0	—	3	3	0	7	4	0	—	7	4	0	4	6	1	100.0	3	6	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	1	100.0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	1	1	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	7	1	0	—	7	1	0	1	6	0	—	1	7	—	1	0	0	—	0	0	0
<b>Total (States)</b>		<b>639</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>238</b>
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands <sup>1</sup>	1	0	—	—	1	1	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	2	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	1	1	0	—	1	1	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
<b>Total (Uts)</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total (All India)</b>		<b>640</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>238</b>

Source: Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts may include information on pending cases from previous year(s) also.

**Central University Status to Punjab University**

2513. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA;  
SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH LIBRA:

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

(a) whether the Government has received representations seeking Central University status for Punjab University;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has taken any action thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On receiving representations from Punjab University Teachers' Association, the Government sought the views of the Punjab Government. In a communication dated 1.9.2008, Chief Minister, Punjab has conveyed that Punjab University should not be given Central University status.

(c) Does not arise.

**Attacks on North Indians in Mumbai**

2514. SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL:  
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:  
DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many North Indians have been attacked, intimidated and their properties damaged in Mumbai by a particular group of people;

(b) if so, the details in this regard alongwith the estimated loss of damage to property so far;

(c) whether the Government has consulted the Advocate General on the legality of action taken against those responsible for damaging properties; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):  
(a) and (b) Yes Sir. As reported by the Government of Maharashtra, between 3rd February, 2008 to 11th October, 2008, 18 IPC cases have been registered against the activists of Maharashtra Navnirman Sena (MNS) for alleged attack on North Indians. Estimated loss on account of damage to property is Rs. 3,08,400.

(c) The State Police administration has sought opinion of the Law and Judiciary Department of the State Government wherever required.

(d) From 3rd February, 2008 to 11th October, 2008, 106 accused were arrested in 18 IPC cases and about 5006 MNS activists have been arrested under various sections of law as a preventive measure. Further measures will be undertaken against such elements wherever necessary.

**Reservation in Higher Educational Institutions**

2515. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:  
SHRI MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) the total number of seats reserved for different categories in various universities, Higher Educational Institutes, I.I.Ts. and I.I.Ms. under Government of India for the academic year, 2008;

(b) the percentage of the seats, out of the above reserved seats that have been filled and the manner in which the remaining seats are likely to be filled up;

(c) whether eligible SC/ST/OBC students were found at each level;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the number of reserved seats that remained vacant thereof; and

(f) the manner in which the said seats were subsequently filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) Admission in Central Educational Institutions (CEIs) are made in terms of provisions of Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 and in accordance with the directions of the Supreme Court in the matter of Writ Petition (Civil) No. 265 of 2006 and a batch of related Writ Petitions and also in the matter of IA No. 3 of 2008 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 35 of 2007.

Filling of reserved seats is based on eligibility of students and depending on choice of applicants for course. Students belonging to SC, ST and OBC categories are also eligible to opt for general merit seats, for example, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) has reserved 256 seats for the OBCs students in 2008-09. The university had admitted a total numbers of 347 OBC candidates of which 174 candidates were accommodated within the general merit category. Similarly, by way of example, out of 654 seats available for the OBC categories in all the 13 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), only 20 seats have remained vacant of which 11 seats were vacant in the architecture/design course where insufficient numbers of OBC students appeared in aptitude test for architecture/design. Government have issued directions vide OM No. 1-1/2008-(III) U.I(A) dated 17th October, 2008 to all Central Educational Institutions (CEIs) to ensure compliance with the Apex Court's direction that seats reserved for OBCs are filled by other eligible students, if they are vacant after admitting all eligible

OBC students excluding the 'creamy layer'. It was further directed that each CEI shall ensure that maximum cut off marks of OBCs are not kept lower than 10% from the cut off marks for general agency candidates, as directed by Supreme Court.

*[Translation]*

#### **Rise in Cement Prices**

2516. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE:  
SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:  
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:  
YOGI ADITYA NATH:  
SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

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

(a) whether cement prices into the country have increased recently;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry/research on rise in cement prices and comparative cement prices in India vis-a-vis foreign countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether MRTP in a recent judgement have stated that cement companies are indulging in unfair trade practices forming a cartel and issued notices to some companies in this regard;

(f) whether the Builders Association of India have decided to stop construction activities in the country due to unfair trade practices of cement companies; and

(g) the action taken/likely to be taken by the Government including proposal for constituting Cement Regulatory Authority to stabilise cement prices in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) and (g) The cement prices have since stabilized after an increase in the all India average

retail price of cement of 3.46% during the period January-October 2008. The setting up of a Cement Regulatory Authority is not considered necessary at this juncture. However, Government is constantly reviewing the situation.

(e) The MRTP Commission in its order on 20.12.2007 had stated that "the cement companies of private sector had connived in fixing the prices of cement". The Commission also passed "cease and desist" orders and directed the errant cement companies to refrain from indulging in any sort of cartelization arrangement to the detriment of the consumer. Aggrieved by one of these orders, the cement companies filed an appeal before the Supreme Court. The Apex Court on 8th February, 2008 passed interim orders and stayed the Commission's directions with respect to filing of the affidavit of compliance.

(f) No such information is available.

#### **Private Universities**

2517. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:  
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:  
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:  
SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL:

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

(a) whether under the law private universities are allowed to function all over the country;

(b) if so, the names and locations of such universities in the country, State-wise;

(c) the objective of establishment of such universities;

(d) whether the certificates issued by such universities are recognized by the Government at the National/International level; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Private Universities are allowed to function all over the country. Private universities are established by State legislature function within the jurisdiction of their respective States as per the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations 2003 and the judgment

of the Supreme Court of India in WP (C) No. 19 of 2004 filed by Prof. Yashpal & Others Vs. State of Chhattisgarh & Others. The objective is for promotion and development of higher education and research in the country. A list of State Private Universities, as obtained from the University Grants Commission is given the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Private universities are established under State Legislature Act and are empowered to award degrees as specified by the UGC under Section 22 of the UGC Act, 1956 with the approval of Statutory Councils, wherever required.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	Name of Private Universities
1	2
	<b>CHHATTISGARH</b>
1.	Dr. C.V. Raman University, Kargi Road, Kota, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh (Private University)
2.	MATS University, Arang Kharora Highway, Gram Panchayat: Gullu, Village: Gullu, Tehsil: Arang, District: Raipur, Chhattisgarh (Private University)
	<b>GUJARAT</b>
3.	Dhirubhai Ambani Institute of Information and Communication Technology, Gandhinagar, Post Box No. 4, Gandhinagar-382 007.
4.	Nirma University of Science & Technology, Sarkhej, Gandhinagar Highway, Village-Chharodi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
5.	Ganpat University, Ganpat Vidyanagar, Mehsana, Goazaria Highway, District Mehsana-382 711.
6.	Kadi Sarva Vishwavidyalaya, Sarva Vidyalaya Campus, Sector 15/23, Gandhinagar, Gujarat.
7.	Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, At Raisan, Dist. Gandhinagar-382 009, Gujarat.
	<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>
8.	Jaypee University of Information Technology, District-Solan-173 215.

1

2

**MEGHALAYA**

9. Martin Luther Christian University, KIPA Conference Centre, Central Ward, Shillong-793 001.

**MIZORAM**

10. The Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University, Salem Veng, Chaltiang, Aizawal-798 012, Mizoram.

**NAGALAND**

11. The Global Open University, Wokha-797 11, Nagaland.

**PUNJAB**

12. Lovely Professional University, Jalandhar-Ludhiana, G.T. Road, Near Chehru Railway Bridge, Phagwara, District-Kapurthala, Punjab-144 002.

**RAJASTHAN**

13. Jaipur National University, Jagatpura, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
14. Jyoti Vidyapeeth Women's University, Vedant Gyan Valley Village, Jharna Matpala Jabner, Link Road, NH-8, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
15. Suresh Gyan Vihar University, Mahal Jagatpura, Jaipur, Rajasthan
16. Jagannath University, Rajasthan
17. NIMS University, Shobha Nagar, Jaipur-303 001, Rajasthan.
18. Bhagwant University, Post Box No. 87, Sikar Road, Ajmer-305 001, Rajasthan.

**SIKKIM**

19. Eastern Institute for integrated Learning in Management University, Jorethang, Sikkim.
20. Sikkim-Manipal University of Health, Medical & Technological Sciences, Gangtok-737 101.

**TRIPURA**

21. Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India (ICFAI) (Private University), Agartala, Tripura-799 001.

1	2
	UTTAR PRADESH
22.	Integral University, Kursi Raod, Lucknow-226 026 (U.P. (Private University)).
23.	Amity University, Noida, Uttar Pradesh.
24.	Mohammad Ali Jauhar University, Rampur, U.P.
25.	Mangalayatan University, Aligarh, U.p.
26.	Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Handicapped University, Chitrakoot Dham-210 204.
	UTTARAKHAND
27.	Dev Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Gayatrikunj, Shantikunj, Haridwar-249 411.
28.	University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Building No. 7, Street No. 1, Vasant Vihar Enclave, Dehradun-284 006 (Uttaranchal).
29.	Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India (ICFAI) (Private University), C-1/103, Indira Nagar, Dehradun-248 006 (Uttaranchal).
30.	Himgiri Nabh Vishwavidyalaya (University in the Sky), Dehradun.
31.	University of Patanjali, Patanjali Yogapeeth, Haridwar.

[English]

### Wholesale Price Index

2518. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal to change the weightage of different goods and services in the composite Wholesale Price Index (WPI) based on Abhijit Sen Committee Report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the recommendations submitted by the committee and the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Working Group of revision of

Wholesale Price Index (WPI) set up under the Chairmanship of Prof. Abhijit Sen, Member, Planning Commission submitted its Technical Report to the Government in May, 2008. The Working Group has recommended shifting of the base from 1993-94 in the existing series of WPI to 2004-05 in the new series of WPI. The Product Basket of the new series, tentatively proposed by the Working Group, comprises of 1224 products as compared to 435 products in the existing series. A comparative view of the weighting diagram of the new series (tentative) vis-a-vis the existing series is given in the table beblow:

Description	Weight (1993-94)	Weight (2004-05)
All Commodities	100.00	100.00
I. Primary Articles	22.03	20.12
II. Fuel & Power	14.23	14.91
III. Manufactured Products	63.75	64.97

As stated above, the composition of the product basket and weighting diagram in the new series is tentative in nature. There may be need for adjustment in the product basket and weighting diagram depending on the flow of prices and consequent need for dropping some of the items from the new basket recommended by the Working Group.

The flow of weekly prices of the items included in the new basket from April-2004 onwards is a pre-requisite for undertaking the test run of the new series of WPI. The Office of the Economic Adviser, DIPP is in the process of collecting, computerizing and scrutinizing such prices with the help of different Ministries/Organisations.

### Repeal of Section 377 of IPC

2519. DR. R. SENTHIL:  
SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY:  
SHRI SURESH KURUP:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether section 377 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) is an impediment in carrying out HIV/AIDS intervention work;

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

(c) whether the Planning Commission had recommended for repeal of Section 377 of IPC;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to safeguard and protect the human rights of the affected persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (e) A Civil Writ Petition (NO. 7455 of 2001) has been filed in the Delhi High Court challenging, *inter alia*, the Constitutional validity of Section 377 of Indian Penal Code and also stating that by criminalizing homosexuality, the said section has the effect of pushing homosexuals underground making it more difficult to each HIV/AIDS protection measures to them.

The Court has not pronounced a verdict and the matter is sub-judice.

#### Import of Vegetable Oil

2520. SHRI PANNIAN RAVINDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to import vegetable oil;

(b) if so, the details thereof, quantity-wise, country-wise including Indonesia and Malaysia;

(c) whether any adverse effect on the producers of oil seeds in the country as a result of such import; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the interests of agriculturists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Government does not propose to import Vegetable Oils. However, a Scheme was introduced for distribution of upto 10 lakh tons of imported edible oils in 2008-09 with a subsidy of Rs. 15/- per kg. through State Governments/UTs @ 1 kg. per ration card per month through PDS shops/other outlets as decided by them. Under the scheme, orders have been placed by the Central PSUs for import of 3.60 lakh tons of edible oils. It was decided by the Government in November 2008 that no further

import of edible oil under the Scheme would be made. The import of edible oil has been allowed under Open General License (OGL) except Coconut Oil.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

#### Salwa Judum Movement

2521. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
SHRI M. APPADURAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Salwa Judum Movement and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether the Government has received any recommendation from the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) with regard to Salwa Judum Movement; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) According to available reports and information, Salwa Judum is a manifestation of the people's reaction to the atrocities perpetuated by the naxalites in certain parts of the State of Chhattisgarh. The approach of the Government has been that the States should make the people aware about the various policies and programmes for socio-economic development and the futility of the naxal ideology and violence leading to the loss of life and property, ensure the proper implementation of various socio-economic development schemes and encourage the involvement of the community at the village/local levels in resisting and preventing acts of mindless violence and terrorization of the people being indulged in by extremist elements. National Human Rights Commission has submitted its report to the Supreme Court on 25.8.2008. The matter is sub-judice.

#### Meeting of CMs on Terrorism

2522. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Chief Ministers (CMs) of States was held recently to discuss the internal security situation including naxalism and terrorism;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes, Sir. A Conference of the Chief Ministers on Internal Security was held on 20.12.2007 to discuss the internal security situation in the country.

(b) and (c) The issues discussed in the Conference include, need for increasing the number of police stations, filling up existing vacancies in State police, increasing expenditure on policing, upgradation of training facilities etc.; enhancement of allocations under the Scheme of Modernization of State Police Force; revamping and strengthening of Special Branches of State Police; Police Modernisation Scheme; creation of a federal agency; raising specialized battalions of CRPF to counter naxalite violence, etc.

The suggestions, like enactment of adequate laws to counter terrorism/naxalism; setting up of a separate university for training policemen, raising of special battalions trained in jungle warfare; providing Central Para-Military Forces free of cost to the States affected by naxalism; expediting fencing of international borders, etc. are under various stages of consideration and action of the level of the Central Government.

Furthermore, law and order being a State subject the State Governments have been asked to take suitable action to deal with internal security/naxalism/terrorism issues.

#### **Revival of Tea Estates**

2523. SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:

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

(a) whether several large tea estates are lying closed in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of workers affected therefrom, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take over some closed tea estates in the country;

(d) if so, details thereof alongwith the number of such estates revived/re-opened during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(e) the details of Provident Fund and other benefits due to the workers remained unpaid during the said period; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to revive closed tea estates including improving the living standard of the tea workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) There were 136 tea gardens which closed during the crisis period from 1999-2003. However, as on 1st December 2008, only 17 tea gardens—12 in West Bengal and 5 in Kerala remain closed.

(b) No. of workers affected on account of closure of above noted 17 gardens are as under:

I. West Bengal	No. of workers affected: 13387
II. Kerala	No. of workers affected: 3017

(c) It has been decided to invoke section 16(E) of the Tea Act 1953 in respect of nine tea gardens—two in Kerala and seven in West Bengal. Section 16(E) provides for handing over the management of the notified closed tea gardens by the Central Government to an authorized person(s) or selected entrepreneurs for management of the garden for a limited period of 5 year to begin with and extendable to another 6 years on year to year basis.

(d) The particulars are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) As on 30.6.2008, a total of 558 Tea Plantation establishment were in default in payment of dues with total amount in default being Rs. 8715.63 lakhs.

(f) Several steps have been taken both by the State Governments of Kerala and West Bengal and also Central Governments for facilitating the reopening of the Gardens and these include the following:

Government of India announced rehabilitation package for 33 nos. of closed tea gardens. This package provides for restructuring of outstanding banks loan into a fresh term loan and payable over a period of ten years and sharing of the accumulated interest @ 1/3 each by Government, the concerned bank and the borrowers, 3% interest subsidy on working capital for five years, payment of PF dues relating to damages in installments over 10 years, complete waiver of Tea Board outstanding loan, extension of Board's tea developmental schemes etc. From Tea Board, a lump-sum grant @ Rs. 1000 per worker for assistance for educational support for wards of workers and disabled persons of closed tea estates was extended during 2007-08 and 2008-09 from Human Resource Development Scheme.

The Government of West Bengal has decided to draw up a complete package of benefits including electricity dues, salami, land revenue and agricultural cess etc. for facilitating the existing owners to reopen the garden either on their own or through new owners identified by the garden owner.

The Government of Kerala has also offered many supports *i.e.* Free noon meal to all school going children, Wage employment under SGRY schemes, Placement of fund of Rs. 5.00 Crore with the district administration, Idukki (where most closed tea gardens are located) for providing uniform and essential school books to school going children and for providing medicines to garden workers where public health children and for providing medical facilities, Ex-gratia amount of Rs. 500.00 per worker on account of Onam Festival and Educational expenses for pursuing graduation course for the wards of the garden workers.

#### *Statement*

State	At the beginning of the year	reopened during the year	closed during the year	at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5
<b>2005</b>				
West Bengal	10	6	12	16
Assam	3	0	0	3
Tripura	1	1	3	3
Kerala	18	4	0	14

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	3	0	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>39</b>

#### 2006

West Bengal	16	10	8	14
Assam	3	1	0	2
Tripura	3	3	0	0
Kerala	14	4	7	17
Tamil Nadu	3	3	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>33</b>

#### 2007

West Bengal	14	1	0	13
Assam	2	0	0	2
Tripura	0	0	0	0
Kerala	17	10	0	7
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>

#### 2008

West Bengal	13	1	0	12
Assam	2	2	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0
Kerala	7	2	0	5
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>

#### **E-Governance Projects in Universities**

2524. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:  
SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:  
SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

(a) whether UGC proposes to launch e-governance project in all the universities and colleges in the country;

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

(c) whether any agency has been selected for implementation of the said project in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria for selection of universities/colleges for the said purpose, State-wise;

(e) whether the major Universities in the country will supplement class room teaching with e-learning system in various subjects from the next-academic session; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure involved to install the new system in colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) According to the University Grants Commission (UGC), it has formulated an e-governance project aiming at full automation of UGC, its Regional Offices and linking them with Universities and Colleges.

(f) According to available information no financial decision in regard to project implementation has been taken by the UGC.

**Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises  
Development Institute**

2525. SHRI AMITAVA NANDY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Development Institute encourages training and technical marketing and provides financial capital support to the entrepreneurs from weaker sections of the society; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Government of India, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises provides training to the existing and prospective entrepreneurs through its field institutes, *i.e.*, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development

Institutes (MSME-DIs) spread all over the country. Under the Package for Promotion of Micro and Small Enterprises, announced on 27th Feb., 2007, 20% of the Entrepreneurship Development Programmes are being organised for SCs/STs, Women and Physically challenged persons with a stipend of Rs. 500/- per capita per month for the duration of the training. MSME-DIs do not provide and direct financial capital support to the entrepreneurs.

*[Translation]*

**Validity of Arms Licences**

2526. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:  
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:  
SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of provision for issuance of arms licences in India alongwith the guidelines for extending the validity of licences to all India;

(b) the total number of requests received by the Government for issuance of arms licence and extending its validity to all India, during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the total number of cases pending and cleared by the Government during the said period;

(d) the details of letters received by the Government from Hon'ble Members of Parliament regarding guidelines on extending the validity and action taken thereon during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for speedy redressal of requests for issuing arms, licences and for extending its validity to all India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Arms licences are issued to persons facing grave and imminent threat to their lives, legal heirs of the existing arms licence holders and defence personnel who have been allotted weapons by Defence Authorities.

As per guidelines issued in 1995, requests for extending the area validity of Non-Prohibited Bore arms licences are considered by the State Governments concerned on merits based on the recommendations of

the DMs concerned, keeping in view the genuineness of the need, law and order situation obtaining in the district/ State and other local factors. In respect of Prohibited Bore arms licence, requests for extending the area validity for the All India are considered by MHA on merits, in consultation with the State Governments and the security agencies concerned.

(b) and (c) During the last three years, the total number of applications received for grant of Prohibited Bore arms licences was 330 (122-2006, 95-2007 & 113-2008), out of which 128 applications have been cleared, leaving a balance of 202 applications. Similarly, during the last three years, the total number of applications received for extension of area validity to all India in respect of Prohibited Bore licences was 81 (35-2006, 23-2007 & 23-2008), out of which 52 applications were cleared, leaving a balance of 29 applications. Details in respect of Non-Prohibited Bore weapons handled at State level and not maintained at Central level.

(d) As per available records letters received from two Hon'ble Members of Parliament requesting for copies of the guidelines on extending the validity, are under examination particularly in view of the said guidelines being classified document. Replies to the Hon'ble MPs will be sent shortly.

(e) On the receipts of the requests appropriate action as required for issuance of arms licences and extending its validity on an all India basis as per guidelines is taken.

*[English]*

#### Quality Education in Madrasas

2527. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently launched a scheme to provide quality education in Madarasas on voluntary basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has decided to recognise/ accept degree from Madarasas for job seekers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the allocation made to Madarasas during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A FATMI): (a) and (b) The erstwhile scheme for madrasa modernization being implemented since the 9th plan, has been revamped as "The Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM)" for the Xith Plan period, under which madrasas volunteering for the opportunity to acquire education comparable to the national education system could seek linkages with the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) for subjects like science, mathematics, social studies, languages equivalent of classes I-XII and for vocational courses for children above 14 years of age. The revised scheme provides *inter-alia* for teacher training, teaching learning materials and science/computer laboratories.

(c) and (d) An expert committee of the University Grants Commission has been set up to examine equivalence of madrasa degrees for purposes of admission to graduate/post graduate programmes in the universities.

(e) The madrasa modernization scheme is a demand driven one. State-wise, releases made for madrasas during each of the last three years and so far in the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Releases made for madrasas during the last three years and during the current year			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (upto 10.12.2008)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.20	48.6	48.60	—
2.	Bihar	79.92	—	79.92	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Chhattisgarh	—	242.92	—	112.92
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	12.6	—	—
5.	Karnataka	—	77.41	—	—
6.	Kerala	59.04	338.91	—	—
7.	Madhya Pradesh	384.00	267.69	75.10	746.16
8.	Maharashtra	3.16	—	0.00	2.87
9.	Orissa	168.96	189.84	104.40	—
10.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—
11.	Tripura	45.72	45.72	45.72	—
12.	Uttar Pradesh	235.25	2481.96	3010.54	1838.08
13.	Uttarakhand	—	109.03	—	—
14.	Chandigarh	—	0.72	—	—
Total		1011.25	3835.40	3364.28	2700.03

#### Shifting of Headquarters of Salt Commissioner

2528. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:  
SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY:  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 873 dated 4 March, 2008 and to state:

(a) whether the orders passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Rajasthan regrading a re-look into the matter of shifting the headquarters of the office of the Salt Commissioner from Jaipur to Gandhi Nagar have been implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In compliance with the orders dated 4.10.2007 of the High Court of Rajasthan, all the concerned parties *i.e.* Government of Rajasthan, Government of Gujarat and All India Salt-Commissioner Employees Union were given a hearing. The oral and written submissions made by the State Governments and the Employees Union were carefully considered and it has been decided that it is not necessary to shift the Headquarters Office of the Salt Commissioner from Jaipur in Rajasthan to Gandhinagar in Gujarat. In addition to the existing establishment of Salt Department in Gujarat, it has been decided to establish a camp office of Salt Commissioner in Gujarat and the Salt Commissioner has been advised to be in Gujarat for at least five working days in a month to give special attention to the issues pertaining to Salt Industry in Gujarat.

[*Translation*]

**Financial Assistance to Young Scientists from under privileged Sections**

2529. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to provide financial assistance to the young promising scientists belonging to under privileged section to enable them to carry out research work;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Government of India, conscious of the need for supporting young promising scientists to carry out research, has implemented many schemes. Such scientists can belong to any section of the society. The Department of Science and Technology has a number of schemes for supporting young scientists namely Better Opportunities for Young Scientists in the Chosen Areas of Science and Technology (BOYSCAST), the Swamjayanti Fellowships, FAST TRACK and Young Scientists and Professionals (Societal).

[*English*]

**Report of Amnesty International on Human Rights**

2530. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Amnesty International or any other International Human Rights Organization has reported instances of suppression of human rights in the country during the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Amnesty International is an International NGO based in London and is one among the many NGOs based out side India which bring out reports on alleged human rights violation, from time to time, all over the world, including India. The methods used by such organizations to gather

information have often been questioned, particularly as they are not free from bias. It is not the policy of the Government to react to such reports by International NGOs on internal matters of India.

However, Government of India is committed to take all necessary measures to protect the human rights of all its citizens. The Indian Constitution contains extensive safeguards for the protection of human rights. In addition, the National Human Rights Commission has also been set up under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 to provide an effective mechanism for the promotion and protection of human rights, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

**Regulations for Admission and Fee Structure**

2531. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to bring about a legislation empowering States to regulate fee structure and admission in educational institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee constituted by UGC to prepare regulations for admission and fee structure in self financing universities and colleges has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details of recommendations made by the Committee;

(e) whether the Central Advisory Board on Education, Committee on financing higher education has also given recommendations with regard to fee structure; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Article 15(5) of the Constitution of India already empowers State legislatures to make laws for regulating fee and admission in educational institutions.

(c) and (d) According to the University Grants Commission (UGC) the Expert Committee constituted by

the UGC under the Chairmanship of Prof. B.S. Sonde has submitted the draft regulations for admission and fee structure in self-financing universities and colleges. The Commission has not taken a final decision.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The Central Advisory Board on Education (CABE) Committee have given recommendations relating to fee structure in higher and technical education which is available at the Ministry's website [www.education.nic.in](http://www.education.nic.in).

### **Bauxite Mines**

2532. SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Bauxite mines in the districts of Kalahandi, Koraput and Rayagada;

(b) the details of above said mines have been leased out;

(c) the quantum of deposit of bauxite mines in the country and for how many years it would sustain the alumina industries in the country;

(d) the parameters of granting mining lease have all the terms and conditions like environment clearance, wild life clearance, peripheral development, rehabilitation and re-construction have been met; and

(e) if so, the details of the companies having completed the above parameters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

*[Translation]*

### **Capability of Indian SEZs**

2533. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have been found to be less capable of promoting the country's export vis-a-vis the SEZs of China;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has conducted a comparative study on the SEZs of both the countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the current trade balance in Ondo-Sino trade is in favour of China;

(f) if so, the details of exports to and imports from China during each of the last three years and the current year, quantity-wise, item-wise, value-wise; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve favourable balance of trade with China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) A study has since been commissioned, the terms of reference of which, *inter-alia*, include evaluation of the SEZs in India vis-a-vis SEZs in certain other countries, including China.

(e) and (f) The current trade balance in Indo-Sino trade is in favour of China. The details of export to and import from China during each of the last three years (value-wise) are given below:-

(Values in US\$ Million)

Years	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Export	6,759.10	8,287.48	10,828.78
Import	10,868.05	17,447.01	27,102.38

(g) In order to bridge the trade deficit, Export Promotion Councils and organisations like India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO) are provided assistance under various market development and market access schemes of the Government to participate in fairs and exhibitions abroad, including China. Assistance is also provided for development of infrastructure under infrastructure development schemes.

*[English]*

### **Basmati Trademark for Pakistan**

2534. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) whether Pakistan intends to register the trademark "Basmati Rice" in the name of the Basmati Growers' Association in Lahore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a need to amend the agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) Act, 1985 to empower the Authority to register and protect intellectual property rights or similar rights including "Geographical Indications" for certain special agriculture products;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to amend the APEDA Act, 1985; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to counter the Pakistani move to register the trademark "basmati rice" in the name of the Basmati Growers' Association in Lahore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Registrar of Trade Marks in Pakistan has allowed the registration of Basmati Rice as a collective mark on an application by the Basmati Growers Association of Lahore. This decision has been appealed against in the High Court of Sind.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, the Government has also amended the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) Rules 1986 vide Notification dated December 3, 2008 whereby functions of APEDA include the measures for registration and protection of Geographical Indications for select agricultural products.

(e) The Government of India, through APEDA, has filed an appeal in the High Court of Sind, Karachi, which has been admitted for regular hearing.

#### Export of Chilly

2535. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is steep downfall in the export of chilly in the country;

(b) the total quantity of chilly exported especially from Karnataka State during each of the last three years and current year, State and country-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the status of chilly exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The export of Chilli from India has shown an increasing trend for the last three years. The export of chilli from India has increased from 113174 M.T. in 2005-06 to 148500 M.T. in 2006-07 and further to 209,000 M.T. in 2007-08. During the current year up to October 2008, 121,500 M.T. of Chilli has been exported compared to 121,420 M.T. of the same period of last year. Export of Chilly from India and Karnataka to major countries is given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

(c) Spices Board is implementing export promotional activities like, adoption of hi-tech in spice processing, technology/process upgradation, quality control, export development programmes, promotion of Indian spice brands abroad, product development and research, spice processing in North Eastern Region, etc. It is also implementing mandatory sampling procedure to boost the export of spices including Chilli from the country to ensure the quality of Chilli and Chilli products exported from India. Under this programme, samples from each and every consignment for export is tested in the Quality Evaluation Laboratory of the Board.

#### Statement I

Country	Qty. in M.T.		
	2005-06	2006-07(E)	2007-08(E)
1	2	3	4
Malaysia	26804.4	43625.4	51782.4
Bangladesh	670.7	28424.6	34678.9
Sri Lanka	27582.2	21822.4	29504.8
U.S.A.	16579.7	13058.2	19712.6
U.A.E.	8737.0	11818.2	15813.2
Pakistan	549.0	254.6	11349.8

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Indonesia	5482.8	6488.5	9305.3	Kuwait	450.1	549.0	1031.4
Vietnam	4.0	996.8	4326.2	Russia	1064.3	870.7	741.3
U.K.	2809.4	2267.2	2872.3	Belgium	156.1	199.8	447.6
Mexico	3495.1	1894.7	2557.2	France	233.9	278.6	366.5
Nepal	2969.5	3264.1	4306.0	Maldives	233.5	221.6	486.6
Thailand	289.1	626.9	2913.9	Baharain	387.2	564.5	674.9
South Africa	2912.0	1738.4	2349.5	Phillipines	313.7	370.1	395.6
Singapore	1593.7	1285.6	1966.3	Taiwan	77.5	151.7	407.3
China	457.7	888.7	1564.9	Neterhlands	518.7	330.9	310.6
Saudi Arabia	865.3	753.7	1514.4	Oman	204.2	221.4	344.6
Egypta (A.R.E.)	1344.8	503.3	1066.5	Israel	201.9	238.4	423.1
Canada	962.4	634.7	891.9	Qatar	204.4	289.5	580.2
Australia	515.5	697.8	747.3	Spain	257.5	264.1	292.9
Italy	1052.4	652.0	741.8	Others	3204.7	2254.0	2532.3
				Item Total	113174.2	148500.1	209000.1

**Statement II***Estimated Country-wise Export of Chilli from Karnataka*

(Qty. in M.T.; Value in Rs. lakhs)

Major Country	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09 (Apr.-Sep.)	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Malaysia	3217	1074.71	5235	3015.98	6214	3662.49	2505	1529.15
Bangladesh	80	19.92	3411	1860.92	42161	1934.43	36	14.13
Sri Lanka	3310	897.87	2619	1347.43	3541	1620.13	2510	1218.61
U.S.A.	1990	1031.04	1567	999.38	2366	1554.83	1025	764.67
U.A.E.	1048	272.70	1418	415.55	1898	706.70	1046	396.80
Pakistan	66	9.97	31	6.60	1362	543.84	2628	1211.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Indonesia	658	175.85	779	378.13	1117	497.61	757	359.18
Vietnam	Neg.	Neg.	120	59.26	519	328.63	51	27.79
U.K.	337	178.03	272	182.54	345	241.25	203	166.84
Mexico	419	184.84	227	171.91	307	206.84	149	99.44
Nepal	356	75.09	392	162.97	517	189.64	253	86.37
Thailand	35	20.54	75	46.45	350	185.32	436	228.21
South Africa	349	114.46	209	111.06	282	156.40	252	143.55
Singapore	191	66.91	154	94.61	236	146.53	131	85.83
China	55	30.13	107	79.50	188	117.75	31	25.28
Saudi Arabia	104	54.70	90	62.32	182	106.31	121	76.82
Egypt (A.R.E.)	161	49.88	60	36.74	128	93.66	195	116.31
Canada	115	63.30	76	54.11	107	76.15	60	45.75
Australia	62	40.80	84	66.94	90	75.81	51	44.95
Italy	126	76.81	78	52.40	89	63.80	80	73.19
Kuwait	54	25.38	66	34.53	124	58.88	70	40.41
Russia	128	37.67	104	46.41	89	48.61	119	57.96
Belgium	19	15.05	24	20.05	54	40.51	23	18.77
France	27	21.33	33	30.89	44	38.90	19	18.29
Baharain	46	16.82	68	26.52	81	32.45	35	21.25
Phillipines	38	13.67	44	24.24	47	30.90	25	16.04
Taiwan	9	3.69	18	11.13	49	30.74	32	17.11
Neterhlands	62	29.74	40	29.42	37	30.53	23	21.27
Oman	24	11.52	27	17.49	41	30.23	26	21.10
Qatar	25	8.81	35	16.73	70	27.59	74	32.25
Spain	31	16.31	32	27.31	35	27.01	18	15.79
Item Total	13144	4637.81	17494	9488.81	24667	12904.49	12985	6994.51

*[Translation]***Confiscation of Illegal Stalls**

2536. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:  
SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of illegal stalls confiscated by the New Delhi Municipal Council during each of the last three years and the current year, area-wise;

(b) whether the NDMC has received any complaints regarding encroachment of land by the owners of stalls;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) No illegal stall was confiscated by the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) during the last three years and the current year.

(b) to (d) New Delhi Municipal Council does not maintain specific records of such types of complaints. However, the field staff of the Enforcement Department of the NDMC visit their respective areas on regular basis and as and when any violation is noticed, the same is removed immediately. Further, if any complaint regarding encroachment is received telephonically from general public or Control Room of the NDMC, immediate action is taken for removal of violation.

**Higher Education in Remote Areas**

2537. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for imparting higher education in remote areas of the country including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of students benefited as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government for the poor students belonging to economically weaker sections, and those living in the remote areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Government has proposed to set up one model college each in 374 identified educationally backward district having Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education less than the national average. Of these, 41 educationally backward districts are in Uttar Pradesh. In addition, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has a separate scheme for providing financial assistance to Universities and Colleges located in remote/hilly/border areas.

*[English]***Professionalism in Police**

2538. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to infuse professionalism in the Police in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Developing professionalism in Police Forces is an ongoing process. To make them professional policemen, appropriate modules have been designed for the induction training programmes of the new entrants and various in-service training courses. Specialized and refresher training courses are also conducted in the police training institutes and reputed professional management institutes like the Indian Institutes of Management, Management Development Institute etc.

Assistance is also provided to the State Governments for equipping police forces with better firearms, communication equipment, transport, police station buildings etc. for capacity building.

*[Translation]***Quota in Recruitment in PMF**

2539. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special drive has been taken up to fill up vacant posts in the Para-Military Forces particularly for reserved quota during each of the last three years, force-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the reserved vacancies are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):

(a) Backlog reserved vacancies have been reported only by Assam Rifles and BSF for which special recruitment drives have been conducted.

(b)

Force	Years	Vacancies filled		
		SC	ST	OBC
Assam Rifles	2006	58	92	54
	2007	21	90	60
	2008	168	66	78
BSF	2006	82	21	—
	2007	40	10	21
	2008	39	16	52

(c) Recruitment is an on-going process with the help of Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission & Force recruitment boards. Every year the reserved vacancies including backlog of vacancies are notified and filled up the time of recruitment.

[English]

#### National Mineral Policy

2540. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:  
SHRI SUNIL KHAN:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group of National Mineral Policy (NMP), 2006 has submitted its recommendations to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the time by which National Mineral Policy, 2008 is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (d) There is no Working Group of National Mineral Policy 2006. However, the Planning Commission had constituted a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Anwarul Hoda, Member, Planning Commission, to review the National Mineral Policy and to recommend possible amendments to the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957, which submitted its report to the Government 20th July 2006. The Committee *inter-alia* gave recommendations on changes in the National Mineral Policy to attune it to the present requirements of the world economy for evolving of mining code adapted to the best international practices, streamlining and simplifying of procedures for grant of mineral concessions to reduce delays, strengthening the infrastructure of procedures for grant of mineral concessions to reduce delays, strengthening the infrastructure for mining activities and recommendations on other issues for improving the environment for investment in the mining sector. Based on the recommendations of the High Level Committee set up in the Planning Commission and consultations with concerned stakeholders, the Government has enunciated the new National Mineral Policy, 2008. The new National Mineral Policy has been tabled in the Parliament and is available on website of Ministry of Mines (<http://mines.nic.in>). As a follow up on the implementation of new National Mineral Policy some measures have been taken up the Ministry of Mines and some measures have to be taken up by related Ministries. Hence it is not possible to give a time frame for implementation of National Mineral Policy, 2008.

[Translation]

#### Vacant Posts in Tihar Jail

2541. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some posts under various categories are lying vacant in Tihar Jail;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to fill up all the vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b) The details of the vacant posts in Delhi Prisons is as follows:

Category	Vacancy
Jail Cadre Staff	390
Jail Medical Staff	23
Jail Para-medical Staff	70
Jail Ministerial Staff	43
Jail Factory Staff	07
Jail Class-IV Staff	41

(c) The Government of NCT of Delhi has taken following steps to fill up the vacant posts:-

- (i) The recruiting agency of the Government of NCT of Delhi i.e. Delhi Subordinate Service Selection Board has been requested to fill up the vacant posts of Jail Cadre staff viz Asstt. Supdt., Warder, Matrom, Jail Factory Staff, Drivers etc.
- (ii) To fill up the vacant posts of Medical and Para Medical Staff, the Health Department of Government of NCT of Delhi is taking necessary action to provide the same to the Prison Department.
- (iii) The Service Department of the Government of NCT of Delhi has been requested to fill up the vacant post of Ministerial Staff in the Prison Department.
- (iv) Out of total 574 vacant posts, 59 posts have been allowed to be filled up on contract basis and 260 posts under different categories have been recently created. Delhi Prison authority has also taken steps to fill up the posts of promotion quota.

### Admission of Disabled Children

2542. SHRI K. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the guidelines issued by the Government for admission of disabled and spastic children to the neighbourhood schools;

(b) whether the Government proposes to announce special scholarship for such students;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the financial allocation and utilization during each of the last three years and in the current year; and

(d) the extent to which success has been achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage' (IEDSS) has been launched in September, 2008 to replace the existing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC). The new scheme aims to cover the disabled children pursuing studies at secondary stage (classes IX-XII) in government, local body and government-aided schools.

(b) Under the scheme of IEDSS, States are expected to provide Rs. 600.00 per child per annum as scholarship to the eligible disabled children, in addition to the Central assistance averaging Rs. 3000.00 per child per annum for various activities.

(c) and (d) The scheme has been recently launched and the States have been requested to take necessary preparatory activities, set up required administrative structure and to make necessary provisions in the State budget to implement the scheme. As the States are in the process of building appropriate infrastructure, no funds have been released to them under the new scheme. However, under the existing scheme of "Integrated Education for the Disabled Children", the budget provisions for 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 have been Rs. 45.00 crores, Rs. 60.00 crores, Rs.120.00 crores and Rs. 70.00 crores respectively and the utilisation has been to the extent of Rs. 41.48 crores, Rs. 51.29 crores, Rs. 76.11 crores and Rs. 40.18 crores (till 12.12.2008) respectively. The number of disabled children benefited under the scheme for 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 have been 2.11 lakh, 2.83 lakh and 3.57 lakh respectively.

**Setting up of IITs in Private-Public  
Participation Mode**

2543. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:  
SHRIMATI SUSHEELA BANGARU LAXMAN:  
SHRI K.S. RAO:  
SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY:  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to invite and encourage the private sector to set up new Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIIT) and Indian Institutes of Information Technology Academy (IIITA) in private-public sustainable linkages with industry and focus on skill building approach in an environment conducive to research excellence; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of places selected for the purpose, State-wise, including Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) A proposal to set up new Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode and an Indian Institute of Information Technology Academy (IIITA) is under consideration of the Government. The details in this regard are being worked out.

*[Translation]*

**Corruption in Jails**

2544. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether corruption in various jails are on the rise in the country;

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

(c) the details of corruption cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, rank-wise State-wise; and

(d) the details of cases lodged, ~~personnel~~ put to trial and convicted, rank-wise, Statewise, during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) No such complaint has been received by Government of India. However, "Prisons" is a State subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. Prison Administration is, therefore, the responsibility of the respective State Governments.

(c) and (d) The data relating to details of corruption cases of prison officers are not maintained centrally by Government of India.

*[English]*

**Core Library of Minerals**

2545. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to set up core library of minerals to systematically preserve samples;

(b) if so, the details and the site identified therefor;

(c) the objective behind setting up of the aforesaid library;

(d) the time by which the proposed library is likely to be set up; and

(e) the funds allocated for the same in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Geological Survey of India (GSI), a subordinate office of Ministry of Mines, has decided to set up core libraries for systematic preservation of drill core samples at different locations in India. By now, it has set up core libraries in:

Northern Region at Aliganj Office Complex, Lucknow.

Western Region at Akwali, Jhunjhunu district, Rajasthan.

Central Region at Seminary Hills, GSI office complex, Nagpur.

Eastern Region at Bhubaneswar office complex Orissa, and

Southern Region at Bandlaguda office complex Hyderabad.

(c) The main objective behind setting up of the library is to develop and maintain national drill core libraries for the benefits of geoscientists and mineral exploration agencies. Anyone interested in the physical studies of the core samples will be able to access the Core Library.

(d) The setting up of the drill core libraries at different centers began during Field Season 2003-04. These are ongoing programmes and are being continued.

(e) There is no special budget for setting up of core libraries. The activity is funded by GSI out of its Central Budget.

#### **Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor**

2547. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:  
SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:  
SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:  
SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY:

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

(a) whether the Government has increased the investment in Mumbai-Delhi corridor infrastructure project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of the proposal from the Government of Gujarat for development of infrastructure linkages for overall development of DMIC;

(d) whether any foreign countries are interested in the project;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Government of India have allocated a total of Rs. 330 Crores during 11th Five Year Plan for the purpose of Project, Development in Delhi, Mumbai Industrial Corridor Region. The Government of India has initially also decided to contribute Rs. 50 crore for Project Development Fund in Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited out of this allocation.

(c) M/s. Gujarat Infrastructure Development Board (GIDB), a Government of Gujarat entity, has forwarded a proposal for augmentation of roads in Gujarat in the DMIC region. The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation (DMICDC) has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with GIDB in July 2008 for preparation of perspective and development plan for each Node jointly and also to facilitate development of select early bird projects. DMICDC has already selected in October 2008 an International Consultant for preparation of Development Plan for the identified Investment Region in the State of Gujarat.

(d) and (e) Government of India had signed an MoU with the Government of Japan in December 2006 (coinciding with the visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister to Japan) to develop the project outline of the DMIC Project. An MoU between JBIC and IIFCL/DMICDC was also signed during Hon'ble Prime Minister's subsequent visit to Japan to October 2008 to facilitate further cooperation in the DMIC project including untied loan for the project.

(f) The first phase of the project is envisaged to be implemented during 2008-2012.

#### **Coffee Production**

2548. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI:  
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

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

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to increase the production of coffee;

(b) the total production of coffee in the coffee producing States during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether any target has been set for production of coffee in 2008-09 or in the subsequent years of Eleventh Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken to increase the coffee production both in the traditional and non traditional States?

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

(b) The details regarding production of coffee in the coffee producing States during the last three years and the current year are follows

Year	Production (In MTs)
2005-06	2,74,000
2006-07	2,88,000
2007-08	2,62,000
2008-09 (Current Year)	2,76,600 (Estimated)

(c) and (d) The target for production of coffee during 2008-09 and remaining years of XI Plan period are as follows:

Year	Production (In MTs)
2008-09	2,99,000
2009-10	3,05,000
2010-11	3,23,000
2011-12	3,35,000

The following steps have been taken to increase the coffee production in traditional and non-traditional coffee growing states in the country:

#### **Traditional Areas:**

- Subsidy to replace the uneconomical coffee blocks with a financial outlay of Rs. 100 Crores for replanting 40000 Ha.
- Subsidy for Water Augmentation to improve productivity levels with an outlay of Rs. 11.45 Cr. and target of 4600 units.

- Providing interest subsidy on working capital loans being availed by coffee growers so as to ensure sustainable operations in coffee farms and sustain the farm productivity/production in the long run with a financial outlay of Rs. 90 Cr.
- Research and Extension support by way of technology development and transfer of technology for over-all over development of coffee.

#### **Non Traditional Areas:**

- Extension of financial incentives for coffee development programmes viz., Coffee Expansion, phasing out of Cauvery, etc. in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa with a financial outlay of Rs. 45 Crores and Coffee Expansion and consolidation in North Eastern Region with a financial outlay of Rs. 20 Crores.

#### **Inspection of Private Universities**

2549. SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private universities are subjected to periodic inspection for assessing their infrastructure, faculty and admission procedure in their various professional and technical courses;

(b) if so, the details of the mechanism thereof;

(c) whether any norms have been adopted for inspection of the private universities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of inspections carried out on the private universities in the current year alongwith the names of private universities so inspected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Section 13 of the UGC Act, 1956 and UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003 provide for periodic inspection of universities. For the purposes of inspection, the UGC calls for all relevant information from the concerned private universities according to the provisions contained in the UGC (Returns

of Information by Universities) Rules, 1979 as amended from time to time. The details of the inspection, as

gathered from the UGC, are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*List of Private University alongwith details of inspection carried out in the year, 2008*

Sl.No.	Name of Private Universities	Date of Inspection	Status of Inspection
<b>GUJARAT</b>			
1.	Kadi Sarva Vishwavidyalaya, Sarva Vidyalaya Campus, Sector 15/23, Gandhinagar, Gujarat	13th-14th October, 2008	Report of the inspection committee is yet to be placed before the commission.
<b>MEGHALAYA</b>			
2.	Martin Luther Christian University, KIPA Conference Central Ward, Shillong-793001	15-16th April, 2008	Report of the inspection committee was considered by Commission in its meeting held on 21st July, 2008 and the observations and suggestion have been sent to the university for compliance.
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>			
3.	Jaipur National University, Jagatpur, Jaipur, Rajasthan	10th-12th April, 2008	Report of the inspection committee was considered by Commission in its meeting held on 21st May, 2008 and the observations and suggestion have been sent to the university for compliance.
<b>SIKKIM</b>			
4.	Eastern Institute for Integrated Learning in Management University, Jorethang, Sikkim	16th-17th March, 2008	Report of the inspection committee was considered by Commission in its meeting held on 17th April, 2008 and the observations and suggestion have been sent to the university for compliance.

*[Translation]*

**Admission of Students in KVs**

2550. SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI:  
SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA:

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

(a) whether the coupon given to the Members of Parliament for admission of two students in Kendriya Vidyalayas has been limited to their constituency only;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the provisions made by the Government for those members under whose constituency no Kendriya Vidyalaya is functioning;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of the said coupons from two to five; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) In light of the High Court of Delhi's order in C.W. No. 4281/98 and C.M. No. 8025/98, the provision of Special Dispensation quota effective for the year 2007-08 was under:-

"Each Member of Parliament can refer two cases of admission under the Scheme in an academic year in Kendriya Vidyalaya(s) located within the parliamentary constituency of the concerned Lok Sabha MP for the eligible children belonging to the constituency. Rajya Sabha MP can recommend admission in any KV located within the State from which he/she stands elected. The recommendations can be made for all classes except pre-primary, X and XII".

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Growth Pole Projects**

2551. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made under Growth Pole Projects in the country including Kerala, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the modalities and the steps taken to make the Projects competitive?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The National Commission on Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector (NCEUS) has developed the concept of Growth Poles. Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been prepared for five Growth pole projects in the states of Rajasthan, West Bengal, Kerala, Chhattisgarh & Uttarakhand. These DPRs have been forwarded to the Planning Commission for seeking its 'in principle' approval.

(b) The growth pole concept aims at realising the full potential of public-private partnership for infrastructure

development, operation of utilities and provision of real services, including skill formation, dissemination of market related information, product design, testing and certification. A special emphasis is proposed to be laid on promoting linkages between informal sector enterprises and the corporate sector for product standardization, improved customer orientation, brand building and market penetration.

[*Translation*]

#### **NHRC Report on Safety and Security of Youth**

2552. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA  
DESHMUKH:  
SHRI RANEN BARMAN:  
SHRI HITEN BARMAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any report from the National Human Rights Commission with regard to increase in crimes against children below 18 years of age;

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

(c) the action proposed to be taken to create a safe environment for children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) National Human Rights Commission has submitted a report on Missing Children and a study on Human Trafficking with special focus on women and children which *inter-alia*, states that there is increase in number of crimes against children in the country. As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau, Year-wise number of cases registered for crimes against children is as under:

Year	No. of cases
2004	14423
2005	14975
2006	18967
2007	20410

(c) Law and Order is a State subject. It is for State Governments to take appropriate action in every crime. However, the report of the NHRC has been circulated to all State Governments and Union Territories for taking action on the recommendations made by NRHC in its Report. However, Ministry of Women & Child Development is considering a comprehensive legislation to cover the offences against children to create a safe environment for children.

[English]

#### **Prisons under Concurrent List**

2553. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Bureau of Police Research & Development to bring prisons under the concurrent list for the funding of prison reforms and its modernisation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Committee constituted by MHA for framing draft national policy on prison reforms and correctional administration while submitting its report in July 2007 has made following recommendation:

"The subject of prisons and allied institutions may be included in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India."

The decision on the aforesaid recommendation will be taken after wide consultation with the State Governments. All the recommendations of the Committee have already been sent to all the States/UTs for seeking their views on the done.

#### **Fall in Prices of Rubber**

2554. SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of domestic rubber have fallen suddenly;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to fix minimum price for Domestic Natural Rubber;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent further fall of the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Daily price of Ribbed Smoked Sheet (RSS) 4 grade rubber declined from Rs. 142 per kg. on 28 August, 2008 to Rs. 59.00 per kg. on 9 December, 2008. In the current Quantitative Restrictions (QR) free environment, the domestic rubber prices generally follow the international price trends. The main reasons for the fall in rubber prices are (i) steep fall in rubber prices in the international market; (ii) recessionary tendencies in the global automobile and related industries; (iii) steep fall in the price of crude oil; (iv) appreciation of Japanese Yen against US dollar pulling down rubber prices in Tokyo Commodity Exchange (TOCOM); and (v) depreciation of currencies of natural rubber producing countries.

(c) and (d) The notified statutory minimum price for natural rubber has been Rs. 3209 per 100 kg. for RSS 4 grade and Rs. 3079 per 100 kg. for RSS 5 grade from 12th September 2001. No action has been initiated so far to revise the statutory minimum price for natural rubber.

(e) Temporary suspension of futures trading in NR has been withdrawn with effect from 01.12.2008 in light of the high volatility in rubber prices after the suspension. Trends in domestic and international rubber prices and trade in NR are regularly monitored.

#### **Iron Ore Deposits**

2555. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) India's ranking in the world in iron ore production and the details of efforts being made by the Government to improve its iron ore mining;

(b) whether India's iron ore deposits are likely to last for 200 years as reported in 'Economic Times' dated 10 April, 2008;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the basis/source and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the quantity and value of iron ore reserves in the country, State-wise;

(e) whether the country is self sufficient as regards availability of iron ore for the future needs of the domestic and industry; and

(f) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) As per available information, India is 4th largest iron ore producer in the world. The Government has enunciated new National Mineral Policy, 2008, which includes policy measures like assured right to next stage mineral concession, transferability of mineral concessions and transparency in allotment of concessions, in order to reduce delays which are seen as impediments to investment and technology flow in the mining sector in India. These policy initiatives would provide suitable environment for exploration and utilisation of the mineral potential of the country, including iron ore mining.

(b) to (d) The resources of iron ore are dynamic in nature and bound to increase with further exploration. The level of steel production and the grade of iron ore, taken for purposes of calculating the resources, are important parameters for determining how many years the iron ore deposits will last. The estimated figures can be between 150 to over 200 years depending on the assumptions made. State-wise information on reserves/resources of minerals is given in the Indian Minerals Year Book published by the Indian Bureau of Mines, a copy of which has been supplied to the Parliament Library.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise in view of (e) above.

#### **Amendment of Foreign Trade Act, 1992**

2556. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is amending the definition of word services by amending the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is not willing to treat services at par with goods; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The Government proposes to amend the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992 and bring 'services' within the purview of the said Act. The proposal is presently under consideration and the details of the proposed amendment are under finalization.

*[Translation]*

#### **AIDS in Para Military Forces**

2557. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of AIDS are on the rise in the Para Military Forces (PMF);

(b) if so, the total number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, force-wise, gender-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study to find out the main factors responsible for this increasing trend among the Jawans of PMF;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) Lack of awareness regarding the mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS infection is stated to be the primary reason for its spread among the Central Para Military Forces (CPF). Under an Action Plan prepared by this Ministry to prevent spread on HIV/AIDS amongst CPF personnel, a number of steps/measures have been taken. Some important measures taken are:

(I) Vigorous awareness and education campaign conducted in the Forces.

(II) Regular Peer educators trained.

- (iii) Better testing facilities along-with Rapid Test Kit/ Elisa Reader Machines provided,
- (iv) Capacity building amongst medical officer/ counselors and para medical staff.
- (v) Education material specially designed for jawans circulated,
- (vi) Installation of Condom Vending Machines,

- (vii) Setting up of dedicated Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Centers.

Although testing for HIV/AIDS is not mandatory, as a result of awareness programming being conducted, more and more personnel have come forward for voluntary testing. The figures of last 3 years given below compiled on the basis of voluntary testing do not reflect any rising trend.

Force	2005			2006			2007			2008		
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
AR	83	83	0	146	146	0	106	106	0	86	86	0
BSF	60	54	06	91	84	07	125	109	16	23	22	01
CISF	07	07	0	04	04	0	09	09	0	15	15	0
CRPF	42	41	01	131	125	06	171	166	05	43	42	01
ITBP	04	04	0	03	03	0	10	10	0	02	02	0
NSG	05	05	0	01	01	0	02	02	0	02	02	0
SSB	01	01	0	04	04	0	07	07	0	12	12	0

#### Constitution of State Human Rights Commission

2558. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of States are yet to constitute Human Rights Commission in their respective States;

(b) if so, the names of such States alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has taken up the matter with such State Governments;

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

(e) If not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether some States have expressed constraints in setting up the State Human Rights Commission; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to remove such constraints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b): The State of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand are yet to set up Human Rights Commission in their States.

(c) to (g): The Central Government has issued advisories from time to time to all those States which have not set up State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) to set up SHRC at the earliest.

The National Human Rights Commission has also impressed upon all those States which have not set up State Human Rights Commission.

The reasons advanced by the States which have not set up SHRC, *inter-alia*, are constraints of funds or lesser number of complaints of human rights violations which do not justify setting up of a full fledged SHRC in their respective States. However, the Central Government is still pursuing the matter with the States, which have not set up the SHRCs.

*[English]***Financial Assistance to NGOs**

2559. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial assistance provided by the Government to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the country including Uttar Pradesh during each of the last three years and the current year, NGO-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of the schemes under which assistance has been provided;

(c) the details of the NGOs found involved in various irregularities, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has blacklisted some NGOs;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the nature of irregularities committed; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check such irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a): Details of funds released to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the country including Uttar Pradesh during 2005-06 and 2006-07 are available in the Annual Reports of this Ministry for the years 2006-07 (page Nos.260-292) and 2007-08 (page Nos.286-315). These Annual Reports are also available at the Ministry's web-site [www.education.nic.in](http://www.education.nic.in). Consolidated details of funds released during 2007-08 will be available only by the end of this year and for the year 2008-09, it would be available by the end of next year.

(b): The Centrally Sponsored Schemes under which assistance has been provided to NGOs, *inter alia*, include the following:

1. Education Guarantee Scheme & Alternative and Innovative Education (EGS & AIE)
2. Support to NGOs for Adult Education.
3. Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)
4. State Resource Centres (SRCs)
5. Scheme for Strengthening of Boarding and Hostel Facilities for Girl Students of Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools now known as Access with Equity.
6. Integrated Education for the Disabled Children (IEDC)
7. Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education at +2 level
8. Scheme of Assistance for Strengthening Education in Human Values.

(c) to (e): A few instances of complaints against certain Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) have come to the notice of the Government under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), namely 'Integrated Education for the Disabled Children' (IEDC) and the erstwhile scheme of 'Strengthening of Boarding and Hostel Facilities for Girl Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools'. List of blacklisted NGOs during the years 2005-06 to 2007-08 is given in the enclosed statements.

(f): All the Schemes being run through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) have an inbuilt mechanism for post-sanction monitoring and review. Remedial action is taken in consultation with the State Governments, wherever necessary, including the blacklisting of the NGOs. Such NGOs are then no more entitled for Government Grants. The Government, from time to time, also reviews and modifies the existing schemes with a view to plug the loopholes in the schemes, if any.

**Statement***List of NGOs Blacklisted during the years 2005-06 to 2007-08*

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Name of the NGO/Organisation	Year of blacklisting
1	2	3	4
1.	Integrated Education for the Disabled Children (IEDC)	Shree Navjyot Education Trust, Raiya, Banskatha Distt., Gujarat	2007

1	2	3	4
2.	Scheme of 'Strengthening of Boarding and Hostel Facilities for Girl Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools	Anupam, Nawada Distt., Bihar	2005
3.	-do-	Anurag Seva Sansthan, Vaishali, Bihar	2005
4.	-do-	Uttari Bihar Vikas Parishad, Sheohar, Bihar	2005
5.	-do-	Sewashram, Baniyadhi, Distt., Giridih, Jharkhand	2005
6.	-do-	Help Vihar, Jharkhand	2005
7.	-do-	Vidyasthali, Dumka, Jharkhand	2007

#### **Integrated Infrastructure Development Centres**

2560: SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Integrated Infrastructure Development Centres (IIDCs) functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government are contemplating to set up more IID Centres in the country;

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

(d) the amount of funds likely to be spent thereon;

(e) the assistance given to each State including Gujarat to strengthen the small scale sector and enhance the competitiveness both domestically and globally; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Union Government to develop infrastructure for the small scale industries?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a): On the basis of the proposals received from various States, 93 Integrated Infrastructural Development Centres (IIDCs) have been approved under the IID Scheme. As per the information received from the implementing agencies, units have been established in 51 centres. A statement showing the state-wise IID, Centres, both approved and functioning in the country, is enclosed.

(b) to (d): The IID Scheme has been subsumed under Micro and Small Enterprises—Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP). This is a demand driven programme for which Rs. 47.00 Crore has been provided for the financial year 2008-09.

(e) and (f): The development of small scale sector is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory Administration. The Central Government, however, supports and supplements the efforts of the State Governments and other stakeholders to strengthen small scale sector through various schemes/programmes relating to credit, infrastructural development, technology upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurial development etc. These are implemented across the country including the State of Gujarat. The measures taken by the Government from time to time for the promotion and development of small scale industries through soft interventions (like creation of general awareness, training, capacity building, market development, exposure visit and formation of consortia etc.) and hard interventions (like Common Facility Centres etc.) enhance their competitiveness and help them to compete in the global as well as domestic markets.

*[Translation]*

#### **Students going Abroad**

2561. SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a rise in the number of Indian Students going abroad including Europe for higher education;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the reasons for this rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No Country-wise and State-wise information is Centrally maintained in respect of Indian students pursuing higher education abroad.

(c) : There are no restriction on cross-border student's mobility and such mobility can be owing to variety of reasons such as affordability, access to bank loans, exposure to foreign societies, aptitude for particular branches of studies, inability to gain admission to top Indian institutions due to capacity limitation, as well as the desire to join some of the universities abroad which have a long history of education and research spread over centuries.

*[Translation]*

#### Climate Change

2562. SHRI K.C.PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any Centers to monitor climate changes in the country including Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) the details of assistance provided by the Government for the same;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up more such Centres in the country including Tamil Nadu;

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

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Climate parameters

(temperature, rainfall etc.) are being regularly monitored for over 100 years by the all India network of observatories established by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) including Tamil Nadu. IMD has recently installed additional 125 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) all over India out of which 11 are in Tamil Nadu. IMD has a plan to expand the network of observatories over the country further.

(c) The Government provides entire funds for establishment of these observatories in different states.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. There is a plan to expand the network of such observatories in the country including Tamil Nadu. Implementation plan is underway to install about 550 Automatic Weather Stations and 1350 Automatic Rain gauge stations in different states in next 2 years.

(f) Does not arise.

#### Rajiv Gandhi Centre For Biotechnology

2563. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special grant has been provided by the Government for Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology (RGCB);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up Animal Research Facility in RGCB; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir; in addition to the regular core support grant of Rs. 9908 lakhs over the 11th plan period the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology (RGCB) is likely to receive a special grant of Rs. 100.00 crores for the new campus and additional R&D activities subject to approval of the proposal by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC). The special grant is meant to create a new campus and expand the research in the areas of molecular carcinogenesis, infectious diseases biology, stem cell research and drug discovery. The campus would also host business and technology development incubators; and a dedicated "test and prove" platform for biopharmaceutical entrepreneurs and companies.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir; as part of the expansion programmes of RGCB's R&D activities, a state-of-the-art animal facility is proposed to be build in the second campus. The modern animal research facility is to cater to the advanced research in the areas mentioned above with special focus on: Transgenic and Knock-out Animals; Nude mice/ SCID Mice; Animal Isolators; and Toxicology Testing facility. It is envisaged that once the facility is fully operational, it would also fulfill the needs of the researchers in and around Kerala.

#### **Border Dispute Between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh**

2564. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of any border dispute between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of claims made by both the States;

(c) whether as a result of this border dispute, large number of tribal people have been displaced;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the efforts being made to rehabilitate them; and

(e) the details of action taken by the Government to settle the border dispute.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (e) Yes Sir, There is a border dispute between the States of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. In a suit filed by Government of Assam on this issue, the Supreme Court of India vide its judgment dated 25.9.2006 has appointed a Local Commission for identification of boundaries between the States of Assam-Nagaland and Assam-Arunachal Pradesh. Meeting of the Local Commission have been held at regular intervals. The Government of Arunachal Pradesh has submitted a proposal to the State of Assam. The State of Assam is yet to file its response on the proposal of Government of Arunachal Pradesh before the Commission. In the meeting held on 8th November, 2008, the local Commission has directed the State of Assam to furnish its response on the proposal of Government of Arunachal Pradesh on or before 31st December, 2008 to the Government of Arunachal Pradesh and Commission.

The State Governments of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh have informed that no tribal people have been displaced due to border dispute.

#### **Hindi Education To Foreigners**

2565. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of foreigners are coming to India to learn Hindi;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last two years; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to enhance the infrastructure of educational institutions for Hindi education keeping in view the increasing number of foreign students coming to learn the language?

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

(b) Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, an autonomous organization under the Ministry- of Human Resource Development has a scheme viz. "Propagation of Hindi Abroad". The details of foreign students who attended the various courses in the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan during 2006-07 and 2007-08 is given below:-

Year	Number of Students Admitted
2006-07	69
2007-08	70
Total	139

(c): The students admitted under the above scheme of Kendriya Hindi Sansthan are provided with separate Hostel facility both for Male and Female participants, Digital Language Laboratory, Computer Laboratory, Special facilities for Audio-visual lessons, Cyber Kiosks and Library etc.

*[Translation]*

#### **Missing Foreign Students**

2566. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of foreign students are studying in higher educational institutions including engineering and medical colleges in the country;

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

(c) whether some of the students have gone missing in India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b): As per available information, as on 31.12.2007, a total of 28,842 foreign students are reported to be registered as studying in various educational institutions in India including engineering and medical colleges. State-wise and country-wise statistics of foreign students registered is enclosed as statement.

(c) to (e) Law Enforcement Agencies maintain a vigii to intercept overstaying/missing foreigners including foreign students. The detection and deportation of overstaying foreigners, including foreign students, is a continuous process. Powers to detect and deport such foreign nationals have been delegated to States/UTs under Section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946.

#### **Statement**

##### *State-wise Statistics of Registered Students Studying in India as on 31.12.2007*

State/UT	No. of students
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	2289
Assam	29
Bihar	318
Chandigarh	396
Chhattisgarh	6
Daman and Diu	11
Delhi	7424
Goa	359

1	2
Gujarat	721
Haryana	514
Himachal Pradesh	572
Jammu and Kashmir	8
Jharkhand	46
Kerala	1050
Madhya Pradesh	155
Maharashtra	5551
Manipur	3
Meghalaya	33
Nagaland	1
Orissa	119
Pondicherry	197
Punjab	576
Rajasthan	165
Sikkim	22
Tamil Nadu	4956
Uttar Pradesh	1486
Uttaranchal	138
West Bengal	1697
<b>Total</b>	<b>28842</b>

##### *Country-wise Statistics of Registered Students Studying in India as on 31.12.2007*

Country	No. of Students
1	2
Afghanistan	801
Albania	15
Algeria	1

1	2	1	2
Andorra	1	Central African Republic	30
Angola	44	Chad	10
Antigua and Bermuda	18	Chile	11
Argentina	14	China	478
Armenia	29	China (Taiwan)	14
Australia	151	Columbia	15
Austria	589	Comoros	15
Azerbaijan	45	Congo	145
Bahrain	17	Costa	10
Bangladesh	1411	Croatia	24
Belarus	14	Cuba	9
Belgium	34	Cyprus	68
Belize	3	Czech Republic	16
Benin	1	Denmark	46
Bhutan	3	Djibouti	127
Bolivia	11	Dominican Republic	3
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2	East Timor	1
Botswana	8	Ecuador	4
Brazil	78	Egypt	114
British Overseas City	2	El Salvador	12
British Sub & Colo	1	Eritrea	165
Brunel	30	Estonia	28
Bulgaria	31	Ethiopia	552
Burundi	46	Fiji	56
Cambodia (Kampuchea)	117	Finland	33
Cameroon	14	France	440
Canada	703	Gabon	37
Cape Verde Islands	3	Gambia	10

1	2	1	2
Georgla	8	Latvia	15
Germany	519	Lebanon	9
Ghana	48	Lesoho	27
Greece	6	Liberia	8
Guatemala	1	Libya	41
Guinea	88	Lithuania	4
Guyana	20	Luxembourg	2
Honduras	12	Malagasy (Madagascar)	2
Hong Kong	1	Malawi	5
Hungary	1557	Malysia	792
Iceland	85	Maldives	353
Indonesia	171	Mali	18
Iran	658	Malta	1
Iraq	220	Marshal Island	30
Ireland	20	Mauritania	3
Israel	129	Mauritius	258
Italy	115	Mexico	52
Ivory Coast	36	Micronesia	36
Jamaica	5	Moldova	5
Japan	267	Monaco	5
Jordan	126	Mongolia	223
Kazakhstan	505	morocco	6
Kenya	816	Mozabique	20
Korea (North) DPR	57	Myanmar (Burma)	247
Korea (South)	802	Namibia	59
Kuwait	5	Nauru	3
Kyrghyzstan	69	Nepal	12
Laos	29	Netherlands	141

1	2	1	2
New Zealand	64	Stateless	2
Nicaragua	230	Sudan	1078
Nigeria	578	Suriname	17
Norway	96	Swaziland	15
Oman	238	Sweden	123
Paiau	1	Switzerland	189
Palestine	36	Syria	227
Panama	7	Tajikistan	69
Papua New Guinea	3	Tanzania	347
Paraguay	1	Thailand	1038
Peru	20	Trinidad & Tobago	37
Philippines	68	Tunisia	3
Poland	61	Turkey	20
Portugal	14	Turkmenistan	4
Qatar	1	USA	2645
Romania	20	Uganda	227
Russia	246	Ukraine	170
Rwanda	33	United Arab Emirates	9
Saudi Arabia	71	United Kingdom	891
Sengal	6	Uruguay	1
Seychelles	62	Uzbekistan	75
Sierra Leoni	4	Vanuatu	1
Singapore	158	Venezuela	13
Slovak Republic	54	Vietnam	497
Slovenia	22	Yemen	688
Somalia	199	Yugoslavia	557
South Africa	273	Zambia	32
Spain	49	Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)	64
Sri Lanka	1642	Others	40
St. Lcia	1		
St. Vincent & Grenadines	43	Total	28842

*[English]***Business Friendly Regulations**

2567. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is lagging behind other countries in making regulations conducive for business as per the World Bank Report; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the steps taken or likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a): The 2009 Doing Business report has ranked India at 122nd position out of 181 countries compared globally in the report on ease of doing business. This is comparable to other emerging economies including the BRIC countries (Brazil -125, Russia - 120, China- 83).

(b): Government of India in partnership with various State Governments and Business Associations is making concerted efforts to make regulations conducive for business. The regulatory reforms include setting up of single windows, online registrations, standardization of documents for registration of property, computerization of records, simplification of taxes and its payments, introduction of third party certification, reduction of documents through composite form for various licenses/permissions, reduction of inspections, adoption of national and international best practices etc. In addition, the Government has initiated to implement e-Biz Project, a Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Project, to provide online registration, filing payment services to investors and business houses.

*[Translation]***Repatriation of Officers of U.P. Government Cadre**

2568. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government has sought repatriation of IPS officers of Uttar Pradesh cadre posted in CBI on deputation;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the provisions of Law in this regard;

(c) the total number of IPS officers working in UP Cadre, the number of officers who are presently on deputation to CBI and other central agencies and the number of such officers whose repatriation has been sought alongwith the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has agreed to repatriate the said officials; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c): The Government Uttar Pradesh has sought the repatriation of 06 IPS officers out of 11 officers of UP cadre posted in CBI. The tenure of IPS officers on deputation to CBI is regulated by the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 as amended by the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003 and the 'IPS Tenure Policy'. As on 01.01.2008 there were 348 IPS officers in the UP cadre and 48 IPS officers were working in other Central agencies/organizations.

(d): No.

(e): Does not arise.

*[English]***Regulation of Coaching Institutes**

2569. SHRIMATI MINATI SEN:  
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

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

(a) whether coaching for admission to the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), engineering colleges and other professional courses has become a big industry in India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to regulate these coaching institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b): As of now there is no law or regulation for regulating the functioning of the coaching centres. However, with a view to curb the undue and undesirable burden on the school going children and mushrooming of the coaching Institutions and for giving due weightage to the marks obtained in qualifying board examination, the IIT-Joint Entrance Exam (JEE) has undergone major changes from 2006 onwards. Following reforms have been made in the pattern of UT-JEE exam from 2006:

(i) JEE continued to be the sole criterion for ranking the students for admission in IITs, IT-BHU, ISM Dhanbad and other participating institutes;

(ii) School results are factored into admission process for the IITs. Only those students who secure a first-class or equivalent in the +2 examination are eligible for admission to the IITs;

(iii) For the students belonging to SC/ST category, there is a relaxation of 5% of mark below the level of the marks prescribed in the respective examination;

(iv) JEE is a single objective type examination. The question paper can include short write-up on a topic in physics, chemistry or even mathematics followed by objective questions that are based on the write-up. This tests the comprehension ability as well as analytical ability of the student while retaining the objective character of the test.

(v) A student can write the JEE in the year in which he or she passes the 12th standard, examination and / or in the following year;

(vi) Those who join any of the IITs are not allowed to sit for the JEE again.

#### **University Status to Kerala Kalamandalam**

2570. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for granting university status to Kerala Kalamandalam at Vallatho Nagar, Trissur in Kerala;

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

(c) the total number of Institutions associated with teaching of arts granted university status during the last five years;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any parameters for the grant of university status to institutions which are closely associated with teaching of arts; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b): On receipt of a proposal seeking status of 'Deemed to be University', the Central Government, on the advice of the University Grants Commission (UGC), has declared Kerala Kalamandalam, Vallathal Nagar, Cheruthuruthy, Thrissur as an institution 'deemed to be university' under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956.

(c): As gathered from the UGC, during the last five years two institutions, which are exclusively associated with teaching of Arts, have been declared as institution 'deemed-to-be-university'.

(d) and (e): As per the provisions of Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956, the Central Government, on the advice of the UGC, declares an institution for higher education, other than a University, as an institution 'deemed-to-be-university'. The UGC considers applications from institution that seek declaration as an institution 'deemed-to-be-university' on the basis of its extant guidelines available at UGC's website [www.ugc.ac.in/financialsupport/guideinepdf/deemed..to\\_be.pdf](http://www.ugc.ac.in/financialsupport/guideinepdf/deemed..to_be.pdf).

#### **IIST Status to Andhra University**

2571. SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh regarding granting IIST status to the Andhra University Autonomous College of Engineering (AUACE);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which IIST status is likely to be given to AUACE?

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

(b) and (c) Two criteria for granting IEST status to State Technical Universities, including AUACE, were that the Institutes should change their governance structure and admission procedure so as to give them a national character. However, the Government of Andhra Pradesh had informed that as per the AP Educational Institutions (Regulations of Admissions) Order, 1974, commonly known as Presidential Order, issued under Article 371 -D of the Constitution of India, the admission to 85% of available seats in every course of study in all educational institutions are reserved in favour of 'local candidates'. Hence taking away of these reserved seats is likely to cause severe resentment among 'local candidates' of Telangana / Andhra region. In view of this, the Government of India has decided not to grant IEST status to the AUACE. However, grants for upgradation of AUACE would be provided during the 11th Plan by the Central Government. During 2006-07, Rs.8.00 crores and during 2007-08, Rs. 10.00 crores have been released to AUACE for its upgradation.

#### Scholarship for Tsunami affected Students

2572. DR. K. S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced a scholarship scheme for the school children of Tsunami affected areas;

(b) if so, the details and criteria fixed for eligibility for the scholarship;

(c) the details and the number of scholarships provided/to be provided in Tamil Nadu and other affected areas;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding the non-availability of scholarship and suggestions to modify the guidelines for the scholarship; and

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any request for enhancing the pre-matric scholarship; and

(g) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (g): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Expenditure on R&D for Drugs

2573. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the expenditure incurred on research and development (R&D) on drugs being sold in the country;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any survey in this regard;

(c) if so, the findings and outcome of the survey;

(d) whether the Government proposes to issue any directions to the drug manufacturing companies to enhance their spending on R&D for drugs;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against companies manufacturing drugs without any research?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Although no specific survey on R&D on drugs being sold in the country has been conducted, the percentage of expenditure incurred on R&D by the drugs and pharmaceutical industry in the country during 2005-06 was around 3.83% of the annual sales turnover according to a biennial national survey launched by the Department of Science and Technology in September, 2006 on resources devoted to S&T activities.

(d) and (e) Government is urging industry to enhance their spending on R&D in general, including that on drugs. Government has been announcing various fiscal incentives from time to time e.g. 150% weighted tax deduction on R&D expenditure under section 35(2AB) of I.T. Act, 1961, duty free import of select equipment for R&D as well as for manufacturing and duty free import of pharmaceutical reference standards etc.

(f) Expenditure on research by companies manufacturing drugs is driven by their own business and economic strategies as well as competitive market forces. There can be no specific action by the Government in respect of these companies.

**Cultivation and Promotion of BT. Brinjal**

2574. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:  
SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether field trial have been conducted on BT. Brinjal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has allowed cultivation of BT. Brinjal in the country;

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

(e) the methods for supply of BT. Brinjal seeds to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Large scale confined field trial on BT brinjal have been conducted at 11 locations within the State Agricultural Universities viz., Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, M.P., Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Karnataka.

(c) to (e) The Government has not allowed commercial cultivation of BT. brinjal in the country and only research trials are going on. Since there is no commercial cultivation of BT. brinjal, question of the supply of BT. brinjal seed does not arise.

*[Translation]*

**Foreign Students**

2575. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign students studying in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the foreign students who have passed out during the last three years;

(c) whether complaints regarding involvement of foreign students in criminal activities have been received;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) According to available information, it is estimated that about 50,000 foreign students are studying in Indian universities, of which 82.5% are concentrated in the cities of Bangalore, Mysore, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad and Pune. Complaints, if any, of involvement of foreign students in criminal activities being under the purview of State Governments/Union Territories Administration, information in this respect is not Centrally maintained.

*[English]*

**Facilities to Amarnath Pilgrims**

2576. SHRI P. S. GADHAVI:  
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:  
SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government organizes Amarnath Pilgrimage;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the facilities being provided and the security concerns kept in account for the pilgrims;

(c) whether the Government proposes to grant subsidy to Amarnath Pilgrims; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Arrangements for pilgrimage to Amarnath are made by the Shri Amarnathji Shrine Board (SASB) and the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir. The Government of India assists State Government of Jammu and Kashmir in providing for security arrangements for the Yatra by way of deployment of additional security forces as per the requirement of the State Government.

(b): The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir provides facilities of health care, way side amenities and facilitate transport and porters to pilgrims besides arrangements, for emergency evacuation in case of any untoward happening. As per the inputs provided by the State Government, Yatri Niwas has been constructed recently in Jammu to provide transit accommodation to the pilgrims at Jammu besides information regarding weather and route details leading to cave. Facilities for registration for the yatra are made throughout the country. Spot registration is also made. Shelter sheds and information counters are provided for guidance of the pilgrims.

As regards security arrangements, an extensive security grid is laid for the yatra which includes security for yatri right from their entry into the State of Jammu and Kashmir to Pahalgam; sanitization of the highway as well as trek to Amarnath Cave from Pahalgam and Baltal sides; security of camping sites and various locations and domination by army of the entire area surrounding the Holy Cave as well as the routes leading to it. Road opening are deployed on daily basis and quick response teams, bomb disposal squad and traffic cranes are deployed at different locations. Various forces deployed are also charged with the responsibility of disaster management and medical relief in the event of emergency. In addition to this territorial Police from various Police Stations is also made responsible for safety of pilgrims in their Jurisdiction during the yatra period.

(c): No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(d): Does not arise in view of (c) above.

[*Translation*]

#### Technical Education in Madrassas

2577. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme formulated for imparting technical education in Madrassas in the country in pursuance to the recommendation of the Sachar Committee;

(b) the expenditure likely to be incurred on the construction of the building of Madrassas and ITIs; and

(c) the total number of Madrassas likely to be opened in the country, State- wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) (a) to (c): The erstwhile scheme for madrasa modernization being implemented since 9th plan, has been revamped as "The Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrassas (SPQEM)" for the XIth Plan period under which madrassas volunteering for vocational courses for children above 14 years of age could seek linkages with the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS).

An outlay of Rs. 325 crore has been earmarked under the scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrassas (SPQEM) for the 11th Plan period.

[*English*]

#### Production and Sale of MSME

2578. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the production and sale of products produced by micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) for domestic and export markets during the last three years;

(b) the details of the problems identified which hinder expansion and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) products attaining large share of sale in India and abroad;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take measures to promote the exports of SMEs products through better designing, labelling and branding of products for sale in international markets; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) (a): The estimated value of production and exports made by the micro and small enterprises (MSEs) for domestic and export market during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (latest available) are given in the table below.

Parameters/Year	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Production at current prices (Rs. Crore)	429796	497842	585112
Value of Exports made (Rs. Crore)	124417	150242	199822 (P)

P: Provisional

The information in respect of the sale of products produced by MSEs is not maintained centrally. Since the medium enterprises were defined for the first time under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 which came into force from 2nd October 2006, information in respect of production, sale and exports in the medium enterprises is not available.

(b): Some of the major problems faced by the MSMEs in their growth relate to lack of timely and adequate availability of credit, obsolete technology, infrastructure bottleneck, marketing constraints, etc.

(c) and (d): The programmes/schemes of the Ministry of MSME are meant for increasing the productivity and share of MSME sector in the total manufacturing output and exports and enhance their competitiveness. Among these, the following recent initiatives taken for the promotion and development of MSMEs are noteworthy;

(i) Policy Package for Stepping up Credit to Small and Medium Enterprises with the objective to double the credit flow to this sector in a period of five years;

(ii) Enactment of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 to facilitate promotion and development of MSMEs and enhancement of their competitiveness;

(iii) According priority to the Cluster-based approach for holistic and integrated development of MSB sector;

(iv) Initiating the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) to address the technology, marketing and skill upgradation needs of the MSME sector;

(v) Reimbursement of charges for acquiring ISO 9000/14001 (or its equivalent) certification to the extent of 75% of the cost, subject to maximum of Rs. 75,000/-

Under Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) scheme, direct financial assistance is provided to MSME units, which includes: -

(a) reimbursement to individual exporters to the extent of 90% of the cost of to-and-fro air fare for participation in international trade fairs/exhibitions;

(b) financial assistance of upto 25% of the cost of production of overseas publicity material, limited to Rs. 15,000/- in a financial year;

(c) financial assistance of upto Rs. 2 lakh for commissioning specific market studies and assistance to MSE associations for initiating/contesting anti-dumping cases, limited to 50% of total cost or Rs. 1 lakh, whichever is less; and

(d) reimbursement of 75% of one-time registration fee paid by MSE units for obtaining bar coding registration.

[Translation]

#### Growth of Small Scale Industries

2579. SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA:  
SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:  
SHRI KIREN RIJJU:  
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industries particularly the small scale entrepreneurs in the country have been affected adversely due to the increase in the interest rates by the RBI to contain inflation;

(b) if so, whether the growth rate of the country is also affected by it;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide relief to the small scale industries?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (c): The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been receiving representations from various Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) Associations highlighting, *inter alia*, problems with regard to high rates of interest on MSE loans. As per the information furnished by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in real terms has registered a growth rate of 7.6 per cent in the second quarter (July-September) of 2008-09 and 7.8 per cent in the first half (April- September) of 2008-09.

(d): The Government has announced on 7th December 2008 specific measures to support the MSME sector, which *inter alia* include; (i) extending guarantee cover under Credit Guarantee Scheme on loans from Rs. 50 lakh to Rs. 1 crore with guarantee cover of

50 per cent and reducing lock-in period for loans covered under the scheme from 24 to 18 months; (ii) to issue an advisory to Central Public Sector Enterprises and request to State Public Sector Enterprises to ensure prompt payment of bills of MSMEs; (iii) cut of 4 per cent in the ad valorem Cenvat rate for the balance part of current financial year on all products (other than petroleum and those where the current rate is less than 4 per cent) and (iv) interest subvention of 2 per cent in pre and post-shipment export credit for Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) sector upto 31st March 2009. Further, the Reserve Bank of India has announced a refinance facility of Rs. 7,000 crore for Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) to facilitate the flow of credit to MSMEs.

[English]

#### Education Cess

2580. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN:  
SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:  
SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD

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

(a) the details of Education Cess collected by the Government during the current year, State-wise;

(b) the amount disbursed to each State and Union Territory out of the amount collected during the said period;

(c) the criteria for disbursement of this amount to the States;

(d) the Central assistance out of the educational cess, given to Gujarat during the said period and earmarked for 2008-09 for various education schemes, scheme-wise;

(e) whether the State was given its share so as to fully utilise the Central assistance; and

(f) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) As per information furnished by Ministry of Finance, the amount collected on account of Education Cess during the current financial year is 393.06 crores for Direct Taxes and Rs. 2436.55 crores for Indirect Taxes

(till August, 2008). State-wise figures regarding collection of Education Cess are not maintained.

(b) and (c): Education Cess is not a part of the net proceeds of the divisible pool of sharable taxes based on constitutional provisions and as per the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission. The proceeds of 2% Education Cess credited into a non-lapsable fund called Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh (PSK) are utilized exclusively for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme. Expenditure on SSA and MDM Scheme is incurred from PSK after the funds provided by way of Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) are fully utilized. No specific allocation is made separately to States/UTs against the amount collected through Education Cess. Assistance under PSK is released to States/UTs as per the schematic pattern and budgetary allocation for SSA and MDM Scheme.

(d) to (f): Doesn't arise.

#### Imported Seeds

2581. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is importing seeds for agro products with a view to improve the domestic productions;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise, crop-wise, value-wise;

(c) whether the Government has placed any mechanism to monitor the quality of those imported seeds;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the monitoring agency has confronted with low quality of seeds that have been imported;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent such import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has a mechanism to monitor the quality of imported seeds.

(d) Import of seeds is governed under the EXIM Policy read with the new policy on Seed Development, 1988. All the imports are subject to Plant Quarantine (Regulation of import into India) Order, 2003, and amendment made therein. Initially, import of seed of small quantity is allowed for in-house trials by the importer for multi-locational testing under the All India Coordinated Trials of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR). The new variety is tested for one crop season in ICAR's multi-locational trials. The results of the trials and evaluation are communicated to the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation with 3 months of the end of the crop season. If the performance of the variety is found to be satisfactory in the multi-locational trials, the importer can apply for bulk import of the seeds of the new variety. Bulk import of seed of a new variety that has performed satisfactorily in ICAR trials are allowed only for a period of 2 year. Within this period the importer must make arrangements for commercial multiplication of the seed in India through transfer to parental lines or breeder seed and the seed production technology. Bulk imports are not permitted beyond a period of 2 years.

(e) No such incident has been reported.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### Amendments in Central Labour Laws

2582. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments including Madhya Pradesh regarding amendments in the Central labour laws with regard to Special Economic Zone (SEZ); and

(b) If so, the details, State-wise and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): a) Yes, Sir.

(b): State-wise details of the proposals received from various States regarding amendments in the Central labour laws with regard to Special Economic Zones (SEZ) are given in the statement enclosed.

#### Statement

*Details of proposals received from various State Governments regarding amendments in the Central labour laws with regard to Special Economic Zones are given below:*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Status of Bill/Ordinance
1.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Labour Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2003 was examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries in Central Government and the same has been returned with a message dated 16.1.2008 from the Hon'ble President under the proviso to Article 201 read with Article 200 of the Constitution of India with directions to the State Legislature to re-consider it.
2.	Maharashtra	Approval of the Government of India to the introduction of the Maharashtra Special Economic Zones and Designated Areas Bill, 2006 in the State Legislature was conveyed to the State Government on 25.4.2008. Govt. of Maharashtra as since sought instructions of President for promulgation of Maharashtra Special Economic Zones and Designated Areas Ordinance, 2008. Clarification of the State Govt. has been sought on certain observation of the Ministries of Environment & Forests, Power, Social Justice & Empowerment, Urban Development and the Office of Registrar General of India in the Ordinance.
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Clarification of the State Govt. has been sought on certain observations of the Ministries of Labour & Employment and Rural Development on the Andhra Pradesh Special Economic Zones. Bill, 2005.

*[English]***Misuse of Explosives**

2583. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level Committee was appointed about a year back to examine all issues relating to explosives in view of the large scale misuse of explosive materials like Ammonium Nitrate by terrorists;

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

(c) whether the said Committee has not submitted its report; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d) Government of India has constituted a Group to examine the existing system of issuance of licences for manufacture, supply and movement of explosive material, to suggest to suggest adequate measures for proper monitoring as well as an effective mechanism with appropriate accountability at each level including their manufacture, supply, track of the transit and utilization at the end use in order to prevent these material from falling into undesirable hands. The Committee is expected to give its reports shortly.

*[Translation]***Pre-Matric/Post-Matric Scholarships**

2584. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the provisions for pre-matric/post-matric scholarships during each of the last three years;

(b) the amount of funds for scholarships demanded by various States including Chhattisgarh during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the number of beneficiaries of pre-matric and post-matric scholarships during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the amount of scholarships released and disbursed to the students during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship" has been launched in 2008-09 under which 1 lakh scholarships, at the rate of Rs. 500/- per month, would be awarded to students every year for pursuing their studies in classes IX to XII. The interest proceeds of a corpus will be utilized for award of scholarships. The State/UT wise details of allocation of the number of scholarships is given in the enclosed statement. No amount has so far been disbursed under this scheme.

As per the information furnished by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), names of the various scholarship schemes administered by it, number of children covered and the funds utilised, year-wise, are given as under:

**1. CBSE Merit Scholarship Scheme for Single Girl Child for + 2 stage**

Year	No. of students covered	Amount Utilized (in lakh)
2006-07	1478	88.68
2007-08	1001	60.06

**2. CBSE Merit Scholarship Scheme for Undergraduate Studies for Single Girl Child**

Year	No. of students covered	Amount Utilized (in lakh)
2007-08	124	7.44

**3. CBSE Merit Scholarship Scheme for Undergraduate Studies**

Year	No. of students covered	Amount Utilized (in lakh)
2005-06	390	23.40
2006-07	486	29.16

**4. CBSE Merit Scholarship for Professional Studies**

Year	No. of students covered	Amount Utilized (in lakh)
2005-06	454	54.48
2006-07	499	59.88
2007-08	421	50.52

**5. CBSE Merit Scholarship Scheme in respect of Delhi/All India Secondary and Senior Secondary Examinations for SC/ST Students**

Year	No. of students covered	Amount Utilized (in lakh)
2007-08	47	2.13

NCERT under the Scheme of 'National Talent Search' awards 1000 scholarships each year. The number of children covered and the amount utilized, year-wise, for Pre-Matric and Post Matric stage are given below:

Year	Class		Amount Utilised (in lakh)
	8th	10th	
2005-06	Nil	1000	100.80
2006-07	Nil	1000	324.79
2007-08	1000*	1000	284.70

\*introduced from 2007-08.

**Statement**

*Number of scholarships allocated to various States/UTs under Centrally Sponsored National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Number of Scholarships allocated
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7008
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	122
3.	Assam	2411
4.	Bihar	5433

1	2	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	2246
6.	Goa	144
7.	Gujarat	5097
8.	Haryana	2337
9.	Himachal Pradesh	832
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1091
11.	Jharkhand	1959
12.	Karnataka	5534
13.	Kerala	3473
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6446
15.	Maharashtra	11682
16.	Manipur	255
17.	Meghalaya	231
18.	Mizoram	103
19.	Nagaland	180
20.	Orissa	3314
21.	Punjab	2210
22.	Rajasthan	5471
23.	Sikkim	58
24.	Tamil Nadu	6695
25.	Tripura	351
26.	Uttar Pradesh	15143
27.	Uttaranchal	1048
28.	West Bengal	7250
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42
30.	Chandigarh	85
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	22
32.	Daman and Diu	16
33.	Delhi	1576
34.	Lakshadweep	10
35.	Pondicherry	125
Total		100000

**Fake Educational Institutions**

2585. SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
 SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:  
 SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA:  
 SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:  
 SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:  
 SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the number of fake Universities and educational Institutes is increasing in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government is aware about the issuance of fake mark sheets and degrees;

(c) if so, the details of fake Universities, colleges, etc. functioning in the country, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to check the further expansion of such fake Institutions/Universities, etc. including the punitive action under the Indian Penal Code?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has been entrusted with the responsibilities of maintenance of standards and coordination of higher education system in the country. The Commission has identified 21 fake Universities/educational institutions. The State-wise details of such Universities/institutions are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The names of such Universities/Institutions have been included in the list of that fake institutions/universities maintained by the UGC and placed on its official website for information to the students and general public. With a view to creating awareness in this regard, find wide publicity is given by the UGC every year through print/electronic media, cautioning the students and parents not to take admission in such fake institutions.

The Chief Ministers of the State/UT Governments have been requested on 6th June, 2008 to issue instructions to the law and order machinery of the State and the District level to take punitive action under the Indian Penal Code against fake universities/institutions.

They have also been requested to issue suitable instructions to Registrars of Societies that they should consult the UGC whenever an application is made to them for registration of societies under the title University, Vishwavidyalaya and Vishwavidyapeeth or any other regional synonym with the objective of conferring degrees. A public appeal in this regard was issued on 17th June, 2008 by this Ministry requesting that while seeking admission in higher education institutions, the students must satisfy themselves that such institutions and the courses offered by them are recognized under the relevant laws and are of quality and repute and in case of any doubt, necessary clarification may be obtained from the statutory bodies, such as UGC, AICTE etc. These statutory bodies have also been directed to launch effective campaign against such institutions which are fake and to take appropriate penal action under law. An appeal has also been made to the media to refuse to publish misleading advertisements even if it means loss of advertising revenue.

**Statement***List of Fake Universities/Institutions State-wise***Bihar**

1. Maithili University/Vishwavidyalaya, Darbhanga, Bihar.

**Delhi**

2. Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (UP) Jagatpuri, Delhi.
3. Commercial University Ltd. Daryaganj, Delhi.
4. United Nations University, Delhi.
5. Vocational University, Delhi.
6. ADR-Centric Juridical University, ADR House, 8J, Gopala Tower, 25, Rajendra Place, New Delhi

**Karnataka**

7. Badaganvi Sarkar World Open University Education Society, Gokak, Belgaum (Karnataka) Kerala
8. St. John's University, Kishanttam, Kerala.

**Madhya Pradesh**

9. Kesarwani Vidyapith, Jabalpur (MP) Maharashtra

10 Raja Arabic University, Nagpur.

Tamil Nadu

11 D.D.B Sanskrit University, Putur, Trichi, Tamil Nadu.

Uttar Pradesh

12 Mahila Gram Vidyapith/Vishwavidyalaya, (Woman's University) Prayag, Allahabad.U.P.

13 Indian Education Council of U.P., Lucknow (UP)

14 Gandhi Hindi Vidyapith, Prayag, Allahabad (UP)

15 National University of Electro Complex Homeopathy, Kanpur.

16 Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose University (Open University) Achaltal, Aligarh (UP)

17 Uttar Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya, Kosi Kalan, Mathura (UP)

18 Maharana Partap Shiksha Niketan Vishwavidyalaya, Pratapgarh (UP)

19 Gurukul Vishwavidyalaya, Vrindavan, U.P.

20 Indraprastha Shiksha Parishad, Institutional Area, Khoda, Makaanpur, Noida, Phase-II, (UP).

21 Indian Institute of Science and Engineering, New Delhi.

Note: The matter of recognition of degrees like B.ED/M.ED etc. awarded by the Bhartiya Shiksha Parishad, Lucknow and also its recognition is still subjudice.

*[English]*

#### **Recognition of Syllabus/Courses**

2586. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:  
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to recognise various syllabus/courses offered by various hotel management institutes to students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and;

(d) the details of various hotel management courses so far recognized by the University Grants Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approves 3 year Diploma Programme and 4 year Degree Programme in Hotel Management & Catering Technology. On the recommendations of the All India Board of Hotel Management & Catering Technology, the AICTE has prescribed model syllabus for the programmes from time to time.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Disaster Management Committee**

2587. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:  
SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:  
SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOME:  
SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Disaster Management Committee has failed to tackle the situation under immediate requirement during the recent devastating and unprecedented floods in the State of Bihar;

(b) if so, whether the Government has any plan to revamp the Disaster Management Committee and make them fully equipped to tackle such situation;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor; and

(d) the total budget allocated by the Government to the Disaster Management Committee during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (d): Government has enacted Disaster Management Act, 2005 for providing effective response to disasters and also to take effective steps for mitigation, prevention and preparedness measures at all levels. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has been set up under

Disaster Management Act, 2005 for laying down policies and guidelines for disaster management. Disaster Management Authorities are also set up at the State and District levels. The total budget allocated to NDMA during the last three years is as under:-

2005-06	Rs. 46.93 crore
2006-07	Rs. 48.85 crore
2007-08	Rs. 94.312 crore
2008-09	Rs. 71.59 crore

The Primary responsibility of response to disaster in the form of carrying out immediate rescue and providing relief lies with the State Governments. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing requisite logistic and financial support. National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has also been constituted for providing specialist response during disasters. General supervision and control of NDRF vests with NDMA. In the wake of recent devastating floods in Bihar, NDMA played a proactive role and the Ministry of Home Affairs coordinated the efforts of Government of India by dispatching 37 army columns with Engineering Task Force, 37 Medical Teams, 775 Boats/BAUTS from Army, National Disaster Response Force and Central Para-Military Forces, Navy, 855 NDRF personnel, over 11000 tents and 10 satellite phones.

Government of India released an adhoc amount of Rs. 1000 crore from National Calamity Contingency Fund to Bihar on August 29, 2008 besides advance release of Central share of Calamity Relief Fund for the year 2008-09 amounting to Rs. 121.86 crore to undertake immediate relief measures.

#### **Review of Areas Reserved For Public Sector Exploitation**

2588. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mineral Advisory Council (MAC) has directed the State Governments to review the areas reserved for public sector exploitation and de-notify the surplus areas for possible exploitation by the private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the area in excess of 50 hectares under mining leases with the public sector undertakings of State Governments would be reviewed by the State Governments, on an urgent basis; and

(d) if so, the details of other decisions that have taken by the MAC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI B.K.HANDIQUE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Mineral Advisory Council recommended that in order to curb the tendency to hold on to large areas unproductively by keeping these areas idle for future use, or using areas held under mining lease for purpose other than mining, the Indian Bureau of Mines and the State Government would jointly review the status of such mining areas and if areas are found to be held idly/put to non-mining use, such excess mining lease areas should be got surrendered expeditiously.

[*Translation*]

#### **Enrolment and Drop Out Rate**

2589. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:  
ADV. SURESH KURUP:  
SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:

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

(a) whether the interest of muslim children towards education has increased as revealed in a report of the National University of Educational Planning and Administration;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the salient features of the report;

(c) the percentage of muslim girl students enrolled at the primary level;

(d) the enrolment rate and drop out rate of students from SCs/STs/OBCs and muslim community at the primary, secondary and higher secondary levels during each of the last three years and the current year, separately, State-wise;

(e) the percentage increase/decrease registered in regard to the above enrolment and drop-out rate; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to increase the enrolment rate and minimise the drop out rate alongwith the allocation earmarked/made for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) In its Analytical Report 2006-07 on Elementary Education in India, the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) has made a provisional estimate that the enrolment of muslim students as a percentage of the total is 9.39 percent at the primary level and 7.52 percent at the upper primary level of schooling. As per the provisional data, enrolment of girls as a percentage of enrolment of muslim students is 48.65 percent at the primary level and 49.33 percent at the upper primary level.

(d) and (e) The provisional data indicates that in the year 2006-07 both SC and ST enrolment together had a share of 78.50 percent and 84.55 percent respectively at primary and upper primary level of education under Government managed institutions. Percent share of OBC enrolment at primary and upper primary level was 41.72 percent and 42.18 percent respectively. The Analytical Report 2006-07 prepared by NUEPA being limited to Elementary Education, does not provide any data in respect of secondary and senior secondary levels.

(f) Following schemes have been launched to increase the enrolment rate and minimize the dropout rate of Muslims and SC/ST students.

1. 'National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme' for meritorious students of the economically weaker sections, whose parental income is not more than 1.50 lakh per annum. Under the scheme 1,00,000/- (One lac) scholarships are awarded each year at the rate of Rs. 6000/- per annum by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
2. 'National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education' for girls belong to SC/ST Communities and all girls who pass class VIII examination from Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
3. Pre/Post-metric Scholarships for students belong to the minority communities. During the year 2008-09, 4 lakhs Pre-metric scholarship were announced and Rs. 21.69 crores were expended on award of 71194 Post-metric Scholarship by the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

[English]

### **Establishing Colleges of Excellence**

2590. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:  
SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU  
YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government is encouraging the States to establish colleges of excellence in all districts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith the names of places identified for the purpose, location-wise;

(c) whether only one third of the capital cost would be provided by the Centre to establish such colleges; and

(d) if so, the assistance so far provided for the purpose during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) In order to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) by five percentage points in the XI Five Year Plan, the Government has identified 374 educationally backward districts in the country, the list of which, state-wise, is given in enclosed Statement. The cost of setting up a new college is estimated at Rs. 8.00 crore. Under the proposed scheme, Central assistance to the extent of 1/3rd of the capital cost (or Rs. 2.67crore) would be available subject to the balance 2/3rd capital cost being met by the State, either on its own or through the Public Private Partnership mode. The State concerned would also have to make available free land and meet the recurring cost of these colleges. In the XI Five Year Plan, a total amount of Rs. 782 crore has been allocated for this purpose.

### **Statement**

1. **Andaman and Nicobar Islands**  
Andamans  
Nicobars
2. **Andhra Pradesh**  
Adilabad  
Anantapur

East Godavari  
Kurnool  
Mahbubnagar  
Medak  
Nizamabad  
Prakasam  
Srikakulam  
Vizianagaram  
West Godavari

3. **Arunachal Pradesh**

Changlang  
Dibang Valley  
East Kameng  
Lohit  
Lower Subansiri  
Tawang  
Tirap  
Uppper Siang  
Upper Subansiri  
West Kameng  
West Siang

4. **Assam**

Bongaigaon  
Cachar  
Darrang  
Dhubri  
Goalpara  
Hailakandi  
Karbi Anglong  
Karimganj  
Marigaon  
Nagaon  
Sonitpur  
Tinsukia

5. **Bihar**

Araria  
Aurangabad

Banka  
Begusarai  
Darbhanga  
Gopalganj  
Jamui  
Kaimur  
Katihar  
Khagaria  
Kishanganj  
Lakhisarai  
Madhepura  
Madhubani  
Nawada  
W. Champaran  
E. Champaran  
Purnia  
Saharsa  
Samastipur  
Sheohar  
Sitamarhi  
Siwan  
Supaul  
Vaishali

6. **Chhattisgarh**

Bastar  
Bilaspur  
Dantewada  
Dhamtari  
Durg  
Janjgir-champa  
Jashpur  
Kanker  
Kawardha  
Koriya  
Mahasamund  
Raigarh  
Raipur  
Rajnandgaon  
Surguja

7. **Dadra and Nagar Haveli**  
Dadra and Nagar Haveli
8. **Daman and Diu**  
Daman  
Diu
9. **Gujarat**  
Amreli  
Banas Kantha  
Bharuch  
Bhavnagar  
Dohad  
Jamnagar  
Junagad  
Kachchh  
Kheda  
Mahesana  
Narmada  
Panch Mahals  
Patan  
Porbandar  
Rajkot  
Sabar Kantha  
Surat  
Surendranagar  
The Dangs  
Valsad
10. **Haryana**  
Fatehabad  
Gurgaon  
Jind  
Kaithal  
Karnal  
Panipat  
Sirsa
11. **Himachal Pradesh**  
Chamba  
Kannaur
- Lahul & Spiti  
Sirmaur
12. **Jammu and Kashmir**  
Anantnag  
Badgam  
Baramula  
Doda  
Kargil  
Kathua  
Kupwara  
Leh  
Punch  
Rajauri  
Udhampur
13. **Jharkhand**  
Chatra  
Deoghar  
Dumka  
Garhwa  
Giridih  
Godda  
Gumla  
Kodarma  
Pakaur  
Palamu  
P. Singhbhum  
Sahibganj
14. **Karnataka**  
Bagalkot  
Bangalore Rural  
Belgaum  
Bellary  
Bijapur  
Chamrajanagar  
Chikmagalur  
Chitradurga  
Dakshina Kannada  
Gadag  
Hassan

- |     |                       |     |                    |
|-----|-----------------------|-----|--------------------|
|     | Haveri                |     | Raisen             |
|     | Kolar                 |     | Rajgarh            |
|     | Koppal                |     | Ratlam             |
|     | Mandya                |     | Sagar              |
|     | Raichur               |     | Satna              |
|     | Tumkur                |     | Sehore             |
|     | Udupi                 |     | Seoni              |
|     | Uttara Kannada        |     | Shahdol            |
| 15. | <b>Kerala</b>         |     | Shajapur           |
|     | Kasaragod             |     | Sheopur            |
|     | Malappuram            |     | Shivpuri           |
|     | Palakkad              |     | Sidhi              |
|     | Wayanad               |     | Tikamgarh          |
| 16. | <b>Lakshadweep</b>    |     | Ujjain             |
|     | Lakshadweep           |     | Umaria             |
|     |                       |     | Vidisha            |
|     |                       |     | West Nimar         |
| 17. | <b>Madhya Pradesh</b> | 18. | <b>Maharashtra</b> |
|     | Balaghat              |     | Buldana            |
|     | Barwani               |     | Gadchiroli         |
|     | Betul                 |     | Hingoli            |
|     | Bhind                 |     | Jalna              |
|     | Chhatarpur            |     | Raigarh            |
|     | Chindwara             |     | Ratnagiri          |
|     | Damoh                 |     | Sindhudurg         |
|     | Datia                 | 19. | <b>Meghalaya</b>   |
|     | Dewas                 |     | East Garo Hills    |
|     | Dhar                  |     | Jaintia Hills      |
|     | Dindori               |     | Ri Bhoi            |
|     | East Nimar            |     | South Garo Hills   |
|     | Guna                  |     | West Khasi Hills   |
|     | Harda                 | 20. | <b>Mizoram</b>     |
|     | Jhabua                |     | Champhai           |
|     | Katni                 |     | Kolasib            |
|     | Mandla                |     | Lawngtlai          |
|     | Mandsaur              |     | Lunglei            |
|     | Morena                |     | Mamit              |
|     | Narsimhapur           |     | Saiha              |
|     | Neemuch               |     | Serchhip           |
|     | Panna                 |     |                    |

21. **Nagaland**

Mon

22. **Orissa**

Anugul

Balangir

Bargarh

Baudh

Debagarh

Dhenkanal

Gajapati

Ganjam

Kalahandi

Kandhamal

Kendujhar

Koraput

Malkangiri

Nabarangapur

Nayagarh

Nuapada

Rayagada

Sonapur

23. **Pondicherry**

Yanam

24. **Punjab**

Amritsar

Bathinda

Faridkot

Fatehgarh Sahib

Firozpur

Gurdaspur

Kapurthala

Mansa

Moga

Muktsar

Nawanshahr

Patiala

Singrur

25. **Rajasthan**

Ajmer

Alwar

Banswara

Baran

Barmer

Bharatpur

Bhilwara

Bikaner

Bundi

Chittaurgarh

Churu

Dausa

Dhaulpur

Dungarpur

Hanumangarh

Jaisalmer

Jalor

Jhalawar

Jhunjhunu

Jodhpur

Karauli

Nagaur

Pali

Rajsamand

Sawai Madhopur

Sikar

Sirohi

Tonk

Udaipur

26. **Sikkim**

East

North

South

West

27. **Tamil Nadu**

Ariyalur

Coimbatore

	Cuddalore	Budaun
	Dharmapuri	Bulandshahr
	Dindigul	Chitrakoot
	Erode	Etah
	Kancheepuram	Farrukhabad
	Kanniyakumari	Fatehpur
	Karur	Gonda
	Madurai	Hamirpur
	Nagapattinam	Hardoi
	Perambalur	Hathras
	Pudukkottai	Jyotiba P. Nagar
	Ramanathapuram	Kannauj
	Slame	Kanpur Dehat
	Sivaganga	Kaushambi
	Thanjavur	Kheri
	The Nilgiris	Kushinagar
	Theni	Lalitpur
	Thiruvallur	Maharajganj
	Thiruvarur	Mahoba
	Thoothukkudi	Mathura
	Tirunelveli	Morabad
	Tiruvannamalai	Muzaffamagar
	Vellore	Pilibhit
	Viluppuram	Rae Bareli
	Virudhunagar	Rampur
28.	<b>Tripura</b>	Saharanpur
	North Tripura	Sant Kabir Nagar
	South Tripura	Shahjhanpur
	West Tripura	Shrawasti
	Dhalai	Siddharthnagar
29.	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	Sitapur
	Bahraich	Sonbhadra
	Balrampur	Sultanpur
	Banda	Unnao
	Barabanki	30. <b>Uttaranchal</b>
	Bareilly	Bageshwar
	Basti	Champawat
	Bijnor	31. <b>West Bengal</b>
		Bankura

Bardhaman  
 Birbhum  
 Dakshin Dinajpur  
 Darjiling  
 Haora  
 Hugli  
 Jalpaiguri  
 Koch Bihar  
 Maldah  
 Medinipur  
 Murshidabad  
 Nadia  
 North 24 Parganas  
 South 24 Parganas  
 Uttar Dinajpur

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Total Districts = 374

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**Creation of New Departments in the Universities of Assam and Tezpur**

2591. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT pleased to state:

(a) the number of new subjects and departments which are likely to be introduced by Assam University and Tezpur University during the 11th Plan Period;

(b) the time by which these departments are likely to start their functioning and the number of new posts for teaching and non-teaching staff to be created during the 11th plan in these universities; and

(c) the proposed in-take capacity of students of these new departments in the two universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a)to(c): While during XIth Plan period, both Assam University and Tezpur University have proposed to introduce a number of new programmes / courses and establishment of new Departments/ Centres, based on the recommendations made by the UGC XIth Plan Visiting Committees and discussions held with the

University authorities, the University Grants Commission has conveyed, recently on 5th December, 2008, the tentative XIth Plan allocation to these universities. For General Development Grant, a sum of Rs. 70 crore and Rs. 92.25 crore has been allocated to Assam University and Tezpur University, respectively. The Universities have been asked by the UGC to re-work their priorities within the said allocation, keeping in view the recommendation of the Visiting Committees, within a period of 15 days so that UGC is able to convey its final approval. As such, it may not be possible, at this stage, to indicate any detail with regard to the subjects and departments likely to be started during the XIth Plan period in both these universities.

**Promotion of Paper Industry**

2592. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to promote and protect the Indian paper industry;

(b) whether this industry is facing hardships due to non-availability of raw material and non-utilization of modern technique; and

(c) the corrective measures taken in this regard and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION , MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c): The Indian Paper Industry is facing shortage of good quality cellulosic raw material. Most of the Paper Mills are using old and obsolete technology. In order to promote the Paper Industry, the steps taken by Government include rationalization of tax structure, delicensing and decontrol of the Paper Industry and 100% FDI through automatic route. The Government is in the process of formulating Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme for Paper Industry and 'in principle' approval of Planning Commission has been received.

**Funds for Cottage Industries**

2593. SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOM: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated/released for developing cottage industries during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the funds allocated/released have been fully utilized;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the present status of the cottage industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (d) The Union Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) does not provide funds directly to the States/Union Territories (UTs) for the development of khadi and village industries including cottage industries. It provides funds to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for such activities and KVIC disburses the same further to its State/UT offices as per requirement. Funds provided by Government to KVIC during last three years and current year (upto November 2008) are as under:

Year	Funds released (Rs. crore) in
2005-06	558.56
2006-07	589.82
2007-08	622.99
2008-09*	503.49

\*upto November 2008.

Funds disbursed by KVIC to its offices in the States/UTs for the development of khadi and village industries including cottage industries during last three years is given in the enclosed statement.

(e) The status of khadi and village industries including cottage industry in respect of estimated production, sales and employment in the country during 2007-08 is as under:

	Khadi	VI	Total KVI
Production (Value: Rs. crore)	543.39	16134.32	16677.71
Sales (Value: Rs. crore)	724.39	20819.09	21543.48
Employment (lakh persons)	9.16	90.11	99.27

**Statement**

*Funds disbursed by KVIC to its State/UT offices during last three years*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	2.95	1.38	1.39
2.	Delhi	588.24	702.07	834.72
3.	Haryana	1680.2	2144.92	2705.82
4.	Himachal Pradesh	964.56	1415.32	1733.78
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	847.08	1185.91	1361.92
6.	Punjab	2093.06	2234.08	2700.39
7.	Rajasthan	4007.68	4341.8	4837.71
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	149.78	100.25	4.27

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Bihar	895.56	1136.38	1514.86
10.	Jharkhand	832.33	1050.83	518.42
11.	Orissa	1023.41	1078	1213.26
12.	West Bengal	2482.68	2857.95	5161.02
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	184	168.36	329.87
14.	Assam	3011.62	2376.84	3395.15
15.	Manipur	291.76	243.66	443.08
16.	Meghalaya	423.88	371.9	494.14
17.	Mizoram	1144.46	1168.46	868.81
18.	Nagaland	254.75	258.96	521.89
19.	Tripura	169.4	151.84	285.51
20.	Sikkim	306.03	272.32	680.51
21.	Andhra Pradesh	4291.64	4224.93	5348.91
22.	Karnataka	2837.91	3425.31	2424.93
23.	Kerala	2022.46	2544.61	2854.19
24.	Tamil Nadu	3291.71	1822.99	3965.19
25.	Pondicherry	5.61	1372.47	0.00
26.	Lakshadweep	0.00	8.66	0.47
27.	Goa	185.28	375.65	138.85
28.	Gujarat	1666.84	1500.49	2650.96
29.	Maharashtra	2727.31	2419.84	2881.88
30.	Chhattisgarh	1233.69	1225.16	1904.62
31.	Madhya Pradesh	1637.27	1455.13	2458.53
32.	Uttaranchal	1080.87	1092.18	1095.10
33.	Uttar Pradesh	7236.98	8141.43	5904.43
34.	Departmental	5467.55	5813.02	3131.73
Grand Total		55038.55	58683.1	64366.36

**Trade Between India and Pakistan**

2594. SHRI RANEN BARMAN:  
SHRI PANNIAN RAVINDRAN:  
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:  
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:  
SHRI M.K. SUBBA:

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

(a) the commodities exported from India and imported from Pakistan during each of the last three years and the current year, commodity-wise, value-wise, year-wise;

(b) whether an Indo-Pakistan Joint Group has been constituted to explore the possibilities of bilateral trade;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has entered into any agreement with Pakistan for bilateral trade across the Line of Control;

(e) if so, the details thereof including items proposed for trade and the routes to be used for trade;

(f) whether any complaints have been received by the Government regarding inadequacy of infrastructure/facilities at different points/routes opened for trade with Pakistan in the country;

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

(h) the steps the Government has taken/proposed to take, especially in terms of provision of necessary infrastructure/facilities to boost the bilateral trade with Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The figures of bilateral trade between India and Pakistan during the year 2005-2006 onwards are given below:

(In US\$ million)

Year	Exports to Pakistan	Imports from Pakistan	Total Trade
2005-06	689	180	869
2006-07	1349	323	1672
2007-08	1944	288	2232
2008-09 (Apr-July)	614	124	738

Source DGCI&S Kolkata through NIC DOC.

The item-wise details of trade between the two countries for the last three years, upto 2007-2008 are available in the website <http://commerce.nic.in> under the heading Export Import Data Bank. As per provisional information available, the top ten items of export and import between India and Pakistan 1 during April-July 2008 are given below:

*Top ten items of export to Pakistan from India during April-July 2008 (2008-2009)*

Sl.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ million
1.	Dyes/intmdtes & coal tar chemical	153.48
2.	Petroleum (crude & products)	65.39
3.	Cotton raw including waste	54.40
4.	Oil meals	39.11
5.	Spices	33.29
6.	Manmade yarn, fabrics, made-ups	30.59
7.	Drugs, pharmaceuticals & fine chemicals	28.06
8.	Plastic & linoleum products	27.12
9.	Other cereals	26.24
10.	Rubber mfd. products except footwear	15.44

*Top ten items of import from Pakistan into India during April-July 2008 (2008-2009)*

Sl.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ million
1.	Petroleum, crude & products	48.87
2.	Cement	30.66
3.	Cotton yarn & fabrics	13.95
4.	Leather	5.40
5.	Fruits & nuts excl cashew nuts	5.17
6.	Lther commodities	4.25
7.	Lon-ferrous metals	2.33
8.	Eool, raw	2.13
9.	Organic chemicals	2.07
10.	Metalifers ores & metal scrap	1.97

Source DGCI&S Kolkata through NIC DOC

(b) and (c) The India Pakistan Joint Study Group (JSG) at Commerce Secretary -level constituted in 2005 has so far met three times. At its third meeting held on 2nd August 2007 in New Delhi, both sides, *inter alia*, decided to facilitate trade in goods by addressing the issues such as customs cooperation, standards, certification system etc.

(d) and (e) As part of Confidence Building Measures with Pakistan, Cross LoC trade on the Srinagar-Muzaffarabad and Poonch-Rawalakot routes commenced from 21st October 2008. Twenty one items for trade have been identified for duty-free passage. Items to be traded from Salamabad to Chakoti and Chakandabagh to Rawalakot are carpets, rugs, wall hangings, shawls and stoles, fresh fruits and vegetables, aromatic plants, dry fruits including walnuts, Kashmiri spices, spring rubberised coir/foam mattresses, furniture including walnut furniture etc. Similarly, items to be traded from Chakoti to Salamabad and Rawalakot to Chakandabagh are rice, precious stones, dry fruits including walnuts, medicinal herbs, fresh fruits and vegetables, furniture including walnut furniture, carpets and rugs, embroidered items, foam mattresses, shawls and stoles.

(f) and (g) . Certain representations have been received for addressing the issues such as infrastructure developments, etc. to facilitate smooth LOC Trade. The Government has decided to provide funds for creating minimum infrastructure facilities for the LOC trade at the above two places as per the specifications and requirements to be spelt out by the Government of J&K.

(h) India has, *inter alia*, taken following initiatives to boost bilateral trade:

- (i) The issues of mutual concerns are discussed to address them to the extent feasible through Commerce-Secretary level talks on Economic and Commercial Cooperation within the framework of Composite Dialogue. The last round of this dialogue "was held on 31 July-1 August 2007 in New Delhi.
- (ii) Back to back movement of trucks for loading and unloading for trade between India and Pakistan became operational at Attari-Wagah LCS since October 2007.
- (iii) Development of the infrastructure at Attari has been taken up as a priority project in the Integrated Check Post Project initiated by India.

- (iv) Expeditious completion of statutory certification related formalities for import of cement from Pakistan.
- (v) Both sides decided to open two bank branches in either country.

[Translation]

#### Involvement of MCD and Police Personnel in Illegal Constructions

2595. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE  
PATIL:  
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:  
SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding Involvement of Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) officials and Delhi Police personnel in illegal constructions in Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of such complaints received by the Government and cases registered on such complaints during each of the last three years and the current year, separately;

(c) the details of action taken against the officials of MCD and Delhi Police found guilty of involvement in allowing illegal constructions convicted and dismissed from service, police station-wise and MCD District-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to prevent further illegal constructions in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b): The details of the complaint received by MCD and investigated by its Vigilance Department is given below:

Year	No. of cases of Disciplinary Action
2005	37
2006	336
2007	34
2008 (upto 12th December)	32

In addition, the details of the number of complaint received by Delhi Police are as under:

Year	No. of complaints received	Substantiated
2005	72	9
2006	36	4
2007	26	6
2008	37	12

(c): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d): A number of steps have been taken to prevent unauthorized construction, which include keeping a watch over unauthorized construction and encroachment on Government land; revamping the infrastructure of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for detection and control of unauthorized constructions and encroachments by restructuring and strengthening of existing Central Control Room, Zonal Control Rooms, Central Demolition Squad and formation of Special Task Force; posting more officers for monitoring of unauthorized construction cases; etc.

#### **Encyclopaedia on Freedom Fighters**

2596. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to prepare an encyclopaedia on revolutionaries and freedom fighters who contributed to the Freedom Struggle of 1857 and the events related thereto;

(b) if so, the details and salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Government has decided to provide financial as well as other assistance for publication of the above; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Information has been gathered from the Ministry of Culture that Government of India has constituted a National Committee under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister to chalk out the

programmes for commemoration of 150th Anniversary of First War of Indian Independence 1857; 60th Anniversary of Indian Independence; Centenary Celebration of Adoption of, Vande Mataram as National Song; 75th Anniversary of the Martyrdom of Shaheed Bhagat Singh, and Birth Centenary of Shaheed Bhagat Singh. A National Implementation Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Human Resource Development has also been constituted for implementation of the programmes and activities to commemorate these events.

(c) and (d): The Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) has been entrusted with the work for preparation of National Register of Martyrs as a part of commemoration of 150th Anniversary of First War of Indian Independence, 1857. Government of India, Ministry of Culture has approved a budget outlay of Rs. 1,87,28,000/- and against which an advance of Rs. 1,40,46,000/- has been released to the ICHR for the purpose.

#### **Agro and Rural Industries**

2597. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE:  
SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:  
SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA  
DESHMUKH:  
SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:  
PROF. CHANDER KUMAR:  
SHRI P. S. GADHAVI:  
SHRI K. S. RAO:  
SHRI MITRASEN YADAV:  
SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:  
SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:  
SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the profitability of Agro and Rural Industries in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such industries which earned profit/incurred loss during each of the last three years, State-wise and the total number of persons employed therein, State-wise separately;

(c) the reasons for incurring losses by these industries; /

(d) the details of financial assistance/soft loan/incentive provided by the Government to help these industries; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to empower the rural and tribal youths with skills and training to establish small and medium enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a): No, Sir.

(b) to (d): Do not arise.

(e): The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), a statutory organisation under this Ministry imparts training to persons employed or desirous of establishing khadi and-village industry (KVI) units, through 39 departmental and non-departmental training centres, located in different parts of the country. During 2007-08 these centres together provided training to 60,481 persons in various courses. Under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), a new credit-linked subsidy scheme of the Union Government, implemented from 2008-09 through KVIC for generation of additional employment opportunities through establishing micro enterprises in both service/business and manufacturing sectors in the rural as well as urban areas throughout the country, it is proposed to establish tie-up by KVIC with various agencies like National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Noida, National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NIMSME), Hyderabad; Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati, their branches and the Entrepreneurship Development Centres (EDCs) set up by their Partner Institutions (PIs), etc. In addition to above, 536 Training Centres have been accredited by KVIC for providing Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) training under PMGEP.

#### **Crime by Gangs**

2598. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of gangs involved in kidnapping/abduction, demanding ransom and forcing the girls into prostitution is sharply rising in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has unearthed any such gang;

(d) If so, the number of such accused persons arrested during each of the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise and the action taken against them;

(e) whether the CBI has collected any information in this regard;

(f) If so, the details thereof; and

(g) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (d): The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain data regarding the number of gangs involved in kidnapping/abduction demanding ransom and forcing the girls into prostitution in the country. Besides as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India "Police" and "Public Order" are State " subjects and, such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection registration, investigation and prosecution of crime lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Central Government has issued advisories to the State Governments and UT Administrations from time to time, to give more focused attention to the prevention and control of crimes against women in society within their jurisdiction.

(e) to (g) As per information received from the CBI, in 2007 there were 87 gangs comprising 359 members in kidnapping for prostitution.

*[English]*

#### **Setting up of Federal Bureau of Investigation**

2599. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:  
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:  
SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU:  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:  
SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:  
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:  
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:  
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up federal bureau of investigation in the country in view of the recent terrorist attack in Mumbai and naxalite activities in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to bring federal crimes under the concurrent list of the Constitution;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has held consultations with all the State Governments and the Ministry of Law and Justice in this regard;

(e) if so, the details of discussion held; and

(f) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (f): The issue of setting up of a federal/central investigating agency to enable investigation of selected cases of terrorism that may have inter-State or international linkages and pose a direct threat to the national security, and related crimes such as hijacking, Fake Indian Currency Notes from outside the country, etc., has been under consideration of Government in consultation with State Governments and the Law Ministry, etc. It is now proposed to bring in a Bill for legislation in this regard.

#### Literacy Rate

2600. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:  
SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA:  
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

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

(a) the details of rural literacy programmes in operation in the country, State-wise;

(b) the literacy rate of the rural areas and urban areas in the country separately, State-wise;

(c) whether the literacy rate in rural areas of the country is not satisfactory as compared to urban areas;

(d) if so, the reasons for low literacy rate in rural areas;

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and, the steps taken to increase literacy rate in rural areas;

(f) the funds allocated for rural literacy during the Eleventh Plan period, State-wise;

(g) the targets set for National Literacy Mission, Adult Education and Janshikshan Sansthan for the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(h) the extent to which the targets set have been achieved; and

(i) the steps taken to overcome the hurdles in achieving the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Literacy programmes under National Literacy Mission focus on providing functional literacy to non literates in the age group 15-35 in both rural and urban areas as per the proposals received from the districts.

(b) The State wise details of literacy rates in urban and rural areas as per Census 2001 are given in the enclosed statements.

(c) The urban literacy rate is 79.9% while the rural literacy rate is 58.7% representing a 21.18 percent point gap.

(d) Many factors contribute to the lower literacy levels in rural areas including socio economic and cultural barriers, gender disparities and poverty.

(e) and (f) Programmes under National Literacy Mission include provision for functional literacy, post literacy and continuing education. In addition, steps have been taken to universalize elementary education through enhancement of financial outlays for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), introduction of cooked Mid Day Meal (MDM) scheme for all children in classes I- VIII in Government/Local Body and Government Aided schools etc., and through this process to arrest the influx of persons into the pool of adult illiterates, including those in rural areas. The funds allocated during the Eleventh Plan are Rs. 71,000 crores for SSA, Rs.48,000 crores for MDM, and Rs.6,000 crores for adult education.

(g) to (i) 198 Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) were sanctioned upto the end of the X Plan. During the XI Plan it is proposed to establish 50 JSSs in addition to the 23 JSS already sanctioned in 2007-08.

<b>Statement</b>			
Sl.No.	Name of State	Literacy Rate (%) as per Census 2001	
		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54.5	76.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	47.8	78.3
3.	Assam	59.7	85.3
4.	Bihar	43.9	71.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	60.5	80.6
6.	Goa	79.7	84.4
7.	Gujarat	61.3	81.8
8.	Haryana	63.2	79.2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	75.1	88.9
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	49.8	71.9
11.	Jharkhand	45.7	79.1
12.	Karnataka	59.3	80.6
13.	Kerala	90.0	93.2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	57.8	79.4
15.	Maharashtra	70.4	85.5
16.	Manipur	67.3	79.3
17.	Meghalaya	56.3	86.3
18.	Mizoram	81.3	96.1
19.	Nagaland	62.8	84.7
20.	Orissa	59.8	80.8
21.	Punjab	64.7	79.1
22.	Rajasthan	55.3	76.2
23.	Sikkim	66.8	83.9

1	2	3	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	66.2	82.5
25.	Tripura	69.7	89.2
26.	Uttarakhand	68.1	81.4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	52.5	69.8
28.	West Bengal	63.4	81.2
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	78.7	86.6
30.	Chandigarh	75.6	82.6
31.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	49.3	84.4
32.	Daman and Diu	75.8	82.3
33.	Delhi	78.1	81.9
34.	Lakshadweep	85.0	88.6
35.	Pondicherry	74.0	84.8
All India		58.7	79.9

**Negotiation with ULFA**

2601. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA:  
SHRI M.K. SUBBA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of status of talks held between the Government and People Consultative Group formed by ULFA;

(b) the details of issues discussed and outcomes thereof during the said talks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c): Three rounds of talks with People's Consultative Group (PCG) set up by United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) had been held on 26.10.2005, 7.2.2006 and 22.6.2006 respectively. Efforts 326 with People's Consultative Group

representatives for holding these talks were continued even after three rounds through mutual Initiatives. Government had also declared unilateral Suspension of Operations (SoO) by Army against ULFA from 13.8.2006 to 20.9.2006 with a view create a conducive atmosphere for holding of peace talks. Since there was no direct response from ULFA and reports were received of regrouping, new raising, movement of stores/arms, violence and extortion by ULFA cadres, Counter Insurgency Operations against ULFA have been resumed.

The Government is open to talks with any militant group including ULFA provided they shun violence. The Government has not received any formal proposal from ULFA for direct talks.

#### **Communal Violence**

2602. SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing laws in the country are inadequate to deal with instances of communal violence;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to enact a new legislation to protect and compensate the victims of communal violence; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c): With a view to empowering the State Governments and the Central Government to take effective measures to provide for the prevention and control of communal violence and to rehabilitate the victims of such violence, for speedy investigation and trial of offences including imposition of enhanced punishments, than those provided in the Indian Penal Code, on persons involved in communal violence and for matters connected therewith, a Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 5.12.2005 titled 'The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005'.

The Bill was referred to the Department -related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs and the Committee submitted its Report on 13.12.2006 to the Parliament. The Committee made certain observations/recommendations, and after necessary inter-Ministerial consultations, and the Government decision thereon, Notice was given on 9.3.2007 by the then Home Minister

for moving the official amendments and passing of the Bill in Rajya Sabha. However, the Bill could not be taken up at, that time.

Fresh notices for moving the official amendments and passing of the Bill have been given in December, 2008

#### **Activities of Vigyan Prasar**

2603. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is planning to introduce Vigyan Prasars Magazine Dream-2047 for all high schools, science colleges and Engineering Colleges in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b): Dream 2047, the monthly popular science magazine of Vigyan Prasar, is being sent to high schools, Science Colleges, Engineering Colleges, R&D Institutes, Universities, and individuals across the country; its print run being 52,000 copies per month.

*[Translation]*

#### **Consumption of MSME Products**

2604. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is less sale of products manufactured by the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) due to inadequate publicity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount spent/likely to be spent thereon during each year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan period;

(d) the details of countries ahead of India in terms of consumption of the products produced by these enterprises; and

(e) whether the Government has constituted any Group of Ministers (GoMs) to help find means to give encouragement to consumption of products manufactured in the MSMEs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (c): One of the major problems faced by the micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) relates to marketing of products produced by the MSMEs. To assist the MSMEs in this endeavour, the Government is implementing a Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme under which, *inter alia*, assistance is provided to the MSMEs for participating in the international trade fairs/exhibitions, adoption of Bar Coding, etc. The amount spent/earmarked under the MDA Programme during each year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan is as under:

Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2007-08 (Actual expenditure)	1.36
2008-09 (Budget Estimate)	10.55
2009-10 (Proposed outlay)	11.00
2010-11 (Proposed outlay)	11.00
2011-12 (Proposed outlay)	11.00

(d) In view of the varying definition of MSMEs in different countries, no comparative data on consumption of products produced by the MSMEs is available.

(e): No, Sir.

(f): Does not arise.

[English]

#### Export of Flowers

2605. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's export of flowers has decreased during 2007-08 as compared to previous year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any study to find out the factors responsible for such decrease;

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

(e) the remedial measures taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the export of flowers?

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

(b) The export of flowers from India declined from Rs. 649.84 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 338.01 crore\* in 2007-08. (\*Source: DGCI&S-Provisional)

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has been taking various measures to promote export of floriculture products. These include:

(ii) Setting up of centers for perishable cargo at International Airports at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Thiruvananthapuram.

(iii) Assistance for setting up wholesale market-cum-flower auction centres at Bangalore, Mumbai, Noida and Kolkata.

(iv) Setting up of Agri Export Zones (AEZs) for floriculture products,

(v) Participation in international trade fairs,

(vi) Financial assistance to its registered exporters under its schemes for financial assistance for Infrastructure Development, Market Development, Quality Development, Research & Development and Transport Assistance,

(vii) Implementation of a Scheme for Special Floriculture Rehabilitation Fund for sick floriculture units,

(viii) Duty Credit Scrip benefits are available on exports of cut flowers under the Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY).

#### Merger of MPEDA with NFDB

2606. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to merge the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) with the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB);

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

(c) the steps taken by the MPEDA to help exporters of marine products during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review the working of MPEDA or conduct a study to assess the utility of MPEDA in the present context; and

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

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

INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir;

(b) Not applicable;

(c) MPEDA is operating a number of subsidy schemes for production, processing and exports of marine products from India. Details of some of the schemes operated by MPEDA is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) and (e) MPEDA has appointed Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad to review the organizational objectives of MPEDA in the context of the present day requirements of international trade and to develop an appropriate organizational design and human resource management frame-work.

#### **Statement**

#### *The Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin on Going Subsidy Assistance Schemes-2008-09*

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme	Objective	Quantum of subsidy
1	2	3	4
<b>I. Export Production-Capture Fisheries.</b>			
1.	Assistance for conversion of existing fishing vessels to tuna long liners	To encourage the fishing vessel owners for harvesting deep sea funds and other under exploited items by diversified fishing using monofilament long line system.	The amount of assistance under the scheme is limited to 50% of the cost of the monofilament long line system, related equipments and labour charges including installation charges subject to a maximum of Rs. 7.50 lakh for fishing vessels of OAL less than 20 Mts. And Rs. 15 lakh for deep sea fishing vessels of OAL more than 20 Mts.
2.	Assistance for installation of insulated/refrigerated Fish hold/RSW/ice making machine onboard fishing vessels.	To encourage mechanized fishing vessel owners to go for multi day fishing in off shore area and also for better preservation of catch for export and enhancement of income of fishermen.	30% of the cost of the eligible items subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakh per owner of fishing vessel for the 3 items. One owner is eligible for one vessel.
3.	Assistance for the construction of new tune long liners as interest subsidy	To encourage the fishing vessel owners for harvesting deep sea tuna and other under exploited items by diversified fishing using monofilament long line system by constructing new tune long liners.	5% of the interest for the construction of mech. Fishing vessels and deep sea fishing vessels subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakh/ 15 lakh respectively. Each beneficiary can avail the assistance upto maximum of Rs. 40 lakh for construction of 4 mech. Fishing vessels and upto Rs. 60 lakh for construction of 4 Deep Sea Fishing Vessels.

1	2	3	4
<b>II. Export Production-Culture Fisheries</b>			
4.	Promotion of commercial Hatcheries for seed production.		
(a)	Subsidy for small-scale hatcheries	For setting up of shrimp/scampi hatchery with a minimum production capacity of 10 million seeds per annum.	⊙ 25% of the capital cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 3.00 lakh per beneficiary.
(b)	Subsidy for medium-scale hatcheries	For setting up of shrimp/scampi hatchery with a minimum production capacity of 30 million seeds per annum.	⊙ 25% of the capital cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 6.00 lakh per beneficiary/hatchery (about 7 districts are excluded, being overcrowded already).
5.	Subsidy for new farm development.	For development of new shrimps/scampi farms.	⊙ 25% of the capital cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000/- per ha. Water area, restricted to Rs. 2.50 lakh per beneficiary.
6.	Subsidy for setting up of PCR labs in hatcheries/Pvt. Lab.	To establish PCR labs in Hatcheries/Pvt. Lab.	⊙ 50 of capital cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 5.00 lakh per beneficiary/hatchery.
7.	Subsidy for effluent treatment system (ETS) in Shrimp Farms.	To set up effluent treatment systems attached to shrimp farms.	⊙ 25% of the capital cost, subject to Rs. 1.50 lakh for shrimp farms with a minimum water area of 5.00 ha and up to Rs. 6.00 lakh per beneficiary.
8.	Registration of Aquaculture Societies.	For adoption of BMPs and Code of Practices for sustainable shrimp farming for sector wide management of aquaculture farms.	50% of the estimated cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 5.00 lakh for setting up of office, ware house/auction hall, common facility, etc., Laboratory facilities, Hiring technicians, training farmers/technical personnel and methodology for promoting environmentally sound farming.
9.	(a) Assistance for setting up of Ornamental fish breeding units.	To set up ornamental fish breeding units and fish marketing societies to enhance the domestic production.	50% of the capital cost for the infrastructure specified subject to a maximum of Rs. 75000/- to Rs. 7.5 lakh per unit depending on the size of the units. The breeding units are classified into three as Grade-1 Grade-2 and Grade-3 balances or the size and investment.
	(b) Ornamental fish marketing societies.		50% of the capital cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 4 lakh for establishing the necessary infrastructure for the society and Rs. 1 lakh as one time grant for meeting the operational expenses.
<b>III. Induction of New Technology, Modernisation of Processing Facilities and Development of Infrastructure Facilities.</b>			
10.	Subsidy for automatic flake/chip tube ice making machine.	To assist seafood processors to install machines for production of quality ice required for in-plant use.	25% of the cost of the machine subject to a maximum of Rs. 2.25 lakh. The assistance would be available for maximum of two-flake ice making machine.

1	2	3	4
11.	Subsidy for generator sets	To assist the seafood processing units to have captive power as a stand by arrangement.	25% of the cost of generator set or Rs. 2.50 lakh whichever is less
12.	Subsidy for upgrading deficient cold storage	To enable seafood processors to upgrade their storage so as to maintain optimum temperature	25% for improving insulation and 25% for upgrading the existing diffusers subject to a maximum of Rs. 3.50 lakh (eligible for existing units)
13.	Subsidy for acquisition of all processing machinery and equipments for production of value added marine products.	To assist seafood processors to acquire machinery & equipments for production of value added marine products	25% of the cost of machinery & equipment, subject to a maximum of Rs. 17.50 lakh
14.	Assistance for establishment of Chill Room facility in seafood.	To assist seafood processors to set up Chill Room facilities in their processing plants for preserving the quality of the raw material at proper temperature starting from harvest till processing.	25% of the costs of establishment of Chill Room facility subject to a maximum of Rs. 3.00 lakh per chill room and the assistance would be available for a maximum of two chill Rooms in a plant.
15.	Assistance for installation of Water Purification System in seafood processing plants.	To assist seafood processors to establish suitable water Purification System in their processing plants for achieving equivalency to EU/GOI norms with regard to water quality.	25% of the cost of instation water Purification System subject to a maximum of Rs. 7.50 lakh per unit.
16.	Assistance for setting up of Effluent Treatment Plants in seafood processing plants.	To encourage seafood processors to provide effective Effluent Treatment Plant in their processing units for achieving equivalency to EU/GOI norms.	25% of the cost of setting up of Effluent Treatment Plant subject to a maximum of Rs. 7.00 lakh per unit.
17.	Subsidized distribution of insulated fish boxes.	For proper preservation of raw materials in iced condition in insulated flash boxes on board fishing vessel, in shrimp farms, pre-processing plants and processing plants.	<p>Moulded synthetic insulated fish boxes of various capacities are distributed at 50% subsidy:</p> <p>Maximum eligible subsidy under the scheme is:-</p> <p>(a) Per pre-processing plant : Rs. 0.50 lakh</p> <p>(b) Per processing Plant : Rs. 1.00 lakh</p> <p>(c) Fresh/chilled fish handling centers : Rs. 1.00 lakh</p> <p>(d) Mechanized boat owners : Rs. 0.15 lakh</p> <p>(e) Small mechanized : Rs. 0.045 lakh</p> <p>(f) Shrimp farmers above 5 ha : Rs. 0.50 lakh</p> <p>(g) shrimp farmers 5 ha and less : Rs. 0.35 lakh</p>

1	2	3	4
18.	Financial support for acquisition of Refrigerated Truck/Containers.	To encourage seafood processors to acquire Refrigerated Trucks/Containers for transportation of raw material/ finished products.	25% of the cost of Refrigerated Truck/Container, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3.50 lakh.
19.	Financial assistance for construction of new large cold Storages.	To encourage construction of large Cold Storages to create adequate storage facility.	25% of the cost of construction of 3000 tonne storage subject to the maximum of Rs. 60 lakh. for smaller units subsidy would be provided @ Rs. 2000/- per tonne storage capacity. Storages with a minimum capacity of 500 tonnes only will be eligible for subsidy under the schmes.
20.	Assistance for setting up of modern/ renovation of ice plants.	To maintain the quality of fish for production of high value added items.	25% of actual or to a maximum of Rs. 12 lakh for renovation and Rs. 22 lakh for new ice plants.  Renovation — 10T, 15T, 20T 6 lakh 9 lakh 12 lakh New — 11 lakh 16 lakh 22 lakh
21.	Assistance for setting up of Tuna cannery cum value added tuna processing unit.	To encourage tuna utilization in value added form.	25% of the acutal cost to a maximum of Rs. 65.25 lakh
22.	Technology Upgradation Scheme for Marine Products (TUSMP)	New Scheme for promotion of value addition in seafood processing. Financial assistance either in the shape of capital subsidy @ 25% and interest subsidy to the extent of 5 percentage points (subject to a ceiling) is envisaged in the scheme.	The rate of assistance in the case of capital subsidy will be @ 25% of the expenditure incurred for value addition subject to a maximum of Rs. 100 lakh for new units and Rs. 85 lakh for the existing units going in for value addition. The interest subsidy assistance proposed is 5% of the term loan availed from financial institutions for value addition subject to a maximum of Rs. 150 lakh in the case of new units and Rs. 125 lakh in the case of existing units. The beneficiary can avail anyone of the above scheme.
23.	Subsidy for setting up Mini Laboratory.	For effective implementation of inprocess quality control.	25% of the cost of mini laboratory subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.50,000/- per unit.
24.	Assistance to seafood processorts for construction/renovation of Captave Pre-processing Centres with upgraded facilities.	To bring the pre-processing activities under the control of processors and upgrade the facilities on par with HACCP/EU Regulations.	50% of the cost of eligible expenditure on the above items subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakh for new construction and 45% of the cost of subject to a maximum of Rs. 13.50 lakh for renovation for captive PPCs, which is again linked to the workers capacity and the area of the pre-processing hall.
25.	Financial assistance to pre-processors for construction/renovation of independent pre processing centres with upgraded facilities.	To upgrade the facilities on par with HACCP/ EU regulations and thereby improve the handling practices in the entire pre-processing sector.	50% of the cost of eligible expenditure on the above items subject to a maximum of Rs. 22 lakh for new construction and 45% of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 19.8 lakh for renovation for independent PPCs, which is again linked to the workers and the area of the pre-processing hall. The subsidy is further restricted to maximum limits fixed for individual items.

1	2	3	4
26.	Interest subsidy assistance for seafood units to facilitate upgradation.	To subsidize a part of the interest payable by the plant owners to their bank/financial owners to their bank/financial institutions for the loans availed by them for modernization of their plant to achieve conformity to EU/GOI standards.	The subsidy eligibility will be restricted to a maximum of 7% of the interest charged by the bank/financial institutions over and above the international interest of 7% or actual rate of interest over and above the international interest <i>i.e.</i> 7% whichever is less subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakh.
<b>IV. Market Promotion</b>			
27.	Developmental assistance for Export for Ornamental/Aquarium fishes.	To give a thrust to the export of Ornamental fish from the country and to fetch better unit value realization by competing with our neighboring countries.	10% of f.o.b. value of export subject to the ceiling of Rs. 3 lakh per exporter per year.
28.	Financial Assistance for extending Insurance Coverage to Workers Employed in the Fish Processing Units.	The insurance scheme is envisaged for workers employed in the Seafood processing Units with a terminal benefit of Rs. 50,000/- for the insured, medical expenses (hospitalization) reimbursement upto Rs. 10,000/- for the insured or his/her parents or dependants and also to insure house hold articles against calamities either natural or man made upto Rs. 20,000/- and for emergency medical evacuation, Rs. 2,000/- (maximum).	The premium of the insurance will be paid by the employer employee and MPEDA in a ratio of 50% 25% and 25%.  The annual premium works out to Rs. 200/- per worker.

#### International Schools

2607. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of international schools are functioning in various parts of the country without the approval of the Union Government/State Governments;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) At present there are about 180 schools in India, which are affiliated to foreign boards. The state-wise distribution of these schools is not maintained in this Ministry. School education primarily comes under the purview of State Governments. For affiliation recognition, schools apply directly to the concerned Boards/ State Governments as per procedure laid down.

(c) An expert committee was constituted by this Ministry in February 2006 to suggest a policy, *inter-alia*, regarding setting up of schools affiliated to foreign boards in India. Recommendations of the Committee have been received and are under consideration.

#### Tribal University

2608. SHRI RUPCHAND MIURMU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently set up a Tribal University in the country;

(b) if so, the details alongwith its salient features thereof;

(c) whether there is also a proposal to set up more such Universities in the country as well as Regional Centres and Campuses in the tribal areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWAR1): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. A teaching and affiliating university by the name of Indira Gandhi National Tribal University has been established at Amarkantak in the State of Madhya Pradesh to facilitate and promote avenues of higher education and research facilities for the tribal population of the country, under the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University Act, 2007 enacted by Parliament.

(c) and (d) According to the provision of section 3(3) of the aforesaid Act, the University shall have such number of Regional Centres and Campuses in the tribal areas as the University may deem fit for furtherance of its objectives.

*[Translation]*

#### **Closure of Cottage Industries**

2609. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state

(a) whether the cottage industries in rural, tribal areas and villages are closing down due to liberalisation;

(b) if so, the total number of such industries closed during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the norms laid down to identify the sick cottage industries;

(d) the steps taken by the Government for providing market to these industries and also to save them from closure; and

(e) the success achieved by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a): With the globalisation of Indian economy, the cottage industries in the country, including the village industries set up with the assistance provided through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) are facing greater competition in the market. However, there is no report of closure of any agro based small industrial unit as a result of competition from the multinational companies. In fact, liberalisation has resulted in realization by the units that their operations have to be efficient, cost effective and

based on optimal employment of resources. This has oriented the cottage industries towards sustainability which is a healthy trend in the long run.

Some Village Industry units/self-employment ventures do suffer losses and close down. The reasons for such losses include use of obsolete technology, inconsistent quality of products, product design not being in keeping with market demand, lack of entrepreneurial and managerial skills, etc.

(b): Does not arise.

(c): No separate norms have been laid down by the Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) to identify the sick cottage industries.

(d) and (e): In order to protect the market of KVI units, various initiatives have been taken by KVIC, such as brand building, price competitiveness, quality control, etc., which are expected to help the rural industries to compete with multinational companies marketing similar products. Brand building measures have been taken by introducing three brands such as "Desi Aahar", "Khadi" and "Sarvodaya" for the benefit of products under KVI sector. Price competitiveness is sought to be achieved through lowering capital cost, provision of marketing facilities, organizing exhibitions, financial support from KVIC and providing various export incentives. Quality of products is ensured by extending financial assistance for testing laboratories and ensuring better packaging of items, products diversification etc., by launching special schemes, providing Common Service Centres under the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI).

Major initiatives have also been taken in export promotion. Government has accorded the status of deemed Export Promotion Council to KVIC which would further help in the export of KVI products through participation in the international exhibitions and introduce KVI items in international market.

Efforts were also continued to increase the efficiency and skill of sales personnel, including managers of the sales outlets of certified Khadi institutions/aided agencies of KVI Boards as well as departmental sales outlets of KVIC. Refresher training programmes have been organized through National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development and training provided to sales personnel.

As a further step towards improvement in packaging, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed by

KVTC with Indian Institute of Packaging, on 29.11.2007 under which various facilities like packaging improvement in KVI sector through research, problems solving, consultancy, training, information dissemination and other promotional efforts would be made available to the KVI institutions/ units to take the benefits.

Special exhibitions at different places have been organized by bringing together various agencies such as Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO), Coir Board, National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) and KVIC.

*[English]*

#### Border Area Development Programme

2610. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes taken up under the Border Area Development Programme during each of the last three years and achievement made therein;

(b) the total funds allocated during the said period; and

(c) the details of annual targets and achievements recorded under the said?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (c): The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is a part of comprehensive approach to Border Management with focus on socio-economic development of border areas and to promote sense of security amongst the people living there. The BADP is implemented in 17 border States. The developmental activities under BADP relate to creation of social infrastructure, link roads, employment generation, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors, etc. Funds are provided to the States as 100% non-lapsable Central Grant. While Government of India lays down the broad guidelines, the schemes/projects under the BADP are finalized and implemented by the respective State Governments. Details of funds allocated, released and utilized by the State Governments during the last three years (since 2005-06) are given in the enclosed statement.

#### Statement

Position as on 10.12.2008

Rs. in lakh

States	2005-06			2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
	Revised Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Revised Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Arunachal Pradesh	1985.49	1935.49	1935.49	4498.00	4498.00	2087.93	6608.00	6608.00	1631.30	5772.00	—	—
Assam	1081.00	1081.00	1047.17	2338.34	2338.34	1616.20	1969.00	536.20	536.20	2470.00	1326.79	—
Bihar	1693.00	1693.00	1693.00	3119.00	3119.00	2910.88	3172.00	3172.00	124.73	3732.00	—	—
Gujarat	1106.00	1106.00	1106.00	2096.00	2096.00	960.56	2249.72	2249.72	421.44	2818.00	1245.77	—
Himachal Pradesh	642.05	642.05	642.05	1269.00	1269.00	1269.00	1119.00	1119.00	1119.00	1297.00	1167.30	—
Jammu and Kashmir	9999.97	9999.97	9999.97	9793.05	9793.05	9615.64	10583.00	10583.00	7087.89	10500.00	9272.59	—
Manipur	582.00	582.00	582.00	1250.00	1250.00	1196.11	1244.63	1244.63	636.74	1357.00	1012.44	—
Meghalaya	494.00	494.00	494.00	1313.36	1313.36	1313.36	1127.80	1127.80	957.21	1287.00	1140.30	—
Mizoram	903.48	903.48	903.48	2262.00	2262.00	1987.88	2086.00	2086.00	1839.57	2535.00	2007.38	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Nagaland	456.00	456.00	456.00	1577.00	1577.00	1577.00	1000.00	1000.00	666.67	1150.00	1035.00	
Punjab	1308.00	1308.00	1308.00	3641.12	3641.12	2806.81	2173.94	2173.94	94.49	2218.00	971.52	
Rajasthan	3835.00	3835.00	3835.00	5731.36	5731.36	5731.36	7859.00	6070.00	8849.00	7714.74		
Sikkim	622.00	622.00	622.00	1566.04	1566.04	1092.95	1000.00	1000.00	429.71	1150.00	561.91	
Tripura	1296.00	1296.00	1296.00	2678.48	2678.48	2075.40	2282.89	2282.89	958.68	293.00	1219.85	
Uttar Pradesh	1399.01	1399.01	1399.01	2231.00	2231.00	1514.60	2369.15	2369.15	841.65	2924.00	1266.16	
Uttarakhand	977.00	977.00	867.59	871.00	871.00	257.16	1191.82	1191.82	544.22	2297.00	—	
West Bengal	4160.00	4160.00	3995.00	5765.25	5765.25	4546.00	10164.05	10164.05	2864.00	9992.00	6744.60	
Total	32500.00	32500.00	32191.76	52000.00	52000.00	42558.84	58000.00	58000.00	26623.50	63121.00	36686.35	

#### Extension of SPTF to other Plantation Crops

2611. SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to extend facility similar to special purpose tea fund to other cash crops like cardamom, rubber and coffee;

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

(c) whether crop insurance has been extended for various cash crops particularly tea, rubber, tobacco, chilly, ginger, peppers and cardamom as promised by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b): Government has been extending assistance for replantation of coffee, rubber and cardamom, the details of which are as follows:-

**Coffee:** Subsidy for replanting to replace the uneconomical coffee blocks with a financial outlay of Rs.100 crores for replanting in 40000 hectare is provided under Development Support Scheme of the Board for the XI Plan. Subsidy is available for replanting of Arabica & Robusta at 40% of the unit cost for growers owning

coffee land upto 2 hectare, 30% up to 2-10 hectare and 25 % of the unit cost for large growers having more than 10 hectares with unit cost for Arabica estimated at Rs. 1.00 lakh and for Robusta Rs.0.70 lakh per hectare.

**Rubber:** Financial Assistance for new planting and replanting of rubber plantations is provided under the Rubber Plantation Development Scheme and Scheme for Rubber Development in North East (NE). The schemes are implemented region-wise and not State-wise. An assistance of Rs. 19,500 per hectare is limited upto 2 hectare for growers who own upto 5 hectare of rubber in traditional-area, Rs. 30,000 per hectare for growers who own upto 20 hectare in non-traditional region other than NE and NE region.

**Cardamom:** Government has approved a scheme during 11th Plan with an outlay of Rs. 122.23 crores for increasing production and productivity of cardamom through a Special Purpose Fund Scheme of replantation and rejuvenation. Under the scheme, it is proposed to cover small cardamom- replantation of 10,000 hectares in Kerala & Tamil Nadu and 15,000 hectare in Karnataka. Rejuvenation of 15,000 hectares in Kerala & Tamil Nadu. Large cardamom- replantation and rejuvenation of 10,000 hectares teach in Sikkim and Darjeeling district of West Bengal.

(c) and (d) No Government supported Insurance Scheme operates for the tea, rubber, tobacco, chilly, zinger, peppers and cardamom.

*[Translation]***Minimum Export Price of Onion**

2612. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:  
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

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

(a) the quantity and value of onion exported during each of the last three years, country-wise alongwith the minimum export price of onion;

(b) whether the Government has lowered the Minimum Export Price of onion;

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

(d) whether before fixing the said price the Government had collected the information regarding its consumer sale price at Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Lucknow, Patna and Bangalore at that time in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The details of export of onion from India to major importing countries during the last 3 years are given below:

Country	Quantity in metric tons				Value in Rupees in Lakhs	
	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Abu Dhabi & Sharjah	85192	6659.95	181544	18258.72	153477	17527.00
Bahrain	14430	1265.53	29264	3373.89	23040	2475.37
Doha	5623	464.2	8131	913.56	12195	1164.14
Kuwait	6990	600.98	12353	1506.59	13023	1344.85
Muscat	1108	41.44	6857	923.39	13540	1570.03
Singapore	16444	1487.88	18604	2058.32	18260	2023.11
Malaysia	117477	15869.09	193221	21142.2	218997	25198.32
Sri Lanka	74389	6364.45	73276	8012.55	138184	14080.92
Bangladesh	350020	29268.09	427662	34448.66	413741	51212.36
Nepal	27289	1570.27	24559	1969.87	22281	1079.80
Mauritius	11150	1338.53	11047	1721.27	10556	1867.28
Indonesia	1834	606.26	1348	119.52	11637	1543.28
Other	66188	6060.04	173232	19064.84	53570	7605.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>778134</b>	<b>71596.71</b>	<b>1161098</b>	<b>113513.38</b>	<b>1102481</b>	<b>128692.26</b>

(Source: NAFED)

The Minimum Export Price (MEP) during the period is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) to (e) The Minimum Export Price (MEP) of onion is reduced or increased by the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) from time to time depending upon the ruling prices and

availability of onion in the domestic market. The MEP is fixed by NAFED on the basis of prevailing wholesale rates of onion in Nasik, the main onion producing district in Maharashtra, Azadpur (Delhi), Kolkata, Chennai etc. terminal markets in the country from where maximum export of onion takes place.

**Statement**

MEP of enon in 2005-06 (April 2005-March-2006)

Rate US\$ PMT C&F

Country		April	May	July	July	August	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Feb.	March
						22.8.05						2005	19.1.05		
Dubai/Sherjah	B.B.	165	175	165	190	200	240	240	240	240	255	185	170	170	155
	CTR	170	180	170	195	205	245	245	245	245	260	190	175	170	160
Doha/Muscat	CTR	180	190	180	195	215	255	255	255	255	270	200	185	185	170
Bahrain, Dammam	B.B.	180	190	180	205	215	255	255	255	255	270	200	185	185	170
	CTR	195	205	195	220	230	270	270	270	270	285	215	200	200	185
Malaysia/Singapore	CTR	165	175	165	190	200	240	240	240	240	255	185	170	170	155
Pakistan	B.B.	145	155	145	170	180	220	220	220	220	235	165	150	150	135
	CTR	165	175	165	190	200	240	240	240	240	55	185	170	170	155
Sri Lanka	CTR 40	150	160	150	175	185	225	225	225	225	240	170	155	155	140
Re union	CTR	270	280	270	295	305	345	345	345	345	360	290	275	275	260
East African and European ports	POB+	150	160	150	175	185	225	225	225	225	240	170	155	155	140
	Freight														
Nepal border	INR Rupee.	4500	4900	4500	5500	6000	7500	7500	7500	7500	8200	5500	5100	5100	5000
Bangladesh border		150	160	150	175	185	225	225	225	225	240	170	155	155	140
Manila	OR. CTR	175	185	175	200	210	250	250	250	250	265	195	180	180	165
	REF. CTR	250	260	250	275	285	325	325	325	325	340	270	255	255	240
Greece (Athens)		235	245	235	260	270	310	310	310	310	325	255	240	240	225
West African port	B.B.	330	340	330	355	365	405	405	405	405	420	350	335	335	320
	CTR	410	420	410	435	445	485	485	485	485	500	430	415	415	400
Hamburg (Germany)	CTR	280	270	260	285	295	335	335	335	335	350	350	280	285	265

Source: NAFED)

## MEP of Onion in 2006-07 (April-2006 March 2007)

Rate US\$ PMT C&amp;F

Country		April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	March
											19.12.06	16.1.07		13.2.07	20.2.07	2007	
Dubai/Sharjah	B.B.	155	155	165	165	165	165	165	210	220	240	240	265	303	330	345	345
	CTR	160	160	170	170	170	180	190	215	225	245	245	270	310	335	350	350
Doha/Muscat	CTR	170	170	180	180	180	200	200	225	235	255	255	280	320	345	360	360
Bahrain, Damman	B.B.	170	170	180	180	180	200	200	225	235	255	255	280	320	345	360	360
	CTR	185	185	195	195	195	215	215	240	250	270	270	295	335	360	375	375
Kuwait/Liddah	B.B.	170	170	180	180	180	200	200	225	235	255	255	280	320	345	360	360
	CTR	185	185	195	195	195	215	215	240	250	270	270	295	335	360	375	375
Singapore	CTR	155	155	165	165	165	165	165	210	220	240	240	265	305	330	345	345
Malaysia	CTR	130	130	140	140	140	160	160	185	195	215	215	240	280	305	320	320
Pakistan	B.B.	135	135	145	145	145	165	165	190	200	220	220	245	285	310	325	325
	CTR	155	155	165	165	165	185	185	210	220	240	240	265	305	330	345	345
Sri Lanka	CTR 40	140	140	150	150	150	170	170	195	205	225	225	250	290	315	330	330
Re union	CTR	260	260	270	270	270	290	290	335	325	345	345	370	410	435	450	450
East African and		140	140	150	150	150	170	170	195	205	225	225	250	290	315	330	330
European ports	FOB+ FR																
Nepal border IRS.		5000	5000	5500	5500	5500	6500	6500	7500	8000	9000	9000	10500	13000	14000	146000	146000
Bangladesh border		140	140	150	150	150	190	190	215	215	235	235	260	300	325	340	340
Manilla	Or. CTR	165	165	165	165	165											
	RF. CTR	240	240	210	210	210	170	170	195	205	225	225	250	290	315	330	330
Greece (Athens)		225	225	235	235	235	255	255	280	290	310	310	335	375	400	450	450

## MEPs of Onion in 2007-08 (Aprt-08 to 2008)

Rate-US \$ PMT C&amp;F

Country		April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	November	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March				
		16.4.07		19.06.07		20.08.07				19.11.07							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Dubai/Sharjah	B.B.	305	255	225	225	305	325	345	445	445	495	495	425	250	200	180	180
	CTR	310	260	230	230	310	330	350	450	450	500	500	430	255	205	185	185
Doha/Muscat	CTR	320	270	240	240	320	340	360	460	460	510	510	440	265	215	195	195

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Bahrain, Damman	B.B.	320	270	240	240	320	340	360	460	460	510	510	440	265	215	195	195
	CTR	335	285	255	255	335	355	375	475	475	525	525	455	280	230	210	210
Kuwait/Jeddah	B.B.	320	270	240	240	320	340	360	460	460	510	510	440	265	215	195	195
	CTR	335	285	255	255	335	355	375	475	475	525	525	455	280	230	210	210
Singapore	CTR	305	255	225	225	305	325	345	445	445	495	495	425	250	200	180	180
Malaysia	CTR	280	230	200	200	280	300	320	420	420	470	470	400	225	175	165	165
Pakistan	B.B.	285	235	205	205	285	305	325	425	425	425	425	405	230	180	160	160
	CTR	305	255	225	225	305	325	345	445	445	445	445	425	250	200	180	180
Mauritius	OR. CTR	455	405	365	365	445	465	485	585	585	635	635	565	390	340	300	310
	RF. CTR	470	420	380	380	460	480	500	600	600	650	650	580	405	385	345	355
Sri Lanka	CTR 40	290	240	210	210	290	310	330	430	430	480	480	410	235	185	165	165
Re union	CTR	410	360	330	330	410	430	450	550	550	600	600	530	355	305	285	285
ast African and		290	240	210	210	290	310	330	430	430	480	480	410	235	185	165	165
European ports	FOB+ FR																
Nepal Border	IRS.	125000	105000	95000	95000	127000	135000	145000	185000	185000	205000	205000	177500	112500	75000	65000	65000
Bangladesh Border 160		300	250	220	220	220	300	320	340	440	450	500	500	430	350	250	170
Manila	RF. CTR	290	240	210	210	290	310	330	430	430	480	480	410	235	185	165	165
Greece (Athens)		375	325	295	295	375	395	415	515	515	565	565	495	320	270	250	250

Source: NAFED) Legend: RF-reefer container, CTR-container, B.B-Bk Break, OR-CTR-Ordinary container, FOB-Free On Board, FR-Freight, C&F-Cost and Freight

[English]

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

### Upgradation of NRC

2613. SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to upgrade the National Registrar of Citizens (NRC);

(b) if so, the details and progress made so far alongwith the total funds granted for the same;

(c) whether the Government has completed the process of establishing Tribunals in the State towards the detection and deportation of illegal migrants; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (d) The Government of Assam has Initiated action for updating of National Register of Citizens (NRC) 1951 on the basis of the relevant records. It has submitted modalities for updating of NRC in June, 2008 and these have been discussed with the officials of the State Government on several occasions and last discussions took place on 17th November, 2008 at Guwahati. Steps are being taken to ensure that the work of updating the NRC is undertaken at the earliest. Government of India has provided a sum of Rs. 1.02 crore to Government of

Assam in October, 2005 for procurement of computers and further agreed to provide. Rs. 2.00 crore for computerization of the relevant records. The Government of Assam has informed that thirty two (32) Foreigners Tribunals have been established in the State.

#### Out of School Children

2614. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the EDUSAT system is useful for providing education in the villages in view of the increasing drop out rate,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the dropout/out of school children have been benefited/likely to be benefited by EDUSAT satellite?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), the EDUSAT is useful for providing school education in the villages located in the interior areas of the States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttrakhand and Rajasthan.

(c): The impact study undertaken by the Distance Education Programme- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (DEP-SSA) unit of Indira Gandhi National Open University revealed that EDUSAT transmission is steadily making consistent progress towards the improvement of academic achievement of the children in covered areas.

#### Coverage under SSA

2615. ADV. SURESH KURUP:  
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:  
SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) Report has pointed out that there are still 31648 habitations without any primary school/Education Guarantee Scheme/Alternative Innovative Education centre within walking distance;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) 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) to (c) The Performance Audit of Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) which covered the period from 2001-02 to 2004-05 reported 31648 habitations in 14 States/UTs as without Primary School/Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS)/ Alternative and Innovative Centre (AIE) within one kilometre. The SSA Programme has since opened 1,86,985 new primary schools till 31.3.2007. It is now estimated that 98% of the habitation have a primary school within one kilometre radius while sparsely population habitations have either an EG S or an AIE Centre.

*[Translation]*

#### Corruption in Delhi Traffic Police

2616. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:  
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints against the personnel of Delhi Police for accepting bribes from blue-line bus operators and involved in other crimes/corruption as reported in the 'Hindustan' dated 5 April, 2008;

(b) if so, the total number of such officials involved in this regard, rank-wise, crime-wise;

(c) the number of DCPs/ACPs/TIs/ZOs in Delhi Traffic Police alongwith the statutory period of deployment at each point;

(d) the details of action taken and inquiry initiated against traffic police personnel involved in corruption;

(e) the number of such traffic police personnel put to trial convicted/dismissed from service, rank-wise during each of the last three years and the current year;

(f) whether any Traffic Police personnel has been found to be in possession of assets disproportionate to his known sources of income; and

(g) if so, the details and the action taken against such personnel during the said perigdj rank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b): A news item regarding suspension of 95 Delhi Traffic Police Personnel was reported in 'Hindustan' published on 5th April, 2008. In pursuance of the orders of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in Writ Petition No. 29/2008, an inquiry was conducted by the Vigilance Branch, Delhi Police. Following Police personnel were found involved:

Sub-Inspectors	—	17
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	—	15
Head Contables	—	7
Constables	—	55

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e) As per Statement ten closed.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

#### **Statement**

#### **2005**

1. Ct. jasbir, 3254—T Case Fir No. 7/2005 dt. 12.1.2005 u/s 7/13 POC Act, PS AC Branch., Pending trial.

#### **2006**

1. Ct. Ranjan 2655-T Dismissed, Re-instated in service in pursuance of court order. CrI. Case FIR No. 24/06 u/s 7/13 POC Act, PS AC Branch is pending trial.
2. Ct. Dhanvir, 1370-T Dismissd. Re-instated in service in pursuance of court order. CrI. Case FIR No. 37/06 u/s 7/13 POC Act & 120-B IPC PS AC Branch is pending trial.

3. Ct. Sukhibr, 3777-T Dismissed. Re-instated in service in pursuance of court order. CrI. Case FIR No. 47/06 u/s 7/13 POC Act, PS AC Branch is pending trial.

4. Ct. Satpal, 3764-T Dismissed. Re-instated in service in pursuance of court order. CrI. Case FIR No. 61/06 u/s 7/8/13 POC Act & 120-B IPC PS AC Branch is pending trial.

5. CT. Kaptan, 4030-T Dismissed. Re-instated in service in pursuance of court order. CrI. Case FIR No. 61/06 u/s 7/8/13 POC Act & 120-B IPC PS AC Branch is pending trial.

6. SI Praveen, D-3704 Dismissed. Re-instated in service in pursuance of court order. CrI Case FIR No. 61/06 u/s 7/8/13 POC Act & 120-B IPC PS AC Branch is pending trial.

#### **2007**

1. Ct. Rajiv Kumar, 3367-T Dismissed. Re-instated in service in pursuance of court order.
2. Ct. Deepak, 3238-T Dismissed. Re-instated in service in pursuance of court order. CrI. Case FIR No. 156/07 u/s 170/383/341 IPC PS Alipur is pending trial.
3. Ct. Pramod, 1639-T Dismissed. Re-instated in service in pursuance of court order. CrI. Case FIR No. 30/07 u/s 7/13 POC Act, PS AC Branch is pending trial.

#### **2008**

Investigation of the case registered under Prevention of Corruption Act at Police Station Janak Puri against Police Personnel is in progress.

*[English]***Setting up of Hospitality and Tourism University**

2617. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish India's first Hospitality and Tourism University which will serve as centre for education, research, learning and development of international standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names and places identified for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) According to the Ministry of Tourism, there is no such proposal.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

*[Translation]***Setting Up of Aluminium Plants**

2618. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of aluminium plants operating in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of aluminium produced during each of the last three years and the current year; State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up new aluminium plants in the country including backward areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) Aluminium plants operating in the country are as below:

Sl.No.	Name of the company	Location of Aluminium Plant	Present installed capacity (Tonnes)
1.	National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO)	Angul, Orissa	3,45,000
2.	Hindalco Industries Ltd.	Hirakud, Orissa	1,26,000
3.	Vedanta Aluminium Limited	Jharsuguda, Orissa	2,50,000
4.	Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO)	Korba, Chhattisgarh	3,45,000
5.	Hindalco Industries Ltd.	Renukoot, Uttar Pradesh	3,45,000
6.	Madras Aluminium Company Limited (MALCO)	Mettur Dam, Tamil Nadu	38,000

(b) Quantum of primary aluminium produced during last three years and from April to November in 2008 as below:-

Sl.No.	State	Production in tonnes			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (till Nov. 08)#
1.	Orissa	4,25,301	4,32,553	4,60,027	3,43,585
2.	Chhattisgarh	1,60,155	3,13,189	3,58,671	2,41,628
3.	Uttar Pradesh	3,62,793	3,68,867	3,78,153	2,57,877
4.	Tamil Nadu	36,718	37,652	37,635	23,224

#Provisional figures

(c) to (e) There is no proposal under consideration to set up additional aluminium plants by the Government in the country. However, the primary producers of the

country have intimated about their expansion plans, as per following details:-

Name of the Company	Nature of expansion/additional plants to be set up	Location	Proposed Capacity expansion in Tonnes Per Annum (TPA)
National Aluminium company Limited	Expansion of existing aluminium smelter	Angul, Orissa	increase by 1.15 lakh TPA
Bharat Aluminium company Limited	Expansion of existing aluminium smelter	Korba, Chhattisgarh	increase by 3.25 lakh TPA in 1st phase.
Hindalco industries Limited	Greenfield project	Lapanga, Orissa	3.59 lakh TPA
-do-	Greenfield project	Sigrauli, Madhya Pradesh	3.59 lakh TPA
-do-	Greenfield project	Ranchi, Jharkhand	3.59 lakh TPA
Vedanta Aluminium Limited	Brownfield Expansion of existing smelter	Jharsuguda, Orissa	Increase by 2.50 lakh TPA

[English]

#### Training Centres for Agro and Rural Industries

2619. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up training-cum-product development centres for Agro and Rural Industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Tea Replantation

2620. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:  
SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to extend coffee/tea plantations to non-traditional areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the success achieved by this project in different States and particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Government is already encouraging cultivation of coffee, in suitable parts of Non-Traditional Areas (NTA) viz. Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. Andhra Pradesh is not a tea growing state and has been found to be unsuitable for good growth of tea. The details of area proposed for coffee expansion in non traditional area viz. Andhra Pradesh, Orissa during Xith Plan are furnished below:

Name of the State	Area in hectares
Andhra Pradesh	16000
Orissa	1100
Total	17100

(c) The total area under coffee in the NTA is 40916 hectare of which 37773 hectare is in Andhra Pradesh and the rest of 3143 hectares belong to Orissa. A sum of Rs. 45 crore is allocated by the Government for coffee development activities in NTA during Xth Plan Period of which Rs. 40 crore is earmarked for Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 5.00 crore for Orissa.

[*Translation*]

### Technical Education

2621. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether technical education is spreading in an imbalanced way in the country;

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

(c) the State-wise number of colleges providing technical education in the country;

(d) whether the Government has decided to open institutes of technical education in the States having lesser institutes in comparison to other States;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) In order to mitigate regional disparities in technical education, the Government has made provisions for reservation of seats in degree and diploma level technical courses for States/UTs lacking such facilities in other States/UTs where such facilities are available on an adequate scale. Besides, to promote the establishment of new institutions in the North Eastern states, AICTE has relaxed certain norms laid down for approval of new technical institutions.

(c) State-wise/programme-wise number of degree level technical institutions approved by AICTE is at Annexure? given in the enclosed statement.

(d) to (f) The Government has initiated a new scheme on Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under coordinated action on Skill Development. Under the Scheme, it is proposed to provide financial assistance for establishment of New Polytechnics in un-served and under-served districts. It is also proposed to provide partial financial assistance for establishment of new polytechnics under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

### Statement

*Number of Degree Level Institutions Approved by AICTE as on 31.8.2008*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Engg. & Tech.	PGDM	MBA	MCA	Pharmacy	HMCT	Applied Arts & Crafts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Madhya Pradesh	161	7	56	47	93	4	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	41	3	7	7	11	0	0
3.	Gujarat	55	11	51	26	75	1	0
	Sub Total	257	21	114	80	179	5	0
4.	Mizoram	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
5.	Sikkim	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
6.	Orissa	68	15	29	37	15	2	0
7.	West Bengal	71	2	27	27	10	4	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Tripura	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
9.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Assam	7	1	5	3	2	0	0
13.	Manipur	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
14.	Nagaland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Jharkhand	13	3	4	2	1	0	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>
16.	Bihar	15	1	11	6	4	0	0
17.	Uttar Pradesh	241	77	125	101	91	10	1
18.	Uttaranchal	19	2	23	13	14	7	0
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>
19.	Chandigarh	5	1	0	2	1	0	1
20.	Haryana	116	10	56	29	34	3	0
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	0	9	3	1	0	0
22.	New Delhi	19	24	13	18	6	1	1
23.	Punjab	70	4	55	24	38	8	0
24.	Rajasthan	81	15	49	19	54	8	0
25.	Himachal Pradesh	9	0	8	1	11	1	0
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2</b>
26.	Andhra Pradesh	527	31	231	385	258	2	0
27.	Pondicherry	9	0	1	6	1	0	1
28.	Tamil Nadu	352	5	154	208	43	1	0
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
29.	Karnataka	157	15	109	73	80	20	0
30.	Kerala	94	7	37	38	33	4	0
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
31.	Maharashtra	239	48	168	58	120	10	6
32.	Goa	3	1	1	1	2	0	1
33.	Daman and Diu, Dadar, Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total		242	49	169	59	122	10	7
Grand Total		2388	283	1231	1137	1001	86	11

### Registration of Criminal Cases

2622. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:  
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:  
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of criminal cases registered, disposed off and pending during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the rate of conviction achieved and number of cases remained unsolved and transferred to CBI during the said period;

(c) whether the rate of conviction has been low and number of unsolved cases high;

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

(e) whether the First and Second Police Reform Commissions had expressed their views on the working of Police throughout the country has not been satisfactory resulting law and order problem; and

(f) the outcome of the steps taken by the Government to improve the situation of law and order in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles data relating to crime on an annual basis. The State-wise details of total number of criminal cases registered, disposed off and pending including conviction rate are at given in the enclosed statement.

The number of cases transferred to the CBI is as under:-

Year	Number of Cases
2005	209
2006	242
2007	148
2008 (upto 30.09.2008)	73

(c) and (d) "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects under the Constitution and as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime cases lies with the concerned State Governments. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, impresses upon the State Governments and UT Administrations from time to time, to give more focused attention to the prevention and control of crime within their respective jurisdiction, and related aspects pertaining to speedy investigation/prosecution and trial of cases.

(e) and (f) A National Police Commission (NPC) was constituted in 1977 to study the problems of police and make a comprehensive review of Police Systems at national level. The NPC dealt with wide range of aspects of Police functioning. Various other Committees etc., have also made recommendations relating to Police Reforms from time to time. Their reports have been sent to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for examination and appropriate action. The Central Government has been following up with the State Government on a regular basis.

"Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects. However, the Central Government has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments through a variety of Schemes which, *inter-alia*, include:-assistance under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF) for strengthening and improvement of infrastructure at Police Stations and other levels, mobility, modern weaponry and equipment, communication systems, strengthening of the intelligence machinery, training etc.,

Strengthening the Forensic Science related facilities; assistance for computerization of police operations at the level of the Police Stations with networking with levels and creation of data bases at the local, State and national levels under a scheme "Crime and Criminal Tracking and Networking System" (CCTNS) with an allocation of Rs. 20007- crore in the Eleventh Plan; assistance for raising India Reserve Battalions with provision for raising two companies of such Battalions as Commando units; etc.

### Statement

#### *Incidence and Disposal of IPC Cases During 2005*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Investigation Stage						Trial Stage				Conviction rate	Cases pending trial at the end of the year.		
		Cases registered during the year	Total cases for the investigation including cases pending from previous year	Charge found false or of mistake of fact or of law	Cases on charge-sheeted account	Cases final report submitted	Total investigation completed	Cases pending investigation at the yearend	Total cases for trial including pending cases from previous year	Cases compounded or withdrawn	Cases convicted			Cases in which trial was completed (Cases convicted + Cases discharged)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	157123	212258	16203	125092	20177	161472	50758	336188	25718	30614	50658	81272	37.7	229198
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2304	3314	0	1463	1000	2463	851	14029	173	402	304	706	56.9	13150
3.	Assam	42006	86628	2649	22710	13557	38916	47688	94791	2302	3890	16398	20088	18.4	72401
4.	Bihar	97850	177468	3408	68729	19487	91624	85842	458363	2693	7258	40463	47721	15.2	407949
5.	Chhattisgarh	43633	45623	79	334170	8722	41971	3505	160245	4255	11085	9184	20269	54.7	135721
6.	Goa	2119	3485	7	1097	789	1873	1612	6699	58	267	692	959	27.8	5682
7.	Gujarat	113414	121572	930	86877	22318	110125	11400	729906	3724	16678	37327	54005	30.9	672177
8.	Haryana	42664	47440	2695	28980	8771	40446	69994	140218	240	10758	17153	27911	38.5	112067
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12345	14822	739	10140	1329	12208	2414	51403	1462	1793	6305	8098	22.1	41843
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20115	27113	1573	14375	3904	19852	7258	68202	1885	4071	5591	9662	42.1	57655
11.	Jharkhand	35175	58538	330	21107	9684	31121	27413	99994	2072	4061	12403	16464	24.7	81458
12.	Karnataka	11780	155797	5699	80432	18499	104630	50348	276582	9122	22511	52522	75033	30.0	192427
13.	Kerala	104350	135763	6674	91625	8393	106692	29050	368859	6540	42525	40572	83097	51.2	279222
14.	Madhya Pradesh	189172	194642	632	159646	27490	187768	6719	710127	52362	53764	52709	106473	50.5	551292
15.	Maharashtra	187027	245786	2495	126514	50794	179803	65904	1148076	9627	7816	58762	66578	117	1071871

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
16.	Manipur	2913	7586	0	128	2111	2239	5322	2732	13	57	41	98	58.2	2621
17.	Meghalaya	1880	5444	9	662	746	1417	4026	7891	69	209	252	461	45.3	7361
18.	Mizoram	2156	2795	0	2044	252	2298	499	3278	121	335	103	438	76.5	2719
19.	Nagaland	1049	2845	0	1049	1153	2202	642	3518	5	1195	964	2159	55.3	1354
20.	Orissa	51685	61195	1766	40644	5103	47513	13563	270378	42	3998	22812	26810	14.9	243526
21.	Punjab	27136	40032	1994	19237	5215	26446	13377	82049	350	4338	8163	12501	34.7	69198
22.	Rajasthan	140917	145879	28959	9185	20898	141472	4494	472639	20599	37195	26882	64077	58.0	387963
23.	Sikkim	552	958	0	278	157	435	523	472	35	90	99	189	47.6	248
24.	Tamil Nadu	162360	199038	12802	145181	8416	166399	31659	336132	1724	89979	54805	144584	60.2	189824
25.	Tripura	3358	4686	25	2505	1102	3632	1054	8368	0	418	1989	2407	14.4	5959
26.	Uttar Pradesh	122108	136223	8912	86431	26130	121473	14749	499951	8464	49025	34590	83615	58.6	407872
27.	Uttarakhand	8033	9568	641	4934	2226	7801	1766	22093	511	1937	1315	3252	59.6	18330
28.	West Bengal	66406	99164	313	51286	17767	69346	29740	400016	1168	3691	18703	22394	16.5	378456
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	682	1090	0	474	148	622	468	3921	0	53	46	99	53.5	3822
30.	Chandigarh	3133	3723	56	1625	1078	2759	964	7013	0	573	323	896	64.0	6117
31.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	434	552	20	293	74	387	165	1888	0	6	160	166	3.6	1672
32.	Daman and Diu	243	294	0	129	83	212	82	723	7	18	58	71	18.3	645
33.	Delhi UT	56065	109044	554	42229	18667	61450	47326	196101	0	17508	10694	28202	62.1	167899
34.	Lakshadweep	42	112	0	22	5	27	85	67	0	5	6	11	45.5	56
35.	Puducherry	4575	5281	19	4565	159	4743	515	7648	177	2173	301	2474	87.8	4997

*Incidence and Disposal of IPC Cases During 2006*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Investigation Stage						Trial Stage					Conviction rate	Cases pending trial at the end of the year	
		Cases registered during the year	Total cases for investigation including cases pending from previous year	Charge found false on account of mistake of fact or of law	Cases in which investigation was completed	Cases charge-sheeted	Cases final report submitted	Total	Cases pending investigation at the yearend	Total cases including pending cases from previous year	Cases compounded or withdrawn	Cases in which trial was completed			Cases convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	173909	224667	14979	124089	15797	154865	69775	353273	23649	27712	47440	75152	36.9	254472
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2294	3145	0	1281	813	2094	1051	14431	164	384	291	675	56.9	13562

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3.	Assam	43673	91361	2955	23460	14222	40637	50673	95861	2228	4751	17763	22514	21.1	71119
4.	Bihar	100665	186507	4059	67494	22969	94522	91983	475443	4850	8458	4431	52889	16.0	417704
5.	Chhattisgarh	45177	48682	183	36508	8243	44934	3715	172202	4016	13276	7452	20728	64.0	147458
6.	Goa	2204	3816	7	1238	909	2154	1662	6919	44	268	643	911	29.4	5984
7.	Gujarat	120972	132372	708	92019	22349	115076	17153	764195	3698	19883	35497	55380	35.9	705117
8.	Haryana	50509	57503	3106	34313	10262	47681	9822	146380	269	9582	15850	25432	37.7	120679
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13093	15507	919	10146	1624	2689	2618	51989	979	1916	4662	6578	29.1	4432
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20787	28043	1702	15803	3432	20937	7104	73458	2539	4882	6332	11214	43.5	59705
11.	Jharkhand	36364	63777	476	22192	9926	32594	31181	103647	1113	5434	15886	21320	25.5	81214
12.	Karnataka	117710	168058	5956	82890	19212	106058	59110	275304	9784	23648	53348	76896	30.6	188624
13.	Kerala	105255	134305	6371	89790	11021	107182	27053	368838	6044	35795	45809	81604	43.9	281290
14.	Madhya Pradesh	194711	201430	794	164435	26482	193711	7573	715573	48044	61046	46537	107583	56.7	5599946
15.	Maharashtra	191788	257692	3015	128941	51053	181009	76667	1198700	8884	7615	58063	65678	11.6	1124138
16.	Manipur	2884	8206	0	155	1804	1959	6246	2776	17	171	27	198	86.4	2561
17.	Meghalaya	1935	5956	4	905	1076	1985	3971	8273	35	203	400	603	33.7	7635
18.	Mizoram	2073	2572	0	2025	275	2300	272	4744	2	3137	67	3204	97.9	1538
19.	Nagaland	1103	1745	0	545	242	787	958	1899	6	574	26	600	95.7	1293
20.	Orissa	52792	66355	1912	41243	5328	48483	17807	284769	9	4672	22177	26849	17.4	257911
21.	Punjab	32068	45445	1975	20931	5060	27966	16829	90129	229	5377	9161	14538	37.0	75362
22.	Rajasthan	141992	146486	30413	91826	19927	142166	4302	475602	20116	46086	31573	77669	59.3	377817
23.	Sikkim	703	1226	1	384	121	506	720	632	38	76	70	146	52.1	448
24.	Tamil Nadu	148972	160631	10589	131443	8545	150577	28945	321267	2055	83004	51488	134492	61.7	164720
25.	Tripura	3940	4994	10	2817	1123	3950	1044	8776	0	393	1438	1831	21.5	6945
26.	Uttar Pradesh	127001	141750	9452	91655	27419	128526	13224	499527	7536	48034	36372	84406	56.9	407585
27.	Uttarakhand	8412	10178	504	5493	2404	8401	1777	23822	661	2352	1513	3865	60.9	19296
28.	West Bengal	68052	97792	579	48012	16336	65927	31541	425468	2038	5628	30126	35754	15.7	387676
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	676	1144	0	514	177	694	450	4339	5	124	81	205	60.5	4129
30.	Chandigarh	3126	4090	99	1817	1183	3079	1011	7934	0	866	577	1443	60.0	8491
31.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	435	600	8	310	61	379	221	1982	0	20	221	241	8.3	1741
32.	Daman and Diu	288	370	0	108	59	167	203	753	4	12	64	76	15.8	673
33.	Delhi UT	57963	105289	570	37276	18602	56648	48337	205175	0	19624	10664	30188	65.0	174987
34.	Lakshadweep	80	167	0	30	17	47	120	83	9	1	4	5	20.0	69
35.	Puducherry	4687	5202	26	3191	267	3484	1696	8188	66	2602	651	3253	80.0	4869

*Incidence and Disposal of IPC Cases During 2007*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Investigation Stage							Trial Stage						
		Cases registered during the year	Total cases for the investigation including cases pending from previous year	Cases in which Charge found false on account of mistake of fact or of law	Cases charge-sheets submitted	Cases final report submitted	Cases in which Investigation was completed	Total	Cases pending investigation at the year-end	Total cases including pending cases from previous year	Cases compounded or withdrawn	Cases in which trial was completed	Total	Conviction rate	Cases pending trial at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	175087	244862	17940	148066	19525	185531	59304	402528	33258	35380	57811	93191	38.0	276079
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2286	3337	0	1362	1030	2392	945	14954	124	260	179	439	59.2	14391
3.	Assam	45282	95955	3683	23335	18301	43319	52548	94454	1542	5042	17300	22942	22.8	70570
4.	Bihar	109420	201403	8539	81292	29303	119134	82268	498996	4919	8966	44794	53780	16.7	440317
5.	Chhattisgarh	45845	49560	239	35652	8778	44689	4885	183107	5045	14682	11544	26226	56.0	151836
6.	Goa	2479	4141	7	1153	912	2072	2069	7117	49	285	647	932	30.6	8198
7.	Gujarat	123195	140348	610	100655	22815	124080	16118	805772	3062	25634	35018	60652	42.3	742058
8.	Haryana	51597	64119	3176	35510	12194	50880	10539	158189	297	8938	16154	25082	35.6	130600
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14222	17040	903	10696	1784	13363	3677	55128	1425	1475	4343	5818	25.4	47885
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21443	28547	2114	16792	3416	22322	6220	78497	2057	4346	4888	9214	47.2	65226
11.	Jharkhand	38489	69670	1789	24568	9183	35540	34088	105782	883	8102	24878	32980	24.6	71919
12.	Karnataka	120606	179716	7650	94831	19353	121834	56975	283414	8115	24533	45918	70451	34.8	204848
13.	Kerala	108530	135583	5436	92771	9641	107848	27735	373809	9328	34728	43370	78098	44.5	286383
14.	Madhya Pradesh	202386	209959	760	170774	30522	202056	7761	730708	44529	52579	48606	101185	52.0	584994
15.	Maharashtra	195707	272374	3402	131761	53097	188260	84092	1255881	7265	7497	59804	67301	11.1	1181315
16.	Manipur	3259	9505	0	80	1738	1818	7686	2641	5	23	23	46	50.0	2590
17.	Meghalaya	2079	6050	5	651	647	1303	4747	8286	29	246	251	497	49.5	7780
18.	Mizoram	2083	2355	0	1814	304	2118	237	3352	0	1666	380	2046	81.4	1306
19.	Nagaland	1180	2138	0	604	623	1227	911	1897	24	554	46	600	92.3	1273
20.	Orissa	54872	72879	1636	41951	5901	49488	23112	298859	22	3738	19682	23418	16.0	278419
21.	Punjab	35793	52822	2203	23648	7681	33532	19090	99010	77	5615	9313	14828	37.8	84005
22.	Rajasthan	148870	153172	33567	92544	21712	147823	5301	489312	20543	39821	25397	65218	81.1	383551

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
23.	Sikkim	667	1387	0	319	100	419	968	767	49	95	111	206	46.4	512
24.	Tamil Nadu	172754	201699	12661	141942	10354	164957	38008	326660	778	74233	47006	121239	81.2	204643
25.	Tripura	4273	5317	0	3361	1138	4499	818	10306	0	481	2326	2807	17.1	7499
26.	Uttar Pradesh	150258	163482	15091	96312	36266	147669	15813	503897	6724	43749	37271	81020	54.0	416153
27.	Uttarakhand	9599	11376	651	6222	2574	9447	1929	25518	865	3803	1920	5723	66.5	18930
28.	West Bengal	81102	112643	335	57726	18833	76894	35734	445402	1937	305	20291	23386	13.2	420079
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	807	1257	0	632	165	797	460	4761	9	123	139	262	46.9	4490
30.	Chandigarh	3643	4654	96	1224	1440	2760	1894	7715	0	832	762	1594	52.2	6121
31.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	425	646	19	239	89	347	290	1980	0	15	158	173	8.7	1807
32.	Daman and Diu	260	463	0	131	164	295	168	804	24	28	114	142	19.7	638
33.	Delhi UT	56065	104402	867	32027	17631	50525	53679	207014	0	20129	10989	31118	64.7	175896
34.	Lakshadweep	56	176	0	25	16	41	135	94	0	1	0	1	100.0	93
35.	Puducherry	5054	6750	55	5041	490	5586	1104	9910	98	3237	347	3584	90.3	6228

[English]

#### Acid Attacks on Women

2623. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidences of acid attacks on women are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases reported/accused arrested, put to trial, convicted and the conviction rate achieved during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to enhance the punishment for this crime; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau compile data regarding crime in India. However information regarding incidences of acid attacks on women is not maintained separately.

(c) and (d) The matter for enhancement of the punishment for this , crime has been raised before the Supreme Court In Civil Writ Petition. Matter is subjudice.

#### Oppression of Prisoners

2624. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:  
SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE:  
SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:  
SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has taken a serious view of the increase in the incidence of oppression of prisoners in various jails in the country;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the total number of such incidence reported during each of the last three years and the current year, gender-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any special guidelines to check this trend including oppression of women in jails; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) (a) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) considers complaints received from prisoners or their relatives alleging atrocities including custodial deaths, custodial rape, exploitation of child prisoners, harassment of prisoners, sexual harassment and denial of medical facilities/proper food and make appropriate recommendations on the merits of the each case.

(b) A statement indicating State-wise and gender wise break up of complaints or information received in the NHRC during the period 2006-07 to 2008-09 is enclosed.

(c) and (d) 'Police' and 'Prison' are State subjects under the Seventh schedule of the Constitution and the responsibility lies primarily with the respective State Governments. However, advisories are being issued time to time by the Government of India in this regard to take stern action against the guilty officials. However, the Government of India has circulated a Model Prison Manual to all the States/Union Territories in 2003 for their guidance and adoption which has specific provision for providing various facilities to the women prisoner such as separate prison/ barracks for women prisoners, deployment of women staff, suitable medical care to women prisoners and their children in jail, educational facilities to the children of women prisoner, providing other basic amenities such as sanitary napkins etc, various recreation and correctional programme etc.

#### Statement

*Gender-wise details of cases registered by the National Human Rights Commission during 2006-07 to 2008-09 (upto 11.12.2008)*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	2006-07				2007-08				2008-09 (upto 11/12/2008)			
		Male	Female	Group	Unknown	Male	Female	Group	Unknown	Male	Female	Group	Unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	121	0	0	2	127	7	2	0	90	3	1	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
4.	Assam	16	1	0	0	19	0	0	0	23	0	1	1
5.	Bihar	213	4	2	2	263	3	3	3	115	3	4	
6.	Chandigarh	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	56	0	1	0	47	1	1	0	31	1	1	1
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	67	3	2	2	88	3	3	2	58	5	0	5
10.	Foreign Countries	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
11.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	54		0	1	65	0	0	0	66	4	0	1
13.	Haryana	75	2	2	4	90	2	6	0	64	1	1	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	14	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	70	0	2	3	89	3	5	1	43	3	3	3
17.	Karnataka	60	1	0	0	79	3		4	54	0	1	2
18.	Kerala	36	2	0	0	55	1	0	0	30	1	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	75	1	0	3	120	3	4	0	70	1	0	2
20.	Maharashtra	144	1	0	2	185	4	4	5	105	3	4	6
21.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
22.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
23.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24.	Orissa	54	1	0	4	56	4	2	0	40	3	2	0
25.	Pondicherry	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
26.	Punjab	89	8	1	0	123	1	5	2	56	2	0	2
27.	Rajasthan	77	0	1	0	93	2	7	4	63	1	1	1
28.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	109	3	0	1	109	4	0	0	52	3	0	0
30.	Tripura	5	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	6	0	0	0
31.	Uttar Pradesh	467	12	8	11	579	20	14	7	374	14	9	12
32.	Uttaranchal	25	3	0	0	23	2	1	2	22	4	0	1
33.	West Bengal	71	1	2	0	86	7	0	0	71	0	0	2
Total		1895	44	21	36	2317	72	60	32	1462	53	38	42
Grand Total		1996				2481				1595			

[Translation]

#### Assam Accord

2625. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action taken by the Government on its obligations under the Assam Accord of 1985, clause-wise;

(b) the details of those commitments which are yet to be fulfilled alongwith the time by which it is likely to be fulfilled;

(c) the details of assurances made during the tripartite meeting held in 2005 alongwith the progress achieved so far;

(d) whether the Government has any plan for further tripartite meeting on the Assam Accord; and

(e) if so, the time by which it is likely to be convened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI) (a) and

(b) Action has been taken to implement all the provisions of the Assam Accord. Certain provisions of the Accord e.g. measures to prevent infiltration and speedy all round economic development of Assam etc. are of continuous nature and therefore need to be monitored regularly. Present status indicating clause-wise Implementation of Accord-is given in the enclosed statement I.

(c) Details of follow up on decisions taken in the tripartite meeting held on 5th May, 2005 are given in the enclosed statement II.

(d) and (e) The next official level tripartite meeting between Government of India, Government of Assam and All Assam Students' Union (AASU) is expected to be convened in the near future.

#### **Statement I**

##### *Clausewise Implementation Status of Assam Accord*

#### **CLAUSE 5 - FOREIGNERS ISSUE:**

- (i) The Citizenship Act, 1955, Citizenship Rules, 1956 and the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964, were amended.
- (ii) Special Registration Officers have been appointed for registration of persons detected as foreigners who entered Assam between 1.1.1966 to 24.3.71.
- (iii) A total of 3153 including 1280 additional posts, sanctioned under Prevention of Infiltration of Foreigners (PIF) scheme to assist State Government and Border Security Force (BSF) in detection and deportation of foreigners/illegal migrants and act as a second line of defence.
- (iv) Thirty-two Foreigners Tribunals have been constituted in the State of Assam under the provisions of Foreigners Act, 1946 for detection of illegal migrants/foreigners. A total of 30,133 persons have been declared as foreigners in the pre-1971 stream and 1,245 persons in the post -1971 stream till June 2008.

#### **CLAUSE 6 & 7 - SAFEGUARDS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:**

- (v) A Cultural Centre called the Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalashetra Complex has been established.

- (vi) Sri Jyoti Chitran (Film) Studio at Guwahati has been modernized. Additional Rs. 10 crore has been sanctioned for further expansion/modernization of the Institute in the financial year 2006-07.
- (vii) The Government of Assam has constituted a Committee of Ministers in October 2006 to examine all issues relating to the implementation of Clause 6 of the Assam Accord. The Committee is yet to submit its report,
- (viii) Numaiigarh Refinery was set up at a cost of nearly Rs. 2,500 crores.
- (ix) Two Central Universities, one at Tejpur, and the other at Siichar, have been set up.
- (x) An IIT has been set up at Guwahati.
- (xi) Kathalguri Power Project (60 MW) has been commissioned.
- (xii) Work for implementation of Assam Gas Cracker Project and Bogibeel rail-cum road project have started.

#### **CLAUSE 8 TO 14 - OTHER ISSUES:**

- (xiii) The power to issue citizenship certificates now vests only with the Central Government.
- (xiv) As on 31.10.2008, out of 3286.87 KM fencing sanctioned along Indo-Bangladesh border, 2631.39 KM of border fence has been completed. In Assam sector, out of 223 kilometer (Phases I & II) of sanctioned fencing along Indo-Bangladesh Border 214.00 km has been completed. Since the fencing erected under Phase-I had outlived its life, therefore, it is being replaced with a composite type fencing.
- (xv) Ex-gratia payment was made to the next of kin of persons killed in the course of the agitation.
- (xvi) Disciplinary cases against employees in connection with agitation were reviewed.
- (xvii) 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.
- (xviii) NSA detainees detained in connection with agitation were released.

**Statement II***Details of Follow up Action on Decisions Taken in the Tripartite Meeting Held on 5.5.2005*

1. The Government of Assam has initiated action for updating of National Register of Citizens (NRC) 1951 on the basis of the relevant records. It has submitted modalities for updating NRC in June 2008 and these have been discussed took place on 17th November, 2008 at Guwahati. Steps are being taken to ensure that the work of updating the NRC is undertaken at the earliest.
2. As on 31.10.2008, out of 3286.87 KM fencing sanctioned along Indo-Bangladesh border, 2631.39 KM of border fence has been completed. In Assam sector, out of 223 kilometer (Phases I & II) of sanctioned fencing along Indo-Bangladesh Border 214.00 km has been completed. Since the fencing erected under Phase-1 had outlived its life, it is being replaced with a composite type fencing.
3. The Government of Assam has constituted a Committee of Ministers in October 2006 to examine all issues relating to the implementation of Clause 6 of the Assam Accord. The Committee has held several meeting but no time frame can be indicated by which time the committee would be in a position to submit its report.
4. Work for implementation of Assam Gas Cracker Project and Bogibeel rail-cum road project have started.
5. Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for revival of Ashok Paper Mill is under way.

**Allotment of Shops By NDMC and MCD**

2626. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE  
PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints against the officials of New Delhi Municipal

Council (NDMC) and Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) in respect of allotment of shops to the family members of NDMC and MCD employees;

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

(c) if so, the details and outcome of the inquiry; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

*[English]*

**Modernisation of Prisons**

2627. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has invited proposals from various reputed consultants to evaluate its prison modernisation scheme throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With a view to evaluate the scheme of Modernisation of Prisons, started by the Central Government in 2002-03, through an Independent agency, proposals from reputed firms were invited. Three firms have been shortlisted at the pre-qualification stage. On the basis of evaluation of financial and technical proposals submitted by these firms, the work will be awarded to one of these companies. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (CS), Ministry of Home Affairs has been constituted to evaluate the proposals.

**Mega City Policing**

2628. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce a new system of Mega City Policing in all the major cities of the country to curb terrorism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which it is likely to be different from normal policing;

(d) the time by which the such new policing system is likely to be implemented; and

(e) the funds are likely to be allocated for this purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) (a) to (e) No, Sir. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a Non-Plan Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) which, *inter-alia*, includes Mega City Policing component. The Mega City Policing covers 7 cities of Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Ahmedabad. Financial assistance is given to the respective State Governments to meet the special police requirements of these Mega Cities under the MPF Scheme. Funds to NCT of Delhi are provided to Delhi Police under a separate Modernisation Scheme for UTs.

#### Single Window Clearance for Grant of Iron-Ore Lease

2629. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a single window clearance procedure for grant of iron lease;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken /being taken by the Government to remove the bottlenecks in granting of iron ore lease;

(e) whether the Government has received any complaints/representations against delay in granting mining lease; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI B.K.HANDIQUE) (a) to (c) No, sir. However there is a

proposal to set up a Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee at Central and State Government level which would oversee departmental clearances in order to minimize delays.

(d) High Level Committee (HLC) under the Chairmanship of Shri Anwarul Hoda was set up in Planning Commission to review the National Mineral Policy and the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act and rules framed thereunder in order to streamline and simplify the procedures of grant of mineral concessions, including grant of iron ore leases. Based on the recommendations of the HLC, a new NMP has been approved by the Government, which has been Tabled in both Houses of Parliament. The new NMP is also available on Ministry's website ([http:// mines, nic.in](http://mines.nic.in)).

(e)and(f) Some references have come to the notice of the Central Government where the time taken for grant of mineral concession has been more than the prescribed time limit. The New Mineral Policy addresses the issue of delay in granting of mineral concessions by suggesting measures for streamlining and simplifying the procedures.

#### DFTP Scheme

2630. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Duty Free Tariff Preference (DFTP) Scheme for the least Developed Countries recently announced on the occasion of the India-Africa Forum Summit;

(b) the details of the countries that would benefit from the said scheme; and

(c) the value of benefit that would accrue to these countries in each year in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) (a) The Duty Free Tariff Preference (DFTP) Scheme for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) was announced by the Honble Prime Minister on the occasion of the India Africa Forum Summit on 8 April, 2008 in New Delhi. The DFTP scheme grants duty - free access on 85% of India total tariff lines to be implemented over a period of 5 years through 5 equal tariff reductions of 20% each on the current applied rates.

On 9% of India's total tariff lines, the DFTP Scheme grants preferential duty access as per the prescribed margin of preference (MOP) on the applied rates over a period of 5 years. Thus, the DFTP Scheme for LDCs would provide duty free and preferential market access on 94% of India's total tariff lines. The rules of origin would be based on the twin criteria of change in tariff heading (CTH) plus 30% value addition.

(b) The list of countries that would benefit from the above Scheme is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The benefits under the DFTP Scheme for LDCs cannot be quantified given the supply side constraints of the beneficiaries. The Scheme provides preferential market access on tariff lines that comprise 92.5% of global exports of all the beneficiary LDCs. Some of the products of export interest for LDCs that are covered under the Scheme include cotton, cocoa, aluminium ores, copper ores, cashew nuts, cane sugar, ready made garments, fish fillets and non industrial diamonds. The product coverage and tariff preferences would enable the beneficiary LDCs to benefit by gaining market access into India.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	Country
1	2
1.	Angola
2.	Benin
3.	Burkina Faso
4.	Burundi
5.	Central African Republic
6.	Chad
7.	Comoros
8.	DR of Congo
9.	Djibouti
10.	Equatorial Guinea
11.	Eritrea
12.	Ethiopia
13.	Guinea
14.	Guinea-Bissau

1	2
15.	Gambia
16.	Lesotho
17.	Liberia
18.	Madagascar
19.	Malawi
20.	Mali
21.	Mauritania
22.	Mozambique
23.	Niger
24.	Rwanda
25.	Sao Tome & Principe
26.	Senegal
27.	Sisra Leone
28.	Somalia
29.	Sudan
30.	Togo
31.	Uganda
32.	Tanzania
33.	Zambia
34.	Afghanistan
35.	Bangladesh
36.	Bhutan
37.	Cambodia
38.	East Timor
39.	Kiribati
40.	Lao PDR
41.	Maldives
42.	Myanmar
43.	Nepal
44.	Samoa
45.	Solomon Islands
46.	Tuvalu
47.	Vanuatu
48.	Yemen
49.	Haiti

**Classical Status to Kannada Language**

2631. SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to declare Kannada as a classical language;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received requests from different organizations in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) (a) to (c) The Government has classified Kannada language as a Classical Language vide notification No. 2-16/2004-Akademies dated 31.10.2008.

**Export of Sea Food**

2633. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE:  
SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:  
SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:  
SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) the total quantity of sea food produced in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, product-wise;

(b) the quantity and -value exported during the above period, product-wise, country-wise;

(c) the manner in which the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) is helping the Indian shrimp farmers;

(d) the extent to which the MPEDA has been successful in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to further boost the export of marine products in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) (a) Details of sea catch and aquaculture shrimp production during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement I.

(b) Details of quantity and value of marine exports during the last three years and the current year, product and country wise are given in enclosed statement II.

(c) MPEDA has taken the following steps to help the Indian shrimp farmers:-

(i) The National Centre for Sustainable Aquaculture (NaCSA) has been established at Kakinada for providing extension services to farmers in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa & Karnataka. NaCSA promotes the organisation of farmers into clusters to popularize Better Management Practices and safe production methods—Residue less shrimps;

(ii) MPEDA has launched Mission Mode Programme in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Orissa to expand aquaculture.;

(iii) A project for development of specific pathogen free broodstock and domestication of shrimp is under implementation in A&N Islands.;

(iv) An Aquatic Quarantine facility for use when L. Vannamei brood stock is imported, is being set up in the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Aquaculture (RGCA);

(v) MPEDA has launched the Indian Organic Aquaculture Project with technical assistance from the Swiss Import Promotion Programme (SIPPO). Recently organic freshwater prawn was farmed and cultivated for the first time in the world in Kerala. The programme is in progress in Andhra Pradesh also;

(vi) MPEDA is working with the Norwegian Government to develop cage farming of finish in the country. The project is expected to take off in 2009;

(vii) MPEDA is setting up six labs in Andhra Pradesh to screen shrimp for antibiotic residue;

(d) Due to the concerted and consolidated efforts of MPEDA, brackishwater shrimp farming and freshwater prawn farming has developed in India. This has substantially contributed to increase in seafood exports from India. During 2007-08, shrimp and the scampi produced from the culture ponds in India stood at 1.33 lakh MT. Cultured shrimp value stood at Rs. 2836 crore out of total shrimp export of Rs. 3907 crore from India;

(e) MPEDA is operating a number of subsidy schemes for production and export of marine products from India. It is expected that the export of marine products

will increase from the current level of 0.61 MT to 2 MT by the 2017. Details of some of the schemes operated by MPEDA are given in the enclosed statement III.

**Statement I**

*Productions Through Sea Catch During the Last Three Years*

(Million tonne)

Item/Year	2005	2006	2007
Sea catch	2.28	2.71	2.88

**Breakup of Above-Product Wise**

Name of Fish	Pelagic	Fin Fishes	
	2005	2006	2007
1	2	3	4
Clupeoids	597483	684943	864001
Bombay Duck	121442	118507	112721
Half Beaks & Full Beaks	2553	4070	6097
Flying Fishes	917	949	2198
Ribbon Fishes	113848	235045	132388
Carangids	142109	121936	141567
Mackerels	125172	141919	178735
Seer Fishes	40558	49040	62171
Tunnies	39948	73451	66742
Bill Fishes	2968	4397	5347
Barracudas	15857	17751	19933
Mulletts	5969	7260	6359
Unicorn Cod	717	639	576
Miscellaneous	33983	35940	48938
<b>Total</b>	<b>1243524</b>	<b>1486402</b>	<b>1647773</b>
<b>Name of Fish</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
Flasmobranchs	47014	50678	47511
Eels	8670	10265	13012
Catfishes	45335	56540	66498
Lizard Fishes	30552	30311	28679
Perches	156668	194540	186964
Goatfishes	17052	16394	16443
Threadfins	9115	8316	10260
Croackers	115315	119405	168031
Silverbellies	58312	64626	69856

1	2	3	4
Whitefish	3243	5092	6139
Pomfrets	44190	44058	47733
Flatfishes	34993	39107	41737
Miscellaneous	16027	15841	21514
Total	586486	655173	724377
Shell Fish			
Crustaceans	350604	426416	407669
Molluscs	98512	142997	101517
Total	449116	569413	509186
Grand Total	2279126	2710988	2881336

*Productions Through Coastal Aquaculture During the Last 3 years*

Item/year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Shrimps	143.17	144.35	106.16
Scampi	42.82	30.12	27.26
Total	186.99	174.47	133.42

**Statement II**

*Product wise Export of Marine Products*

(Q. Quantity in MT, V: Value in Rs. Crore, \$ US Dollar Million)

Item		2008-09 (Apr.-Oct.-2008)	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fr. Shrimp	Q	71230	136223	137397	145180
	V:	2127.52	3941.62	4506.08	4271.51
	\$	499.4	980.62	997.64	970.43
Fr. Fin Fish	Q	103418	220200	270751	182344
	V:	751.34	1303.41	1452.88	988.7
	\$	174.2	326.29	321.95	225.94
Fr. Squid	Q	32889	34172	47252	52352
	V:	394.42	408.42	568.32	575.52
	\$	93.52	101.29	126.25	130.49
Fr. Cuttlefish	Q	24968	45955	55701	49651
	V:	403.73	744.13	797.37	549.15
	\$	94.42	185.66	175.75	124.48
Dried Items	Q	14109	22414	24293	14167
	V:	171.93	258.88	183.16	132.56
	\$	41.08	64.72	40.75	30.03
Live items	Q	1617	2498	2478	2568
	V:	45.22	69.07	64.06	61.71
	\$	11.38	17.21	14.22	13.99
Chilled items	Q	10795	6541	7200	5060
	V:	88.46	118.11	117.3	81.56
	\$	20.71	29.62	26.63	18.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
Others	Q	38900	73698	67571	60841
	V:	566.87	777.29	674.35	574.58
	\$	135.61	193.68	149.72	130.46
Total	Q	297926	541701	612641	512164
	V:	4552.5	7620.92	8363.53	7245.3
	\$	1070.33	1899.09	1852.93	1644.21

*Country-wise Export of Marine Products*

(Q. Quantity in MT, V: Value in Rs. Crore, \$ US Dollar Million)

Market		2008-09 (Apr.-Oct.-2008)	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06
Japan	Q	31389	67373	67437	59785
	V	753.39	1227.59	1353.38	1155.97
	\$	178.01	305.49	299.20	262.79
USA	Q	21356	36612	43758	55817
	V	565.47	1016.94	1347.80	1639.24
	\$	133.37	253.05	297.08	372.62
European Union	Q	84404	149381	149773	136842
	V	1582.17	2664.24	2760.32	2134.25
	\$	371.81	663.17	610.95	484.02
South East Asia	Q	62427	63818	67650	60140
	V	552.46	573.97	616.70	585.85
	\$	128.72	143.5	136.43	132.70
China & Hong Kong	Q	38233	139792	203513	137076
	V	379.46	1009.59	1156.96	849.45
	\$	88.51	252.9	259.06	191.99
Middle East	Q	14126	25752	23585	22270
	V	242.31	393.96	371.06	307.65
	\$	56.96	98.05	82.47	69.64
Others	Q	45991	58972	56924	40234
	V	477.25	735.00	757.30	572.90
	\$	112.95	183.00	167.75	130.44
Total	Q	297926	541701	612641	512164
	V	4552.5	7621.00	8363.53	7245.30
	\$	1070.33	1899.00	1852.93	1644.21

**Statement III***The Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin on Going Subsidy Assistance Schemes-2008-09*

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme	Objective	Quantum of subsidy
1	2	3	4

**I. Export Production-Capture Fisheries.**

- |    |   |  |   |
|----|---|--|---|
| 1. | Assistance for conversion of existing fishing vessels to tuna long liners | To encourage the fishing vessel owners for harvesting deep sea funds and other under exploited items by diversified fishing using monofilament long line system. | The amount of assistance under the scheme is limited to 50% of the cost of the monofilament long line system, related equipments and labour charges including installation charges subject to a maximum of Rs. 7.50 lakh for fishing vessels of OAL less than 20 Mts. And Rs. 15 lakh for deep sea fishing vessels of OAL more than 20 Mts. |
|----|---|--|---|

1	2	3	4
2.	Assistance for installation of insulated/refrigerated Fish hold/RSW/ice making machine onboard fishing vessels.	To encourage mechanized fishing vessel owners to go for multi day fishing in off shore area and also for better preservation of catch for export and enhancement of income of fishermen.	30% of the cost of the eligible items subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakh per owner of fishing vessel for the 3 items. One owner is eligible for one vessel.
3.	Assistance for the construction of new tune long liners as interest subsidy.	To encourage the fishing vessel owners for harvesting deep sea tuna and other under exploited items by diversified fishing using monofilament long line system by constructing new tune long liners.	5% of the interest for the construction of mech. Fishing vessels and deep sea fishing vessels subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakh/ 15 lakh respectively. Each beneficiary can avail the assistance upto maximum of Rs. 40 lakh for construction of 4 mech. Fishing vessels and upto Rs. 60 lakh for construction of 4 Deep Sea Fishing Vessels.
<b>II. Export Production-Culture Fisheries</b>			
4.	Promotion of commercial Hatcheries for seed production		
	(a) Subsidy for small-scale hatcheries	For setting up of shrimp/scampi hatchery with a minimum production capacity of 10 million seeds per annum.	● 25% of the capital cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 3.00 lakh per beneficiary.
	(b) Subsidy for medium-scale hatcheries	For setting up of shrimp/scampi hatchery with a minimum production capacity of 30 million seeds per annum.	● 25% of the capital cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 6.00 lakh per beneficiary/hatchery (about 7 districts are excluded, being overcrowded already.
5.	Subsidy for new farm development.	For development of new shrimps/scampi farms.	● 25% of the capital cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000/- per ha. Water area, restricted to Rs. 2.50 lakh per beneficiary.
6.	Subsidy for setting up of PCR labs in hatcheries/Pvt. Lab.	To establish PCR labs in Hatcheries/Pvt. Lab.	● 50 of capital cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 5.00 lakh per beneficiary/hatchery.
7.	Subsidy for effluent treatment system (ETS) in Shrimp Farms.	To set up effluent treatment systems attached to shrimp farms.	● 25% of the capital cost, subject to Rs. 1.50 lakh for shrimp farms with a minimum water area of 5.00 ha and up to Rs. 6.00 lakh per beneficiary.
8.	Registration of Aquaculture Societies.	For adoption of BMPs and Code of Practices for sustainable shrimp farming for sector wide management of aquaculture farms.	50% of the estimated cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 5.00 lakh for setting up of office, warehouse/auction hall, common facility, etc., Laboratory facilities, Hiring technicians, training farmers/technical personnel and methodology for promoting environmentally sound farming.
9.	(a) Assistance for setting up of Ornamental fish breeding units.	To set up ornamental fish breeding units and fish marketing societies to enhance the domestic production.	50% of the capital cost for the infrastructure specified subject to a maximum of Rs. 75000/- to Rs. 7.5 lakh per unit depending on the

1	2	3	4
	(b) Ornemental fish marketing societies.		size of the units. The breeding units are classified into three as Grade-1 Grade-2 and Grade-3 balances or the size and investment.  50% of the capital cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 4 lakh for establishing the necessary infrastructure for the society and Rs. 1 lakh as one time grant for meeting the operational expenses.
<b>III. Induction of New Technology, Modernisation of Processing Facilities and Development of Infrastructure Facilities.</b>			
10.	Subsidy for automatic flake/chip tube ice making machine.	To assist seafood processors to install machines for production of quality ice required for in-plant use.	25% of the cost of the machine subject to a maximum of Rs. 2.25 lakh. The assistance would be available for maximum of two-flake ice making machine.
11.	Subsidy for generator sets	To assist the seafood processing units to have captive power as a stand by arrangement.	25% of the cost of generator set or Rs. 2.50 lakh whichever is less.
12.	Subsidy for upgrading deficient cold storage.	To enable seafood processors to upgrade their storage so as to maintain optimum temperature	25% for improving insulation and 25% for upgrading the existing diffusers subject to a maximum of Rs. 3.50 lakh (eligible for existing units)
13.	Subsidy for acquisition of all processing machinery and equipments for production of value added marine products.	To assist seafood processors to acquire machinery & equipments for production of value added marine products.	25% of the cost of machinery & equipment, subject to a maximum of Rs. 17.50 lakh.
14.	Assistance for establishment of Chill Room facility in seafood processing plants.	To assist seafood processors to set up Chill Room facilities in their processing plants for preserving the quality of the raw material at proper temperature starting from harvest till processing.	25% of the costs of establishment of Chill Room facility subject to a maximum of Rs. 3.00 lakh per chill room and the assistance would be available for a maximum of two chill Rooms in a plant.
15.	Assistance for installation of Water Purification System in seafood processing plants.	To assist seafood processors to establish suitable water Purification System in their processing plants for achieving equivalency to EU/GOI norms with regard to water quality.	25% of the cost of installation. Water Purification System subject to a maximum of Rs. 7.50 lakh per unit.
16.	Assistance for setting up of Effluent Treatment Plants in seafood processing plants.	To encourage seafood processors to provide effective Effluent Treatment Plant in their processing units for achieving equivalency to EU/GOI norms.	25% of the cost of setting up of Effluent Treatment Plant subject to a maximum of Rs. 7.00 lakh per unit
17.	Subsidized distribution of insulated fish boxes.	For proper preservation of raw materials in iced condition in insulated fish boxes on board fishing vessel, in shrimp farms, pre-processing plants and processing plants.	Moulded synthetic insulated fish boxes of various capacities are distributed at 50% subsidy:  Maximum eligible subsidy under the scheme is:-  (a) Per pre-processing plant : Rs. 0.50 lakh

1	2	3	4
			(b) Per processing Plant : Rs. 1.00 lakh
			(c) Fresh/chilled fish handling centers : Rs. 1.00 lakh
			(d) Mechanized boat owners : Rs. 0.15 lakh
			(e) Small mechanized boat/country craft : Rs. 0.045 lakh
			(f) Shrimp farmers above 5 ha : Rs. 0.50 lakh
			(g) Shrimp farmers 5 ha and less : Rs. 0.35 lakh
18.	Financial support for acquisition of Refrigerated Truck/Containers	To encourage seafood processors to acquire Refrigerated Trucks/Containers for transportation of raw material/ finished products	25% of the cost of Refrigerated Truck/Container, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3.50 lakh.
19.	Financial assistance for construction of new large Cold Storages	To encourage construction of large Cold Storages to create adequate storage facility.	25% of the cost of construction of 3000 tonne storage subject to the maximum of Rs. 60 lakh. For smaller units subsidy would be provided @ Rs. 2000/- per tonne storage capacity. Storages with a minimum capacity of 500 tonnes only will be eligible for subsidy under the schmes.
20.	Assistance for setting up of modern/ renovation of ice plants.	To maintain the quality of fish for production of high value added items.	25% of actual or to a maximum of Rs. 12 lakh for renovation and Rs. 22 lakh for new ice plants.  Renovation — 10T, 15T, 20T 6 lakh 9 lakh 12 lakh New — 11 lakh 16 lakh 22 lakh
21.	Assistance for setting up of Tuna cannery cum value added tuna processing unit	To encourage tuna utilization in value added form	25% of the acutal cost to a maximum of Rs. 65.25 lakh
22.	Technology Upgradation Scheme for Marine Products (TUSMP)	New Scheme for promotion of value addition in seafood processing. Financial assistance either in the shape of capital subsidy @ 25% and interest subsidy to the extent of 5 percentage points (subject to a ceiling) is envisaged in the scheme.	The rate of assistance in the case of capital subsidy will be @ 25% of the expenditure incurred for value addition subject to a maximum of Rs. 100 lakh for new units and Rs. 85 lakh for the existing units going in for value addition. The interest subsidy assistance proposed is 5% of the term loan availed from financial institutions for value addition subject to a maximum of Rs. 150 lakh in the case of new units and Rs. 125 lakh in the case of existing units. The beneficiary can avail anyone of the above scheme.
23.	Subsidy for setting up Mini Laboratory.	For effective implementation of inprocess quality control.	25% of the cost of mini laboratory subject to a maximum.of Rs. 1.50,000/- per unit.

1	2	3	4
24.	Assistance to seafood processors for construction/renovation of Captive Pre-processing Centres with upgraded facilities.	To bring the pre-processing activities under the control of processors and upgrade the facilities on par with HACCP/EU Regulations.	50% of the cost of eligible expenditure on the above items subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakh for new construction and 45% of the cost of subject to a maximum of Rs. 13.50 lakh for renovation for captive PPCs, which is again linked to the workers capacity and the area of the pre-processing hall.
25.	Financial assistance to pre-processors for construction/renovation of independent pre processing centres with upgraded facilities.	To upgrade the facilities on par with HACCP/ EU regulations and thereby improve the handling practices in the entire pre-processing sector.	50% of the cost of eligible expenditure on the above items subject to a maximum of Rs. 22 lakh for new construction and 45% of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 19.8 lakh for renovation for independent PPCs, which is again linked to the workers and the area of the pre-processing hall. The subsidy is further restricted to maximum limits fixed for individual items.
26.	Interest subsidy assistance for seafood units to facilitate upgradation	To subsidize a part of the interest payable by the plant owners to their bank/financial owners to their bank/financial institutions for the loans availed by them for modernization of their plant to achieve conformity to EU/GOI standards.	The subsidy eligibility will be restricted to a maximum of 7% of the interest charged by the bank/financial institutions over and above the international interest of 7% or actual rate of interest over and above the international interest <i>i.e.</i> 7% whichever is less subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakh.
<b>IV. Market Promotion</b>			
27.	Developmental assistance for Export for Ornamental/Aquarium fishes.	To give a thrust to the export of Ornamental fish from the country and to fetch better unit value realization by competing with our neighboring countries.	10% of f.o.b. value of export subject to the ceiling of Rs. 3 lakh per exporter per year.
28.	Financial Assistance for extending Insurance Coverage to Workers Employed in the Fish Processing Units.	The insurance scheme is envisaged for workers employed in the Seafood processing Units with a terminal benefit of Rs. 50,000/- for the insured, medical expenses (hospitalization) reimbursement upto Rs. 10,000/- for the insured or his/her parents or dependants and also to insure house hold articles against calamities either natural or man made upto Rs. 20,000/- and for emergency medical evacuation, Rs. 2,000/- (maximum).	The premium of the insurance will be paid by the employer employee and MPEDA in a ratio of 50% 25% and 25%.  The annual premium works out to Rs. 200/- per worker.

**Hindustan Copper Limited**

2634. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) has decided to set up a subsidiary company to undertake more mining activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Hospital Units of HCL do not have proper medical facilities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) (a) and (b) There is no proposal for setting up a subsidiary company to undertake mining activities at present.

(c) and (d) Hospitals at Units of HCL have proper and adequate medical facilities.

#### **Human Rights Violation against Personnel of PMF**

2635. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of human rights violation against personnel of Para-Military Force (PMF) are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases reported/registered during each of the last three years and the current year, force-wise;

(c) the action taken against the accused personnel;

(d) the total number of such cases solved/unsolved and action taken to clear all the cases; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) (a) to (e) The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Rising cost of Higher Education**

2636. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:  
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether higher education especially in Medical and Engineering has become costly for the lower and middle class population in the country;

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

(c) if not, the comparative details for the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to make higher education available to the children of poor families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) (a) to (d) The fees charged for professional courses by the unaided and self financing institutions are known to be relatively higher than those in the publicly funded institutions. The Supreme Courts in its judgement in the matter of Islamic Academy of Education and another Vs the State of Karnataka and others, had directed that the State Governments should set up in each State a Committee to approve/fix the fee which can be charged by an institute. In the absence of appropriate laws for the purpose, the Apex Court upheld these Committees while revisiting the 'Islamic Academy' in the matter of P.A. Inamdhar Vs. State of Maharashtra & Ors.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) constituted a Committee in August, 2007 to formulate *inter alia*, regulations with regard to admission and fee for self financing private professional institutions including deemed to be universities. The UGC has not yet taken any decision on the recommendations of the Committee.

In order to ensure that nobody is denied professional education because he or she is poor, a scheme for providing interest subsidy on the loans taken by students belonging to non-creamy layer from Banks under the Educational Loan Scheme of the Indian Bank's Association for pursuing professional education in India, is under consideration of the Government.

*[Translation]*

#### **Allocation for Education**

\*2637. SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds allocated for education during 2007-2008 have been fully utilized;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some States have demanded more funds under various education schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Plan allocation of Rs. 28671.50 crore was made available for Ministry of Human Resource Development for the financial year 2007-08. Against this allocation the actual expenditure was Rs. 22659.30 as per following details.

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the Department	Plan allocation provided for 2007-08	Actual Expenditure 2007-08
Department of School Education & Literacy	22191.00	19517.79
Department of Higher Education	6480.50	3141.51
Total Ministry of Human Resource Development	28671.50	22659.30

The expenditure was lower in the Elementary Education sector mainly due to the reasons of (i) non receipt of sufficient proposals from States, (ii) Late approval of Mid-Day-Meal Scheme for upper primary and (iii) Non approval of some EFC proposals.

The Plan Expenditure in the Department of Higher Education was low mainly because the allocation earmarked for creation of additional infrastructure for implementing the reservation of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in admission in Central Educational Institutions could not be spent due to the stay by the Apex Court.

#### Funds for Scientific Research

2638. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated to various fields for the purpose of scientific research during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of funds utilised out of the allocated funds;

(c) the details of outcome in the field of scientific research in context of the sums allocated for the purpose; and

(d) the efforts being made by the Government to promote education and scientific research in future?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The details of the funds allocated and spent on scientific research and development to various fields by the Central Scientific Ministries/ Departments during the last three years including the current year are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The funds utilised by the Scientific Research Organisations resulted in the following significant achievements/ outcome which include (1) Establishing of major research facilities/ centres of excellence in frontline areas of S&T; (2) Deployment of state-of-art seismology and geo-physical instruments in peninsular regions; (3) Launching of technology mission mode project in the areas of bamboo applications; (4) Launching of Swarnajayanti Fellowship to recognise the work of outstanding young scientists and provide support in project mode with more flexibility; (5) Creation of funds for improvement of S&T infrastructure in academic and related institutions; (6) Establishment of national facilities and support to number of industries as collaborative research programmes under Drugs and Pharmaceuticals; (7) Development of satellites, launch vehicles and application in space research (like Chandrayaan-1); (8) Development of missiles (Prithvi, Agni-II, etc.) tank (Arjun), pilotless target aircraft (Lakshya), etc., in the area of defence; (9) Self reliance in the areas of nuclear reactor and its entire associated fuel cycle; (10) Application of radiation technology in the areas of health care, agriculture, food preservation, industry and research, has resulted in the release of improved varieties of seeds; (11) Identification potential molecules for the development of vaccines and diagnostic for infectious diseases; (12) Development of diagnostic kits for HIV, hepatitis, dengue, assessment of reproductive hormones, Japanese encephalitis, vaccines for leprosy, drug formulation for septic shock, plant tissue culture protocols, formulation of bio-fertilisers, high protein gene from *Amaranthus* and bioremediation technology for mine spoiled dumps and crude oil spillage; (13) Rice genome mapping; (14) Launching of Jai Vigyan National S&T Missions in the areas of development of new generation vaccines, bio-technology for herbal products development, coffee improvement and establishment of mirror sites for genomics etc; (15) Promotion of polar science and scientific expedition to Antarctica; (16) Archaeological discoveries at Cambay with artefacts dated 7000 to 8000 B.C; (17) Identification of organisms possessing anti-

diabetic, anti-diarrhoeal, anti-hyperlipidaemic, anti-anxiety, anti-cholesterol, anti-bacterial and larvicidal properties under the Drugs from Sea Programme; (18) Design fabrication and air worthiness testing of 9-14 seater light transport aircraft and certification of the 2 seater trainer aircraft HANSA-3; (19) Environment friendly electric car; (20) Formulation of Science and Technology Policy and Biotechnology Policy.

(d) The Government have taken various measures for the promotion and growth of education and scientific research in the country. These measures include higher

allocation for scientific research from Plan to Plan for setting up of new institutions for science education and research, creation of centres of excellence and facilities in emerging and frontline areas in academic and national institutes, induction of new and attractive fellowships, strengthening infrastructure for R&D in universities, encouraging public-private R&D partnerships, national awards for outstanding R&D etc. Accordingly, the Government have enhanced XI plan allocation for Scientific Departments to Rs. 75,304.00 crores from Rs. 25,301.35 crores during X Plan.

### Statement

#### *Allocation and Expenditure of Funds by Central Scientific Departments (in Rs. crores)*

Ministries/Depts.	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation
Deptt. of Atomic Energy (R&D)	872.74	770.80	1003.00	1032.72	1215.00	1040.10	1228.00
Ministry of Earth Sciences	340.00	225.05	438.00	417.49	690.00	437.00	750.00
Deptt. of Science & Technology	1250.00	1024.24	1367.00	964.16	1526.00	1270.00	1530.00
Deptt. of Biotechnology	445.00	386.36	521.00	496.00	675.00	683.00	900.00
Deptt. of Scientific & Industrial Research	846.00	730.33	975.00	775.00	1070.00	1060.00	1200.00
Deptt. of Space	2800.00	2294.30	3220.00	2600.00	3420.00	2831.00	3600.00

*[English]*

#### **Progress in Earth Sciences Research**

2639. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:  
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:  
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:  
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:  
SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY:  
SHRI E.G^SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up any research facility in the Arctic region;

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

(c) the details of expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(d) the time by which research facilities are likely to become operational;

(e) the names of the countries which have set up research stations in the region; and

(f) whether scientists of such countries have regular interaction on their experiences with the Indian scientists?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) (a) A research base "Himadri" with adequate living and work space for eight scientists has already been established by India at the International Arctic Research Base at Ny-Alesund, Svalbard, Norway.

(b) Utilising the International Arctic facilities at Ny-Alesund and with Himadri as the base, the Indian Scientists, since the summer of 2008 have been carrying out scientific studies in the disciplines like, Glaciology, Atmospheric sciences and Biological sciences. The Ministry has already finalised a science plan of the activities proposed to be taken up by Indian scientists at Ny-Alesund in the coming years.

(c) The Himadri station has been taken on an annual lease. The cost of leasing the building including the charges towards various services is approximately Rs. 34 lakhs per year. This will be in addition to the expenses related to the procurement, installation and commissioning of scientific instrumentation and travel expenditure as needed for the research activities.

(d) With the establishment of research base at Himadri, Ministry has already initiated certain specific projects on above disciplines from summer of 2008.

(e) The countries which have set up research stations in the region are Norway, Germany, France, Britain, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea and China,

(f) Yes Sir.

#### **Underground Mines**

2640. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any schemes to convert underground mines into opencast mines;

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

(c) the number of underground mines have been converted/proposed to be converted into opencast under the scheme, State-wise, mine-wise; and

(d) the extent to which the production of underground mines increased after conversion to opencast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) (a) As per available information, there is no proposal with Government in respect of non-fuel minerals to formulate scheme to convert underground mines into opencast mines.

(b) to (d); Does not arise in view of (a) above.

*[Translation]*

#### **Welfare of Women Prisoners and their Children**

2641. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:  
SHRI KIREN RIJUJU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to lack of arrangement for the proper development of the women inmates and the children living with them in various jails of the country;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure the safety, education and healthcare of women inmates and their children; and

(d) the details of schemes/projects launched for this purpose and funds allocated during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, scheme/ project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In the R.D. Upadhyaya *vs* State of Andhra Pradesh case, the Supreme Court has formulated guidelines for providing various facilities to the children living with their mothers in the prisons. The Supreme Court has directed the State Governments to follow these guidelines which include providing the children with a healthy and clean environment, nutritious diet, good medical care, adequate clothing, educational and recreational facilities. Children below three years are required to be kept in a creche and those between 3-6

years in a nursery. The State Legal Service authorities are also required to periodically inspect prisons to monitor that the directions given by the Supreme Court are followed in letter and spirit.

An advisory was also issued by the Government of India on 15.5.2008 to all the States/UTs to take urgent action for implementing the orders of the Supreme Court.

(d) "Prisons" is a State subject List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and Prison Administration is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, in order to improve the condition of prisons and Prisoners, the Central Government started a non-plan scheme in 2002-03 for construction of additional prisons/barracks to reduce overcrowding, repair and renovation of existing prisons, improvement in sanitation and water supply & living conditions of prisoners. The scheme is being implemented over a period of five years with a total outlay of Rs. 1800 crore on cost sharing basis in the ratio of 75:25 between the Central and State Governments respectively. The scheme has since been extended upto 31.3.2009. A statement showing funds released to various States is enclosed.

**Statement**

*Central Share released to the State Governments under the Scheme of Modernisation of Prisons*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Central share entitlement	Central share released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	79.725	79.7250
2.	Assam	29.3775	28.6637
3.	Bihar	134.5725	134.5722
4.	Chhattisgarh	28.0275	21.7977
5.	Goa	10.215	10.1925
6.	Gujarat	49.41	49.4100
7.	Haryana	77.07	77.0775
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15.1575	15.1425
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.175	21.6553
10.	Jharkhand	31.68	31.6800

1	2	3	4
11.	Karnataka	40.425	40.3508
12.	Kerala	24.57	24.5550
13.	Madhya Pradesh	116.355	106.8175
14.	Maharashtra	96.87	96.8625
15.	Manipur	11.775	11.6103
16.	Meghalaya	12.2775	12.2700
17.	Mizoram	13.3275	13.3125
18.	Nagaland	11.8875	11.8500
19.	Orissa	80.55	80.5500
20.	Punjab	55.845	44.6700
21.	Rajasthan	48.8625	48.8400
22.	Sikkim	13.635	13.6350
23.	Tamil Nadu	71.505	69.2918
24.	Tripura	20.985	20.9850
25.	Uttar Pradesh	173.4375	173.4375
26.	Uttaranchal	22.74	22.7250
27.	West Bengal	53.925	51.2275
Total		1347.3825	1312.9068

[English]

**Industrial Houses in Mining Sector**

2642. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of industrial houses have shown interest in mining sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of mines allotted in public sector/private sector during the last three years; and

(d) the total revenue earned by the Government from this sector during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (c) In order to obtain mineral concession, an Indian national or a company as defined in section(l) of section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956 has to apply to the State Government concerned. Prior approval of the Central Government is required in respect of minerals mentioned in the first schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, (MMDR) 1957 before grant of mineral concession by the State Government. The details of prior approval conveyed by Ministry of Mines for grant of mineral concessions during the last three years are available on the website of the Ministry of Mines ([www.mines.nic.in](http://www.mines.nic.in)).

(d) Under sections 9 and 9A of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, (MMDR) 1957, a lessee pays royalty/dead rent to the State Government concerned as per the rates notified from time to time. The data regarding collection of royalty/dead rent by State Governments is not centrally maintained.

#### **Professional Education**

2643. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned assistance to the Gujarat Government for professional education during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received proposals from the State Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposals finalized/pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) This Ministry does not provide assistance directly to the State Governments including the State Government of Gujarat.

#### **Establishing National Police University**

2644. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to establish a National Police University;

(b) If so, the details, salient features and the location identified for setting up of the same; and

(c) the time by which such University is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) The Government has approved a proposal to establish a National Police University to promote research and impart education in police related subjects. The task of preparation of the detailed project report has been entrusted to an expert agency.

#### **Scholarship Scheme**

2645. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced a scholarship scheme for students belonging to socially and economically weaker sections and meritorious students to prevent truancy among such students;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the number of students likely to be benefited under the scheme during the current plan period, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to further strengthen the scheme throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) The Central Government has introduced a National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme to arrest the drop out rate and to encourage meritorious students belonging to weaker sections of society to continue their education beyond class VIII. The scheme provides for scholarship of Rs. 500/- per month to one lakh students joining class IX every year. The scholarship is available upto class XII. Details of No. of scholarships for each State/UT is given in the enclosed statement. The scheme provides reservation to different categories of students as per the State/UT norms. About 4 lakh students are likely to be benefited under the scheme during the 11th Plan period. State Governments / UT Administrations have been directed to give wide publicity to the scheme.

**Statement**

*Number of scholarships allocated to various States/UTs under Centrally Sponsored National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Number of Scholarships allocated
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7008
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	122
3.	Assam	2411
4.	Bihar	5433
5.	Chhattisgarh	2246
6.	Goa	144
7.	Gujarat	5097
8.	Haryana	2337
9.	Himachal Pradesh	832
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1091
11.	Jharkhand	1959
12.	Karantaka	5534
13.	Kerala	3473
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6446
15.	Maharashtra	11682
16.	Manipur	255
17.	Meghalaya	231
18.	Mizoram	103
19.	Nagaland	180
20.	Orissa	3314
21.	Punjab	2210
22.	Rajasthan	5471
23.	Sikkim	58
24.	Tamil Nadu	6695

1	2	3
25.	Tripura	351
26.	Uttar Pradesh	15143
27.	Uttaranchal	1048
28.	West Bengal	7250
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42
30.	Chandigarh	85
31.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	22
32.	Daman & Diu	16
33.	Delhi	1576
34.	Lakshadweep	10
35.	Pondicherry	125
Total		100000

**Export of Bicycles**

2646. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian bicycles are gaining popularity in foreign markets;

(b) if so, the number of bicycles exported during each of the last three years and the current year and foreign exchange earned therefrom, country-wise;

(c) whether any incentives are being given to bicycle industry by the Government to boost their exports and competitiveness; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The details of exports of bicycles (not motorized) for the last 3 years are given below:

(Value in US \$ Million)

2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09 Apr-June
Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Value
800588	24.19	856263	28.4	788846	27.8	6.23

Major destinations of exports were Mozambique, Nepal, UAE, Malawi and Kenya.

(c) and (d) Yes. Incentives to Bicycle industry are available in various trade promotion schemes under Foreign Trade Policy.

[Translation]

#### Joint Secretary Level Talks with Bangladesh

2647. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Joint Secretary Level talks was held between India and Bangladesh recently;

(b) If so, the details of issues discussed and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Bangladeshi side accepted the existence of terrorist training camps in their country;

(d) If so, the assurances given by Bangladesh in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Joint Secretary level talks between India and Bangladesh were held on 29-30 May, 2008 at New Delhi. During these talks, various issues relating to security, border management and enhanced cooperation between law enforcement agencies of both countries were discussed. Among other issues, there was a decision to activate the nodal points between the two countries for sharing of information on issues of mutual concern. The Bangladesh side reiterated that Government of Bangladesh will not allow her territory to be used by members of India insurgent Groups for criminal and Insurgent activities.

#### Facilities for Women Scientists

2648. SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women scientists working presently in various research and educational institutes of the country; and

(b) the efforts being made by the Government to promote and encourage women scientists?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) There are 19,707 women scientists employed in research and development establishments which include public, private and academic sectors, major scientific agencies, state and central government ministries.

(b) The Government of India has taken many steps to promote and encourage women scientists such as awarding them fellowships and awards. The Department of Science & Technology has implemented a Fellowship scheme for women scientists since the year 2003. The scheme under three categories WOS-A, WOS-B & WOS-C aims to provide women scientists and technologists an opportunity to re-enter into the field of science. 628 women scientists have availed the women scientists' fellowships upto 2007-08. Similarly the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Department of Biotechnology has instituted annual awards for women scientists.

#### Growth Centre Scheme

2649. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

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

(a) The number of jobs created by the centres being run under the Growth Centre Scheme during the each of the last three years and in the current year;

(b) whether efforts have been made to review/ evaluate performance of the said Scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the targets set under the scheme and the achievement thereof ;

(e) whether the centres running at present are likely to achieve the targets; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION , MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (f) The Growth Centre Scheme was announced in 1988 and came into operation in 1991. Since its inception 71 Growth Centres have been sanctioned allover the country taking into account combined criteria of area, population and extent of industrial backwardness.

On the basis of outcome of a sample evaluation by Planning Commission and detailed impact evaluation by National Productivity Council, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, in consultation with Planning Commission decided to discontinue the Growth Centre Scheme as it had largely failed to achieve its objectives. However, central assistance under the Scheme is being provided up to 31.03.2009 for the Growth Centres located in North Eastern Region (NER), J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

#### **Impact of FTAs on Indian Industry and Agriculture**

2650. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:  
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:  
SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:  
SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:  
SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any study about the impact of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with Asian Countries on our industry and agriculture;

(b) if so, the results of the study and the details of FTAs made so far alongwith the terms of reference;

(c) the details of the ongoing negotiations for India-ASEAN Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement;

(d) whether products to be brought under zero per cent duty has been identified by the member countries;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the extent to which the volume of trade in India will be increased by such agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Before entering into negotiations with its trading partners, studies are undertaken internally, as well as through joint study groups to study the feasibility -of the proposed FTAs, including their impact on the domestic Industry. Consultations are also held with the domestic stakeholders including the Apex Chambers of Commerce and industry, industry associations as well as the administrative Ministries and Departments. In order to protect the interests of the domestic industry, these Agreements provide for maintaining sensitive/ negative lists of items on which limited or no tariff concessions are granted under the FTA. In addition, in case of a surge in imports and injury to the domestic industry, a country is allowed to take measures such as antidumping and safeguards.

India has signed Free Trade Agreements with the following countries:

- (i) The India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement covering only goods was signed on 28 December 1998 and its implementation began in March 2000.
- (ii) India and Singapore have signed a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) on 29 June 2006 which became effective from 1 August, 2006. The CECA includes, *inter-alia*, free trade agreements in goods, services and investment.
- (iii) The Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA), covering goods, was signed by the SAARC member countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka)

during the 12th SAARC Summit in Islamabad on 6 January 2004 and has come into force from 1 January 2006. The tariff liberalization programme under SAFTA has commenced from 1 July 2006.

- (iv) India also has bilateral trade treaties with Nepal and Bhutan, under which duty-free access has been provided to goods from these two countries, on non-reciprocal basis.

(c) Negotiations towards Trade in Goods Agreement have been concluded but the Agreement is yet to be

signed. Negotiations towards Services and Investment Agreement are underway.

(d) and (e) In view of reply in Part (c), the question does not arise.

(\*) On account of volatile nature of international trade, it would be difficult to precisely predict the growth in India's International trade because of Free Trade Agreements; however, India's trade with its FTA partners is increasing steadily and India has a favourable balance of trade with its FTA partners. India's average value of exports & imports with its main FTA partners during 2004-2008 is as follows:

*Exports of India to its select FTA Partners*

Values in US\$ Million

Sl.No.	Country	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1.	Afghanistan	165.44	142.67	181.58	248.86
2.	Bangladesh	1,631.12	1,664.36	1,626.58	2,916.79
3.	Bhutan	84.58	99.17	57.46	86.65
4.	Maldives	47.61	67.58	68.67	89.55
5.	Nepal	743.14	859.97	927.77	1,506.05
6.	Pakistan	521.05	689.23	1,348.55	1,944.17
7.	Sri Lanka	1,413.18	2,024.67	2,253.82	2,825.16
8.	Singapore	4,000.61	5,425.29	6,064.19	7,367.54
Total		8,606.73	10,972.94	12,528.62	16,984.77

*India's Imports from its select FTA Partners*

Values in US\$ Million

Sl.No.	Country	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1.	Afghanistan	47.01	58.42	34.48	102.23
2.	Bangladesh	59.37	127.03	228.31	257
3.	Bhutan	71	88.77	141.33	194.38
4.	Maldives	0.61	1.98	3.05	4.15
5.	Nepal	345.83	379.85	305.73	627.72
6.	Pakistan	94.97	179.56	323.01	287.8
7.	Sri Lanka	378.4	577.7	470.26	631.12
8.	Singapore	2,651.40	3,353.77	5,485.26	8,117.64
Total		3648.59	4767.08	6991.43	10229.04

**Functioning of Police Forces**

2651. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:  
 SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN:  
 SHRI SUBRATA BOSE:  
 SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI:  
 SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:  
 SHRI P. RAJENDRAN:  
 SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA:  
 SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any new national policy on the modernization of police forces;

(b) If so, the details thereof including modernisation of State Police Forces;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take initiatives to bring about changes in the functioning, working conditions and duration of duty hours of the police forces; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Non-plan Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme) to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in modernizing their police forces. This Scheme is an important initiative of the Ministry of Home Affairs towards capacity building of the State Police Forces, especially for meeting the emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, naxalism etc.. Some of the major items of police Infrastructure covered under the Scheme include modern weaponry, construction of residential and non-residential buildings, mobility, equipment for communication/security/forensic science, strengthening of intelligence branches, training infrastructure facilities etc.. Under the MPF Scheme the State Governments are required to formulate their requirements, which are considered and approved by Ministry of Home Affairs and funds are released thereon. The following are the Central funds released to various States under the MPF Scheme during the last five years;

Sl.No.	Years	Amount released (in crore)
1.	2004-05	960
2.	2005-06	1025
3.	2006-07	1065
4.	2007-08	1248
5.	2008-09	752(*)

(\*)as on 30.11.2008

(c) and (d) As "Police" is a State subject as per the VII Schedule to the Constitution of India, it is for the respective State Governments to take initiatives State Governments to take initiatives to bring about changes in the working conditions, functioning and duration of duty hours of the police forces.

**Closure of Diamond Industry Units**

2652. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the diamond industry is facing constraints in export of its products which is resulting in closure of several such units;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of units closed/on the verge of closure;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bail out the diamond industry and boost the export of diamond products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The current global economic scenario has led to a fall in consumer demand across the world; build up of inventories due to lack of sufficient demand in the global market; and liquidity problems. The Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council has conducted a market research among a sample of 32 major exporters of gems

and jewellery to study the impact of the current global economic scenario. The survey revealed that 12.5% of exporters had to shut down their operations/units in the last three months.

(e) Some of remedial measures taken by the Government to boost export, including of diamond products, are as follows:—

- (i) The period of entitlement of the first slab of pre-shipment rupee export credit, available at a concessional interest rate ceiling of the benchmark prime lending rate (BPLR) minus 2.5 percentage points has been extended from 180 days to 270 days.
- (ii) The period of entitlement of the first slab of post shipment rupee export credit, available at a concessional interest rate ceiling (not exceeding BPLR minus 2.5 percentage points) have been extended from 90 days to 180 days.
- (iii) Prescribed interest rate as applicable to post shipment rupee export credit (not exceeding BPLR minus 2.5 percentage points) has been extended to overdue bills upto 180 days from the date of advance,
- (iv) Pre and post shipment export credit have been provided an interest subvention of 2 percent upto 31/3/2009 subject to minimum rate of interest of 7% per annum.
- (v) Additional funds of Rs. 1,100 crore has been provided to ensure full refund of terminal excise duty/Central Sales Tax.
- (vi) Government back-up guarantee has been made available to **Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd**, to the extent of Rs 350 crore to enable it to provide guarantees for exports to difficult markets/products
- (vii) Exporters have been allowed refund of service tax on foreign agent commissions of upto 10 percent of FOB value of exports and refund of service tax on output services while availing of benefits under Duty Drawback Scheme.

#### **Hostels for Girl Students**

2653. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked/allocated by the Government for implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Girls Hostels for Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools" in educationally backward areas; and

(b) the areas/districts selected for construction of Girls Hostels, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) An amount of Rs. 2,000 crore has been allocated for setting up Girls' Hostels for students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools during the 11th Five Year Plan. Rs. 80.00 crore has been provided in the budget for 2008-09. The scheme envisages setting up of about 3500 girls' hostels in educationally backward blocks.

*[English]*

#### **Assistance for Higher Education**

2654. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

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

(a) whether some States have requested for assistance from the University Grants Commission (UGC) for higher education during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the details of assistance provided by UGC to various States during the said period, scheme-wise;

(d) the details of requests from various States pending with UGC as on date;

(e) the details of proposals for setting up of academic staff colleges received from various States; and

(f) the details of assistance provided to each State for the purpose during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) The University Grants Commission (UGC) does not provide any grant to State

Governments. However, the Commission provides grants to universities and colleges eligible to receive financial assistance as per the provisions of the UGC Act, 1956. The details of requests received from the universities in respect of grants from the UGC and the grants given by the UGC to the universities are being collected from the UGC.

#### **Pay Review for University Teachers**

2655. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR:  
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:  
SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:  
SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD *ALIAS* SADHU  
YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Pay Review Committee for University Teachers has submitted its report and the University Grants Commission (UGC) has furnished their recommendations on the report; and

(b) if so, the details and salient feature thereof along with the decision taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) Government have constituted an Empowered Committee to examine the report of the Pay Review Committee.

*[Translation]*

#### **Outcome of National Integration Council Meet**

2656. SHRI HEMLAL MURMU:  
SHRI P. RAJENDRAN:  
SHRI M.K. SUBBA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Integration Council has held a meeting in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed along with the outcome thereof;

(c) whether any strategy has been formulated by the Government to deal with terrorism, naxalism, communalism and regionalism affecting the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The meeting of National Integration Council (NIC) was held on 13th October, 2008 in New Delhi. The deliberations focused on Social Structure-Caste and Identity divisions and rhetoric; Economic development-Equitable development and removal of regional imbalances; Promotion of feeling of security among minorities and other vulnerable sections; Education-Promotion of education among minorities, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; Extremism; Communal Harmony; and Other elements contributing towards national integration. After detailed discussions, a Resolution was adopted in the meeting which, *inter-alia*, called upon all political parties, civil society organizations, citizens' groups, religious, social and other opinion leaders, and the media to rise above narrow thinking or interests, and to act unitedly to defeat all forms of extremism and any attempt at division of our society on social, religious and communal lines.

(c) to (e) The Government is pursuing a multi-pronged strategy to deal the challenges posed by terrorism, naxalism, communalism and regionalism affecting the country which include measure on the political, security & developmental fronts. To tackle terrorism, various measures being taken in the security fronts, *inter-alia*, include vigilance and patrolling on the borders to check infiltration and illegal cross-border activities, deployment of central forces to aid the state police forces in areas prone to terrorist violence, heightened vigil and security arrangements in and around vital installations, strengthening of intelligence gathering and sharing capabilities, upgradation and modernization of police forces, assistance for raising India Reserve Battalions, reimbursement of various types of security related expenditure the State Governments and taking various initiative for bilateral and multilateral cooperation to deal with global imperatives of terrorism.

The Government is following a holistic approach in dealing with naxalism, by taking action in the arenas of security, development, administration and public perception. Various institutional mechanisms have been established at the central level for review and coordination. An integrated approach is being followed for relatively more affected areas. The Central Government is supporting the affected States in maintenance of law and order. A new scheme aimed at filling critical infrastructure gaps in left wing extremism affected States has been proposed. Special attention on planning, implementation and monitoring of development schemes is being emphasized.

The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005 had been introduced in the Rajya Sabha to empower the State Governments and the Central Government to take measures to provide for the prevention and control of communal violence, and rehabilitation of victims of such violence and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Revised Guidelines to promote Communal Harmony have been formulated and circulated to the State Governments.

*[English]*

#### **Splitting the Role of AICTE**

2657. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO. GAIKWAD:  
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:  
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:  
SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU  
YADAV:  
SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO REGNE  
PATIL:  
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to split the regulatory and accreditation roles of the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) and create an independent accreditation body for both private and State run colleges as reported in the *Mint* dated August 23, 2008;

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

(c) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has decided to make assessment and accreditation of all universities and colleges mandatory in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government has not taken any decision to split the regulatory and accreditation roles of the All India Council for Technical Education so far.

(c) to (e) The University Grants Commission (UGC) in its meeting held in June, 2008 has reiterated its earlier decision of mandatory accreditation of universities and colleges by National Assessment and Accreditation Council and has decided that Regulations in this regard be framed. The Chairman, UGC has since constituted an Expert Committee to examine the issue and come up with appropriate Regulations. While the said Committee has met twice for finalization of the proposed Regulations, no definite time frame for implementation of the decision of the Commission can be indicated.

#### **ULFA Camps in Upper Assam**

2658. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large group of ULFA (Pro-Talk) came over ground recently and are living in designated camps in Upper Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any dialogue is going on with the said group;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government of Assam has sent any report in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b) According to report received from the Government of Assam, two Companies of self-styled 28 Battalion of United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) announced unilateral ceasefire on June 24, 2008. Cadres of these two companies are staying in the designated camps set up by the State Government.

(c) to (f) No dialogue with this Group of ULFA has been held so far.

[*Translation*]

#### **Rising Crimes in Delhi**

2659. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOMÉ:  
SHRIMATI MINATI SEN:  
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:  
SHRI KIREN RIJJU:  
SHRI P. RAJENDRAN:  
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:  
SHRI JUAL ORAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether criminal cases are on the rise in the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of criminal cases registered during each of the last three years and the current year, crime-wise, gender-wise including different crimes committed against women and senior citizens, looting of businessmen alongwith the amount looted, separately;

(c) the total number of accused arrested/ cases filed and the conviction rate achieved during the said period;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the safety of the people including children, women and senior citizens of Delhi and to ensure higher conviction rate of criminals; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen policing and to combat the rise in crime in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) It is not correct as the crime cases reported during 2008 (between 1st January, 2008 and 30th November, 2008) has registered 12.78 % decline in comparison to the cases reported during the corresponding period in 2007.

(b) As per enclosed statement. However, the gender-wise figures are not maintained by Delhi Police.

(c) The details of total accused, arrested, cases challaned and conviction rate achieved in respect of IPC cases are given below;

Year	Accused arrested	Cases challaned	Conviction rate
2005	58519	30088	82%
2006	57433	25385	65%
2007	51592	18387	64.69%
2008 (upto 30th November)	33443	9592	63%

(d) and (e) The steps taken to check crime in Delhi include introduction of 'Eyes and Ears' Scheme with a view to seek cooperation of public for gathering of information on suspicious activities of individuals and crimes; improvement in the beat system of patrolling; identification of Police Stations with high rate of crime and provision of additional manpower and motorcycle patrols to such Police Stations; rationalization of the timing for patrolling to maximize its effectiveness; development of intelligence about the movement of desperate criminals; multi-tasking of Police Control Room Vans, establishment of Crime against Women Cell; setting up of Rape Crises Intervention Centres; association of women police officers in investigation of rape cases; networking of Non-Governmental Organisations; deployment of Staff in plain cloth at vulnerable places; starting of dedicated Telephone Helplines for women and older persons at Police Control Room; constitution of 'Women Mobile Team' to attend to distress calls from women on the round-the-clock basis; setting up of 'Senior Citizens Security Cell' at the Police Headquarters; renewed emphasis on verification of antecedents of domestic servants and closer interaction with the Residents Welfare Associations.

The Government also reviews the strength of Delhi Police and recently, 7612 additional posts were sanctioned to strengthen Delhi Police. In addition, funds for modernisation of Delhi Police is provided.

**Statement***(i) Total crime cases reported in 2005, 2006, 2007, and upto 30th November, 2008.*

Crime Head	2005	2006	2007	2007 upto 30.11.2007	2008 upto 30.11.2008
Dacoity	27	14	34	32	21
Murder	455	476	495	453	505
Att. To Murder	467	510	530	487	356
Robbery	510	541	557	505	478
Riot	61	87	87	79	67
Kid. For Ransom	32	32	24	24	19
Rape	658	623	598	580	446
Snatching	1136	1283	1243	1158	1256
Hurt	1814	1818	1736	1602	1779
Burglary	2093	1950	2055	1825	1763
M.V. Theft	8862	9366	8874	7743	9560
House Theft	1453	1408	1599	1486	1411
Other Theft	7640	6724	6564	5925	5626
M.O. Women	762	718	868	801	563
Other Kid./Abd	1590	1442	1688	1538	1464
Other Ipc	26566	28841	27034	26614	18996
<b>Total Ipc</b>	<b>56065</b>	<b>57963</b>	<b>56065</b>	<b>50987</b>	<b>44419</b>

*(ii) Total cases of Crime against women reported in 2005, 2006, 2007 and upto 30th November, 2008*

Crime Head	2005	2006	2007	UPTO 30.11.2008	
				2007	2008
Dowry Prohibition Act	9	15	16	15	18
Dowry Death	114	137	138	132	125
Molestation of Women	462	718	868	801	563
406 IPC (Related to Dowry)	6	11	6	6	8
Rape	658	623	598	580	446
Kidnapping/Abduction of	1106	1066	1167	1068	1068
498-A IPC (Cruelty by Husband an din laws)	1324	1728	1787	1642	1291
Eve teasing	1714	556	414	373	311

(iii) *Total cases of Crime against Senior Citizens reported in 2005, 2006, 2007 and upto 30th November, 2008.*

SI.NO.	CRIME HEAD	2005	2006	2007	2008 up to 30.11.2008
1.	Murder	16	12	17	14
2.	Att. To Murder	5	2	1	1
3.	Kid/Abduction	1	0	0	1
4.	Eve-Teasing	0	0	1	0
5.	M.O. Women	0	2	1	1
6.	Robbery	14	10	9	6
7.	Dacoity	1	0	0	0
8.	Rape	2	2	0	1
9.	Hurt	23	22	13	17
<b>Total</b>		<b>62</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>41</b>

(iv) **Looting of Businessmen**

Year	No. of cases	Amount looted (approximately)
2005	27	Rs. 82.20 lakh + two cars+ three rings+ mobile and watch
2006	17	Rs. 48.58 lakh + two rings + one mobile + jewellery worth Rs. 10 (approx).
2007	33	Rs. 174.48 lakh + 6 gold chains+jewellery of worth Rs. 4.00 lakh (approx.), 50 gram gold+ 5 K.G. silver
2008 (upto 30th November)	26	Rs. 50.28 lakh + car+credit card, Bank draft worth Rs.67,000/- + jewellery+ 3 mobiles, 7000 US Dollars + 372000 Yen + 3100 Swiss Frank + 3600 Australian Dollar+ 1127 Euro+Scooter

**Report of Natural Calamities**

2660. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the report of Oxfam International incidences of natural calamities are likely to increase due to flawed policy for prevention of natural calamities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether sixty per cent of Indian territory is declared as earthquake prone areas in the said report;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to minimise the impact of such natural calamities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b) The South Asia Regional Central of the Oxfam (India) Trust, New Delhi which is an international organization under Oxfam International has brought out a report titled "Rethinking Disaster". In the context of South Asia, according to this report, the extent of damage wreaked by events is not solely down to nature but are mainly due to inappropriate policies and actions taken for reducing the risks of disasters. The said report does not take cognizance of many new initiatives on disaster management in region and India in particular.

(c) and (d) Nearly 58.6% of landmass in India is prone to earthquake of various magnitude, of which 10.9% is in Seismic Zone-1V (high risk) and 30.4% in Seismic Zone-III (moderate risk).

(e) The Government have taken a series of steps for reducing the impact of natural disasters. These include enactment of Disaster Management Act, constitution of Disaster Management Authority at national, state and district levels, setting up of dedicated funds for disaster management, development of comprehensive policies and framework for holistic management of disasters including implementation of various programmes for prevention and mitigation of disasters and streamlining the system of disaster preparedness and response including early warning and forecast, training and capacity building and pre-disaster planning, community based disaster risk management etc.

*[English]*

#### **Job Opportunities for Women in Rural Areas**

2661. SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOM:  
SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN:  
SHRIMATI K. RANI:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided employment opportunities for the economic upliftment of women in rural and tribal areas under the various schemes of micro, small and medium enterprises sector including Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY);

(b) if so, the total employment generated for women during each of the last three and the current year, sector-wise and State-wise;

(c) the incentives provided and targets fixed by the Government for the new industrial units for creating job opportunities in favour of women in rural and tribal areas during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the target set for setting up of such new units during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of estimated employment opportunities generated for women in the khadi and under Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) in the village industry sector through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08, are given in the

enclosed statement-I. Similarly, States/UT-wise details of estimated employment generated for women under Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) in both the rural and urban areas during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08, are given in the enclosed statement-II. No separate data is being maintained for urban/rural/tribal areas.

From 2008-09, the scheme of REGP and PMRY have been discontinued and have been replaced by a new scheme called Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for creation of additional employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises. The Scheme is being implemented through the KVIC, as the single nodal agency at the national level. At the State/Union Territories level, the scheme is implemented through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) and Banks. Under this Programme, entrepreneurs can establish micro enterprises by availing of margin money assistance from the KVIC/KVIBs of States and Union Territories/DICs and loans from implementing public sector scheduled commercial Banks, selected regional rural Banks and co-operative Banks, etc., for projects with a maximum cost of Rs. 10 lakh each in the service/business sector and up to Rs.25 lakh each in the manufacturing sector. Target for helping establish 61,697 projects and generation of estimated 6,16,937 additional employment opportunities during 2008-09 has been set under PMEGP, and implementing agencies have been advised by KVIC to earmark 30 per cent of the target for women entrepreneurs.

The figures of actual employment generated/to be generated during 2008-09 will become available only after the year is over and the data are compiled.

(c) and (d) PMRY envisages age relaxation for women beneficiaries. Scheme prescribed age limit of 18-45 years for weaker section and women beneficiaries against age limit of 18-35 years for general candidates. No gender specific targets used to be fixed under PMRY., State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of self-employment ventures set up under PMRY by women entrepreneurs during 2005-06, 2006-07, and 2007-08 are given in the enclosed statement-II.

Under REGP, special consideration was given to women by providing the margin money at the rate of

30 per cent of the project cost upto Rs. 10 lakh (and 10 per cent of the project cost over and above Rs.10 lakh upto Rs. 25 lakh) as against 25 per cent in the case of entrepreneurs belonging to general category, in conjunction with bank credit. In addition, own contribution from entrepreneurs belonging to women and ex-servicemen categories, was kept at 5 per cent of the project cost as against 10 per cent for beneficiaries or entrepreneurs belonging to general category, The State-wise details of margin money disbursed and number of village industry units established by women entrepreneurs during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 are given in the enclosed statement-III.

Under PMEGP also, subsidy levels for prospective women entrepreneurs have been kept at higher levels as an incentive. Accordingly, margin money (subsidy) at enhanced rates is admissible to the women entrepreneurs [ @ 25 per cent of project cost in urban areas and @35 per cent of project cost in rural areas] in comparison to that admissible to male entrepreneurs in the general category [ @ 15 per cent of project cost in urban areas and @25 per cent of project cost in rural areas]. Moreover, the rate of own contribution in case of women entrepreneurs is only 5 per cent of the project cost as against 10 per cent of project cost in respect of general category entrepreneurs.

**Statement-I**

*State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of estimated employment generated for women in the KVI sector during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08.*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Estimated Employment generated (number of persons)					
		Khadi			REGP		
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chandigarh	44	45	55	11	15	22
2.	Delhi	3109	3160	3150	35	81	93
3.	Haryana	29966	30020	30810	8339	8550	13362
4.	Himachal Pradesh	6160	6320	6320	3857	5160	8718
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	18668	18920	19750	5745	7022	9211
6.	Punjab	33065	32390	33150	5233	10742	12607
7.	Rajasthan	47632	48980	51340	18725	13325	27497
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	1412	97	80
9.	Bihar	82313	80580	80580	3596	3721	5337
10.	Jharkhand	2527	2370	2370	1180	2199	1494
11.	Orissa	2267	2370	2370	3038	4921	6783
12.	West Bengal	49778	54510	56880	11579	12923	34836
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	58	62	65	583	635	838
14.	Assam	9058	9480	11060	15583	9326	7364
15.	Manipur	374	775	790	131	567	243

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Meghalaya	67	65	73	616	656	1370
17.	Mizoram	13	16	19	5736	4964	8179
18.	Nagaland	379	395	495	1743	1013	3382
19.	Sikkim	139	154	165	550	666	2991
20.	Tripura	104	115	125	1765	1765	550
21.	Andhra Pradesh	19068	20440	21330	20753	18027	56691
22.	Karnataka	21945	22910	24190	8524	12798	16027
23.	Kerala	12030	9480	10270	9610	9094	9248
24.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	92	0	3
25.	Puducherry	250	261	315	59	258	719
26.	Tamil Nadu	30247	31500	33970	6301	7608	19234
27.	Goa	0	0	0	252	419	242
28.	Gujarat	22410	22420	22910	5639	4079	4308
29.	Maharashtra	1785	1580	2370	9718	8201	10670
30.	Chhattisgarh	1931	2470	3160	5451	5346	4947
31.	Madhya Pradesh	3651	3950	3950	4828	6738	14585
32.	Uttarakhand	21490	22120	23700	3440	3307	3972
33.	Uttar Pradesh	270340	272910	280834	14240	15424	15329
<b>Total</b>		<b>690872</b>	<b>700768</b>	<b>726566</b>	<b>178364</b>	<b>179648</b>	<b>300952</b>

**Statement-II**

*State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of self-employment ventures set up and estimated employment generated for women under PMRY during 2005-06, 2006-07, and 2007-08.*

Sl.No.	States/UTs.	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
		Number of Self-Employment Ventures set up	Estimated Employment Generated (number of persons)	Number of Self-Employment Ventures set up	Estimated Employment Generated (number of persons)	Number of Self-Employment Ventures set up	Estimated Employment Generated (number of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Haryana	859	1289	878	1317	1545	2318
2.	Himachal Pradesh	353	530	410	615	489	734

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	90	135	81	122	34	51
4.	Punjab	1062	1593	1028	1542	1030	1545
5.	Rajasthan	1032	1548	1922	2883	1010	1515
6.	Chandigarh	40	60	10	15	18	27
7.	Delhi	97	146	54	81	60	90
8.	Assam	448	672	216	324	140	210
9.	Manipur	69	104	15	23	10	15
10.	Meghalaya	112	168	41	62	11	17
11.	Nagaland	628	942	402	603	35	53
12.	Tripura	454	681	212	318	224	336
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	96	144	35	53	0	0
14.	Mizoram	52	78	34	51	25	38
15.	Bihar	813	1220	731	1097	508	762
16.	Jharkhand	366	549	360	540	251	377
17.	Orissa	1267	1901	2559	3839	2154	3231
18.	West Bengal	512	768	609	914	769	1154
19.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	33	18	27	8	12
20.	Sikkim	8	12	9	14	4	6
21.	Chhattisgarh	385	578	478	717	617	926
22.	Madhya Pradesh	2041	3062	2510	3765	1618	2427
23.	Uttarakhand	730	1095	780	1170	660	990
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2794	4191	3751	5627	3746	5619
25.	Gujarat	1323	1985	925	1388	1238	1857
26.	Maharashtra	5393	8090	3661	5492	3190	4785
27.	Goa	7	11	5	8	6	9
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	12	0	0	2	3
29.	Andhra Pradesh	3978	5967	3534	5301	4123	6185
30.	Karnataka	3415	5123	3791	5687	4101	6152

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Kerala	5989	8984	7187	10781	7069	10604
32.	Tamil Nadu	6051	9077	7061	10592	6376	9564
33.	Puducherry	110	165	108	162	111	167
	Not specified	114	171	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40718</b>	<b>61084</b>	<b>43415</b>	<b>65130</b>	<b>41182</b>	<b>61779</b>

**Statement III**

*State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of village industry units set up by women and margin money provided under REGP during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08.*

Sl.No.	States/UTs.	Margin money disbursed to Women entrepreneurs (Rs. Lakh)			Number of village set up by units women entrepreneurs		
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chandigarh	1.05	0.00	2.70	2	0	2
2.	Delhi	7.36	9.31	5.24	5	6	4
3.	Haryana	516.13	202.74	889.27	306	73	329
4.	Himachal Pradesh	293.34	432.00	623.23	184	272	376
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	241.73	183.26	368.30	403	405	629
6.	Punjab	242.79	533.60	1074.65	127	264	583
7.	Rajasthan	796.59	700.97	1123.44	434	421	701
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50.62	0.00	10.45	173	0	29
9.	Bihar	155.57	194.03	294.75	201	256	167
10.	Jharkhand	104.16	34.25	77.76	63	14	33
11.	Orissa	240.10	316.66	444.27	188	257	291
12.	West Bengal	546.02	634.53	1846.63	540	522	2126
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	43.33	149.88	29	26	82
14.	Assam	288.71	515.20	441.48	646	479	450
15.	Manipur	9.52	38.40	18.12	19	41	22
16.	Meghalaya	76.85	84.18	193.97	103	67	165
17.	Mizoram	185.53	313.08	621.51	119	297	486

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Nagaland	83.00	97.67	202.17	91	94	212
19.	Tripura	49.18	39.21	110.48	30	26	38
20.	Sikkim	38.55	45.44	65.69	55	27	112
21.	Andhra Pradesh	1963.35	2049.51	3212.18	1223	1115	1786
22.	Karnataka	492.32	727.28	901.54	381	506	610
23.	Kerala	464.98	472.60	415.46	352	284	296
24.	Lakshadweep	4.75	0.00	1.58	7	0	1
25.	Puducherry	5.30	13.34	44.27	15	34	118
26.	Tamil Nadu	371.63	451.01	1104.71	331	378	736
27.	Goa	30.06	31.22	33.82	39	113	38
28.	Gujarat	272.48	288.33	278.19	149	126	122
29.	Maharashtra	462.01	510.49	817.48	903	669	545
30.	Chhattisgarh	393.99	333.58	516.93	140	146	267
31.	Madhya Pradesh	323.15	529.08	820.47	213	271	360
32.	Uttarakhand	92.13	135.57	231.96	48	87	146
33.	Uttar Pradesh	682.54	797.73	1363.9	430	335	623
Total		9485.49	10757.60	18306.48	2.70	7511	12485

[*Translation*]

#### Investment by Foreign Companies

2662. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the Government for clearance of FDI by foreign companies in the country, sector-wise;

(b) the manner in which the said criteria protects the interest of our domestic companies;

(c) whether FDI has affected any sector of the domestic industry;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) complements and supplements investment. FDI brings in, apart from capital, state-of-art technology and best managerial practices thereby providing better access to the domestic industry to foreign technology and integration into the global market. The extant policy permits FDI under the automatic route in most sectors/activities. No specific criteria have been laid down for FDI into sectors under the automatic route. However, proposals requiring prior Government approval are considered by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), an inter-Ministerial recommendatory body, which takes into account the policy

and sectoral guidelines for FDI. The FIPB also examines whether the proposal would jeopardise an existing joint venture or technology transfer/trade mark agreement if any, in the same field in India.

(c) to (e) No data is available centrally regarding effect of FDI on the domestic industry.

#### Export of Agricultural Produce

2663. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap between import and export of agricultural produce of the country is constantly declining;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is offering any concessions to the exporters to boost the export of agricultural produce of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has recently launched any scheme for the promotion of agricultural export; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Trend of gap between export and import of major agricultural commodities for the last three years is given below:

(Value: in Rs. Lakhs)

S.No.	Major Commodities	2005-06			2006-07			2007-08		
		Export	Import	Gap	Export	Import	Gap	Export	Import	Gap
1.	Rice	622127	34	622093	703591	41	703550	1173100	42	1173058
2.	Wheat	55753	0	55753	3535	585049	-581514	23	265751	-265728
3.	Pulses	111521	247625	-13604	77334	389191	-311857	52695	527802	-475107
4.	Sugar	56910	65159	-8249	312746	348	312398	540417	229	540188
	Others	2235888	1336337	899551	2711994	1430185	1281809	3488019	1517978	1970041
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3082199</b>	<b>1649155</b>	<b>1433044</b>	<b>3809200</b>	<b>2404814</b>	<b>1404386</b>	<b>5254254</b>	<b>2311802</b>	<b>2942452</b>

(c) to (f) In order to promote exports of agricultural produce Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana has been introduced under the Foreign Trade Policy. The Scheme provides an incentive upon exports of identified products in the form of freely transferable duty credit scrip @ 5% of FOB value of exports. To ensure that the products manufactured/processed out of domestic inputs are incentivised at a higher rate in comparison to the duty free imported inputs, duty credit has been reduced to 3.5% of the FOB value of exports in such cases where the exporter avails the benefit under Duty Free Import of Agriculture Inputs (Other than catalysts, consumable and packing materials).

In order to boost exports of flowers, fruits and vegetables these products shall be entitled to an additional

duty credit scrip equivalent to 2.5% of FOB value of exports, over and above the 5%/3% VKGUY entitlement with effect from 1st April, 2008. There are about 800 products covered under this Scheme as listed in Appendix 37A of Hand Book of Procedure (Vol.1) which is available at DGFT website: dgft.Delhi:nic.in.

#### Export of Cotton

2664. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:  
SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE  
PATIL:

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

(a) the quantity of cotton exported during each of the last three years and current year and foreign exchange earned therefrom; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the promotion of the export of cotton in view of its increasing yield in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Requisite data is as under:-

Year	Quantity (Kgs in crore)	Value (Rs. In crore)
2005-06	61.48	2904.35
2006-07	16.22	6107.81
2007-08	155.70	8865.39
April-June'08	23.65	1484.87

(b) Government would like to promote more exports of finished textiles goods for which various incentives have been provided.

[English]

#### Procuring of Arms and Ammunition by Naxals

2665. SHRIMATI MINATI SEN:  
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Naxals have started damaging towers of mobile companies thereby creating communication gap;

(b) If so, the details of such attacks during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Naxalites are procuring arms and ammunition from hostile agencies including some foreign agencies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) It is a fact that naxals have started damaging cellular mobile towers and its equipments. The details of the damage are enclosed as statement.

(c) to (e) There is no information to indicate that naxalites are procuring arms and ammunition from hostile agencies including some foreign agencies.

#### Statement

##### *LWE Attacks on Telephone Communication*

	2005	2006	2007	January 1 to November 30, 2008
Andhra Pradesh	5	2	0	1
Bihar	0	0	0	14
Maharashtra	1	1	1	1
Chhattiagarh	2	1	3	14
Jharkhand	0	0	0	9
Orissa	0	1	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>43</b>

#### Research Undertaken by IITs

2666. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to involve the Indian Institutes of Technology in the research on climate change;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study is being undertaken by the IITs, in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), in collaboration with the Departments of Science & Technology, Water Resources Development

and Management, Indian Water Resources Society, Indian institute of Science, Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Malviya National Institute of Technology, Shri Govind Singh Institute of Technology and Science, etc, are involved in research related to assessment of climate change and its impact on water resources, agriculture, hydrology and monsoon prediction, critical issues of adaptability and mitigation of the scenarios emerging out of climate change, river bank management and flood mitigation, rejuvenation of river as well as control of pollution in river contaminated by storm water, drainage as well as urban sewage, to understand and quantify indirect effects of aerosols over Continental Tropical Convergence Zone (CTCZ), a region broadly covering the geographical area where summer Indian monsoonal rainfall occurs, etc.

#### Leather Export

2667. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to invest Rs. 500 crores to make the country more competitive player in the global leather export market;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the name of the States where leather parks will be set up, location wise;

(c) whether this proposal has received the clearance certificates from environment departments;

(d) if so, the stipulations for opening a leather park; and

(e) the details of the employment opportunities that will be generated and revenue earned from the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) During the 11th Five Year Plan, the Central Government is implementing the Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDLP) with an approved outlay of Rs. 937.52 crores addressing issues of capacity building, human resource development and environmental issues for the Leather Sector and aiming towards higher exports and employment opportunities. The details of the sub-schemes under:-

Sl.No.	Name of the sub-scheme under ILDP	Allocation for 11th Five Year Plan (Rs. In crores)
i	Integrated Development of Leather Sector	253.43
ii	Leather Complex, Nellore	29.00
iii	Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI), Fursatganj	7.17
iv	Footwear Complex, Chennai	3.00
v	Saddlery Development	10.00
vi	Support to Artisan	40.00
vii	Human Resource Development	60.00
viii	Up gradation and Establishment of Institutional facilities	300.07
ix	Environment Initiatives	200.00
x	Mission Mode	10.00
xi	Establishment of Training Centre in Madhya Pradesh	24.85
Total		937.52

During the 10th Five Year Plan period the Central Government has approved proposals to establish a Leather Goods Park at Kolkata in West Bengal with an assistance of Rs. 5 crores; a Footwear Complex and a Footwear Component Park at Chennai in Tamil Nadu with assistance of Rs. 14 crores and Rs. 10 crores respectively; and a Leather Complex at Nellore in Andhra Pradesh with an assistance of Rs. 29 crores under Indian Leather Development Programme subject to environmental clearances.

(c) Proposal to establish Leather Complex at Nellore and Leather Goods Park at Kolkata are awaiting environmental clearance, which is expected shortly.

(d) The Central Government had approved the Detailed Project Reports and allocated funds for these parks/complex.

(e) The expected details of employment opportunities and turnover from the above proposals are as under:-

Name of the park/complex	Joint target employment	Turnover
Leather Goods Park at Kolkata in West Bengal	Not amenable to quantification as assistance for design studio and testing centre has been provided.	Not amenable to quantification
Footwear Component Park at Chennai in Tami Nadu	Not amenable to quantification as assistance for design studio and testing centre has been provided.	Not amenable to quantification
Leather Complex at Nellore in Andhra Pradesh	15000 persons	Rs. 900 crores on completion.
Footwear Complex at Chennai in Tamil Nadu	7000 persons	Rs. 750 crores on completion.

[*Translation*]

#### Adolescent Education Programme

2668. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:  
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:  
SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN:

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

- (a) the present status of Adolescent Education Programme (AEP) and its salient features;
- (b) the names of the States/Union Territories which are not implementing the AEP;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any review of the AEP;
- (d) if so, the outcome of the review; and
- (e) the provisions made for arranging classes for boys and girls separately and by same genders for the AEP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Human Resource Development in collaboration with National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) has launched an educational programme, known as Adolescence Education Programme

(AEP) meant for secondary and higher secondary classes with the objective to empower the adolescent population to make informed choices and develop life skills for addressing psychological, social and health concerns.

The AEP has two major outputs: (i) to organise life skills based co-curricular activities in all the secondary and higher secondary schools for at least 16 hours in an academic session; and (ii) to integrate adolescence education elements in school curriculum, teacher education courses and materials of adult literacy programmes.

According to information received by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), which is the nodal organization for Adolescence Education Programme, State Governments of Gujarat and Rajasthan are not implementing Adolescence Education Programme, and the State Governments of Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra are reviewing the content of the programme.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Human Resource Development has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) to review the AEP. The Committee has submitted its report which is under consideration of the Government.

(e) Under Adolescence Education Programme, various activities are conducted for students of Secondary and Higher Secondary stage to provide them opportunities to participate in learning experiences on individual basis as well as in groups. These activities are generally organized for boys and girls separately, with a male teacher for the group of boys and a female teacher for the group of girls.

*[English]***Crop Insurance Scheme**

2669. SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement a Crop Insurance Scheme for all Cash Crops and Spices;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme envisaged and the crops proposed to be covered;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bear a part/whole of the premium for such insurance cover;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the proposed scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) Weather (Rainfall) Insurance Scheme as a risk management support for coffee growers has been implemented since 2007-08. The scheme covers small coffee growers having plantations only up to a size of 10 hectares. Maximum sum insured per hectare for Robusta and Arabica is at Rs.20,000/- and Rs.30,000/- respectively. The premium is shared on 50:50 basis between the growers and the Government. Crop Insurance Scheme for the growers of tea, rubber, tobacco and spices (chillies, cardamom, ginger, pepper and turmeric) is under consideration of the Government.

**Merger of REGP and PMRY**

2670. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:  
SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA  
DESHMUKH:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has merged the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) and Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana (PMRY);

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

(c) the name and salient features of new scheme launched in place of these schemes;

(d) the details of targets fixed and achieved during the 11th Plan period;

(e) the number of employment opportunities are likely to be generated under the new scheme annually;

(f) the details of funds allocated for the new scheme during the current financial year;

(g) whether Below Poverty Line families (BPL) are also eligible for assistance under the Scheme; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Ministry had implemented Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) through KVIC and Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) through the States and Union Territories for promotion and development of micro enterprises in the rural and semi urban areas. While REGP was implemented in rural areas and small towns with population up to 20,000, PMRY was implemented both in rural as well as urban areas. The cost limit of the village industry units set up under REGP was upto Rs. 25 lakh while the maximum cost limit of self-employment ventures under PMRY was Rs. 5 lakh for a single entrepreneur. The quantum of margin money/subsidy admissible under these two schemes also differed substantially.

Keeping in view the above, the Government of India (in the Ministry of MSME) has introduced a new scheme titled 'Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)' a national level credit linked subsidy scheme by merging PMRY and REGP with effect from 2008-09 to generate additional employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through setting up of new self-employment ventures/projects/micro enterprises. Under this programme, financial assistance is provided for setting up of projects costing upto Rs. 10 lakh for service sector and Rs. 25 lakh for industry sectors. The assistance is provided in the form of subsidy upto 25 per cent (35 per cent for weaker sections) of the project cost in rural areas while it is 15 per cent (25 per cent for

weaker sections) for urban areas. The guidelines of PMEGP are available on the website of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises at <http://msme.nic.in>.

(d) and (e) It is estimated to generate 37.37 lakh additional employment opportunities by providing Rs. 4485 crore as margin money assistance to the beneficiaries. The year-wise estimated target fixed under the programme are as under:

Year	Employment (in Nos)	Margin Money (subsidy) (Rs. Crore)
2008-09	616667	740.00
2009-10	740000	888.00
2010-11	962000	1154.40
2011-12	1418833	1702.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>3737500</b>	<b>4485.00</b>

In addition, a provision of Rs. 250 crore has been provided for backward-forward linkages for holding of exhibitions, awareness camps, bankers meeting at State, Zonal and National level, publicity, EDP training to the beneficiaries, etc.

(f) Rs. 823 crore has been allocated under PMEGP for current financial year as per budget estimate of 2008-09.

(g) and (h) Yes, Sir. Below Poverty Line families are also eligible for assistance under the scheme provided such beneficiaries have not availed subsidy under any other Scheme of the Government of India.

#### **Independent Regulatory Authority for Higher Education**

2671. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up an Independent Regulatory Authority or Commission for Higher Education;

(b) if so, whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) is likely to be merged in the new Commission;

(c) if so, whether any draft Bill has been prepared in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) While there is no proposal for setting up an Independent Regulatory Authority for Higher Education, a proposal for setting up a National Commission for Higher Education has been under consideration. However, there has been no consensus on the need for setting up the Commission.

#### **Agri Export Zones**

2672. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:  
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

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

(a) the details of Agri Export Zones (AEZs) and Floomer Clusters established in the country, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) the details of investment made in these Agri Export Zones/Clusters alongwith the target of exports achieved during the last three years and the current year, Statewise;

(c) whether any measure are being taken to accord priority to these zones so as to attract investment particularly in the State of Gujarat;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to set up more Agri Export Zones and Flower Clusters in the near future; and

(f) if so, the locations identified for setting up of the same in the country including State of Tamil Nadu State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) According to the feedback received from State

Governments the 60 Agri Export Zones(AEZs) sanctioned by the Government have crystallized cumulative investment of Rs. 1140.37 crore and cumulative exports of Rs. 10705.12 crore since their inception. Details are enclosed as statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Under its Plan Schemes the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), extends financial assistance for development of infrastructure in the AEZs, Quality Development programmes, training, seminar, workshops are organized in the AEZs. Financial assistance

has also been extended to the State Government and exporters in the 3 AEZs in Gujarat. 16 projects in 4 AEZs (flowers in Sikkim, mango in Andhra Pradesh, pineapple in West Bengal and ginger in Assam) with an outlay of Rs. 48.85 crore have also been approved under the Assistance to States for creating Infrastructure for the Development and Growth of Exports (ASIDE) Scheme.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

**Statement**

(Rupees in crore)

S.No.	State	AEZ Project	State and Districts	Actual Exports	Actual Investments
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	West Bengal	Pineapple	Darjeeling, Uttar Dinajpur, Cooch Behar and Jaipauri	0.20	78.69
		Lychee	(Districts of Murshidabad Malda, 24 Pargana (N) and 24 Pargana(s))	3.30	0.93
		Potatoes	Hoogly, Burdwan, Midnapore (W) Uday Narayanapur and Howrah	3.72	0.15
		Mango	Malda and Murshidabad	74.00	3.58
		Vegetables	Nadia, Murshidabad and North 24 Parganas	4.43	0.12
		Darjeeling Tea	Darjeeling	0.00	0.00
			<b>Sub total</b>	<b>85.65</b>	<b>83.47</b>
2.	Karnataka	Gherkins	Tumkur, Bangalore Urban Bangalore, Rural, Hassan, Kolar, Chitradurga, Dharwad and Bagalkot	1237.05	87.34
		Rose Onion	Bangalore Urban Bangalore (Rural), Kolar	276.00	0.13
		Flowers	Bangalore (Urban) Bangalore (Rural), Kolar, Tumkur, Kodagu and Belgaum	31.74	3.57

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Vanilla	Dakshin Kannada, Uttara Kannada, Udupi, Shimoga, Kodagu, Chickamagalur)	0.00	0.00
			<b>Sub total</b>	<b>1544.79</b>	<b>91.04</b>
3.	Uttanchal	Lychee	Udham Singh Nagar, Nainital and Dehradun	2.45	3.72
		Flowers	Dehradun, Pantnagar	0.04	10.19
		Basmati rice	Udham Singh Nagar, Nainital, Dehradun and Haridwar	0.00	0.39
		Medicinal and Aromatic Plants	Uttarkashi, Pithoragarh, Dehradun and Nainital	1.00	0.00
			<b>Sub total</b>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>14.30</b>
4.	Punjab	Vegetables	Fatehgarh Sahib, Patiala, Sangruru, Ropar and Ludhiana	0.03	35.75
		Potatoes	Singhpura Zirakpur (Patiala) Rampura Phul, Muktsar, Ludhiana, Jalandhar	2.80	8.46
		Basmati Rice	Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Kapurthala, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur and Nawanshahar	1521.00	5.27
			<b>Sub total</b>	<b>1523.83</b>	<b>49.48</b>
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Potatoes	Agra, Hathras, Farrukhabad, Kannoj, Meerut, Aligarh and Bagpat	7.00	0.97
		Mangoes and Vegetables	Lucknow, Unnao, Hardoi, Sitapur and Barabanki	0.47	20.89
		Mangoes	Saharanpur, Muzzfarnagar, Binjaur, Meerut, Bhagpat and Bulandshahar	12.49	16.99
		Basmati Rice	Bareilly, Shahajahanpur, Pilibhit, Rampur, Badaun, Binjor, Moradabad, J.B. Phulenagar, Saharanpur, Mujjafarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahar, Ghaziabad	0.00	0.47
			<b>Sub total</b>	<b>19.96</b>	<b>39.32</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Maharashtra	Grape and Grapewine	Nasik, Sanghli, Pune, Satara, Ahmednagar and Sholapur	384.67	110.17
		Mango (Aiphonaso)	Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Raigarh and Thane	123.00	36.86
		Kesar Mango	Aurangabad, Beed, Jaina, Ahmednagar, and Letur	12.17	3.43
		Flowers	Pune, Nasik, Kolhapur and Sangli	35.50	168.00
		Onions	Nasik, Ahmednagar, Pune Satara, Jalgaon and Solapur	588.00	38.33
		Pomegranate	Solapur, Sangli, Ahmednagar, Pune, Nasik, Osmanabad and Latur	20.24	1.53
		Banana	Jalgaon, Dhule, Nandurbar, Buldhana, Parbhani, Hindoli, Nanded and Wardha	0.04	6.99
		Oranges	Nagpur and Amraoti	2.72	0.01
			<b>Sub total</b>	<b>1166.34</b>	<b>358.32</b>
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Mango Puip and Fresh Veg	Chittoor	2736.03	91.40
		Mango and Grapes	Ranga Reddy, Medak and Parts of Mahaboobnagar Districts	18.29	57.21
		Mango	Krishna District	2.75	17.90
		Gherkins	Mahboobnagar, Rangareddy, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Ananthapur and Nalgonda	44.52	20.05
		Chilli	Guntur	51.00	20.32
			<b>Sub total</b>	<b>2852.59</b>	<b>206.88</b>
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Apple	Srinagar, Baramulla, Anantnag Kupwara, Badgaum, Pulwama	124.72	6.71
		Wainuts	Baramulla, Anantnag, Pulwama, Budgam, Kupwara Srinagar, Doda, Poonch, Udhampur, Rajouri, Kathua	552.21	14.14
			<b>Sub total</b>	<b>676.93</b>	<b>20.85</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Tripura	Organic Pineapple	Kumarghat, Manu, Meiaghar, Matabari and Kakraban	0.00	7.62
			<b>Sub total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>7.62</b>
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Potatoes	Malwa, Ujjain, Indore,	15.99	42.64
		Onion	Dewas, Dhar, Shajapur		
		Garlic	Ratlam, Neemuch, Mandasaur		
		Seed Speices	Guna, Mandasaur, Ujjain, Rajgarh, Ratiam, Shajapur And Neemuch	38.43	-4.55
		Wheat (Duram)	Neemach, Ratiam, Mandasaur Ujjain, indore, Dhar, Harda, Shajapur, Dewas, Sehore, Vidisha, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur And Bhopal	21.00	-4.71
		Lentil and Grams	Shivpuri Guna, Vidisha, Raisen, Narsinghpura, Chhindwara	0.00	0.00
		Oranges	Chhindwara, Hoshangabad Betui	0.00	8.90
			<b>Sub total</b>	<b>75.43</b>	<b>60.80</b>
11.	Tamil Nadu	Flower	Dhamapuri	39.40	22.47
		Flowers	Nilgiri District	44.56	5.50
		Mangoes	Madurai, Theni, Dindigul, Virudhunagar and Tirunelveli	0.00	0.81
		Cashewnut	Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Pudukottai and Sivaganga	18.33	0.00
			<b>Sub total</b>	<b>102.29</b>	<b>28.78</b>
12.	Bihar	Lychee, Vegetables and Honey	Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, Hajipur Vaishali, East and West Champaran, Bhagalpur, Begulsarai, Khagaria, Sitamarhi, Saran, Gopalganj	5.87	20.10
			<b>Sub total</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>20.10</b>
13.	Gujarat	Mango and Vegetables	Ahmedabad, Khandia, Anand, Vadodra, Surat, Navsari, Vatsad, Bharuch, Narmada	1.65	16.66

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Value Added Onion	Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Amerali, Rajkot, Junagadh and Jamnagar	300.49	13.67
		Sesame Seeds	Amerali, Bhavnagar Surendranagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar	0.00	0.00
			<b>Sub total</b>	<b>302.14</b>	<b>30.31</b>
14.	Sikkim	Flowers (Orchids) and Cherry Pepper	Sikkim (East Sikkim)	0.00	1.15
		Ginger	Sikkim (North, East, South and West Sikkim)	0.00	0.00
			<b>Sub total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1.15</b>
15.	Himachal Pradesh	Apples	Shimla, Sirmour, Kullu, Mandi, Chamba and Kinnaur	0.00	0.00
			<b>Sub total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
16.	Oriasa	Ginger and Turmeric	Kandhamal	1.76	0.00
			<b>Sub total</b>	<b>7.76</b>	<b>0.00</b>
17.	Jharkhand	Vegetables	Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga	0.00	0.00
			<b>Sub total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
18.	karala	Horticulture Products	Thrissur, Idukki, Ernakulam, Kottayaam, Alappuzha, Pathanumthitta, Koliyam, Thiruvanthapuram, Palakkod	2277.79	3.10
		Medicinal Plant	Wayanad Palakkad, idukki, Mallapuram, Thrissur, Koliyam Ernakulam, Pathanamittha, Thiruvananthapuram	0.00	0.00
			<b>Sub total</b>	<b>2277.79</b>	<b>3.10</b>
19.	Assam	Fresh and Processed Ginger	Kamrup, Nalbari, Barpeta, Darrang, Nagaon, Morigaon, Karbi Anglong, North Cachar	2.17	3.15
			<b>Sub total</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>3.15</b>
20.	Rajasthan	Coriander	Kota, Bundi, Baran, Jhalawar And Chittoor	32.83	75.37
		Cumin	Nagaur, Barmer, Jalore, Pali and Jodhpur	31.27	39.33
			<b>Sub total</b>	<b>64.10</b>	<b>114.70</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>10705.12</b>	<b>1140.37</b>

### Funds for Self Financing Colleges

2673. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has finalized a proposal to provide financial help to self financing colleges and universities in the country;

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

(c) whether financial assistance to such colleges/universities by UGC is likely to raise the quality of education as well as assist the weaker sections of the society in getting admission to such institutions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) According to the University Grants Commission, it has constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Dr. Shivajirao Kadam, Member, UGC & Vice Chancellor, Bharti Vidyapeeth University to provide financial assistance to self financing colleges and universities in the country. The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

### Implementation of VKGUY

2674. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:  
SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to implement the Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY) throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, product wise, State-wise including West Bengal;

(c) the total number of rural people benefited through the scheme in these States, particularly in West Bengal;

(d) whether the Tea production in the country has declined;

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

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to include tea in the VKGUY schemes, Market-Specific Assistance Scheme and scheme for the development of export infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY) has been implemented throughout the country. All exporters of the country are eligible to avail benefit under this scheme upon exports of products listed in Appendix 37A of the Handbook of Procedures Volume I of the Foreign Trade Policy 2004-09, including exporters from West Bengal. No detailed survey has been undertaken to ascertain the total number of rural people who have benefited through the Scheme.

(d) and (e) As per information available with Tea Board of India, the tea production in the country for the January-September 2008 was 706744 Thousand Kgs as against 689263 Thousand Kgs in the same period in 2007.

(f) The government takes the demand supply situation and the need to assist the sector/products into account and thereafter if adequate resources are available, the products are included in VKGUY scheme.

### ARC on Financial Investigation

2675. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to amend the National Security Act to deal with terrorism in light of recent attacks as reported in the *Times of India* dated 22 September, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) in this regard including financing of terrorist activities; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) An exercise is underway to reinforce the laws

relating to terrorist acts by strengthening the legal provisions relating to the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of terrorist acts.

(c) and (d) The Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) in its Eighth Report on Combating Terrorism has made certain Recommendations, which, *inter-alia*, relate to the legal framework for dealing with various aspects of terrorism. Copy of the summary of recommendations made in the report is enclosed as statement.

The recommendations of the ARC are under examination.

### **Statement**

#### **SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. (Para 4.1.6.9) Need for a Comprehensive Anti Terrorist Legislation
  - a. A comprehensive and effective legal framework to deal with all aspects of terrorism needs to be enacted. The law should have adequate safeguards to prevent its misuse. The legal provisions to deal with terrorism could be incorporated in a separate chapter in the National Security Act, 1980.
2. (Para 4.2.9) Definition of Terrorism
  - a. There is need to define more clearly those criminal acts which can be construed as being terrorist in nature. The salient features of this definition should *inter alia* include the following:
    - i. use of firearms, explosives or any other lethal substance to cause or likely to cause damage to life and property and essential infrastructure including installations/ establishments having military significance.
    - ii. assassination of (including attempt thereof) public functionaries. The intent should be to threaten the integrity, security and sovereignty of India or overawe public functionaries or to terrorise people or sections of people.
    - iii. Detention of any person or threat to kill or injure any person to force the government to act or abstain from acting in a particular manner.

iv. Providing/facilitating material support, including finances, for the aforesaid activities.

v. Commission of certain acts or possession of certain arms etc. by members or supporters of terrorist organizations which cause or are likely to cause loss of life, injury to a person or damage to any property.

#### **3. (Para 4.3.8) Bail Provisions**

a. Regarding grant of bail, the law should provide that:

i. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code, no person accused of an offence punishable under this Act shall, if in custody, be released on bail or on his own bond unless the Court gives the Public Prosecutor an opportunity of being heard;

ii. Where the Public Prosecutor opposes the bail application of accused to release on bail, no person accused of an offence punishable under this Act or any rule made there under shall be released on bail until the Court is satisfied that there are grounds for believing that the accused is not guilty of committing such offence.

Provided that after the expiry of a period of one year from the date of detention of the accused for an offence under this Act, the provisions of sub-section (i) of this section shall apply.

iii. A Review Committee should review the case of all detenus periodically and advise the prosecution about the release of the accused on bail and the prosecution shall be bound by such advice.

#### **4. (Para 4.4.5) Period of Detention (Remand) during Investigation**

a. For terrorist and other related offences, it should be provided that Section 167 of the CrPC shall apply subject to the modification that in sub-section (2), the references to "fifteen days", "ninety days" and "sixty days", wherever they occur, shall be construed as references to "thirty days", "ninety days" and "ninety days" respectively.

## 5. (Para 4.5.10) Confession before a Police Officer

- a. Confession before the police should be made admissible as recommended in the Report on Public Order. But this should be done only if comprehensive police reforms as suggested by the Commission are carried out. Till such time, confessions should continue to be made before judicial magistrates under Section 164 CrPC.

## 6. (Para 4.6.5) Presumptions under the Law

- a. The following legal provisions should be included regarding presumptions:

If it is proved -

- i. that the arms or explosives or any other dangerous substance were recovered from the possession of the accused and there is reason to believe that such arms or explosives or other substances of similar nature, were used in the commission of such offence; or that by the evidence of an expert the fingerprints of the accused, or any other definitive evidence were found at the site of the offence or on anything including arms and vehicles used in connection with the commission of such offence the Court shall draw adverse inference against the accused.
- ii. If it is proved that the accused rendered any financial assistance to a person accused of, or reasonably suspected of, an offence of terrorism, the Court shall draw adverse inference against the accused.

## 7. (Para 4.7.10) Review Committee

- a. A statutory Review Committee should be constituted to examine each case registered, within 30 days of its registration. The Review Committee should satisfy itself that a prima facie case has been made out by the investigation agency. This Committee should review each case every quarter.

## 8. (Para 4.9.5) Special Courts

- a. Provisions for constitution of Special Fast Track Courts exclusively for trial of terrorism related cases may be incorporated in the law on terrorism. Other specific provisions related

to such Special Courts may also be incorporated. Such Courts may be set up as and when required.

## 9. (Para 4.10.3) Possession of Arms etc.

- a. Provision for penalizing unauthorized possession of certain specified arms and ammunition in notified areas and unauthorized explosive substances, weapons of mass destruction and biological or chemical substances of warfare in notified as well as non-notified areas, may be incorporated in the law on terrorism.

## 10. (Para 4.11.4) A Federal Agency to Investigate Terrorist Offences

- a. The Commission would like to reiterate the recommendations made in its Report on 'Public Order' (paragraph 8.3.14) on the creation of a specialized Division in the CBI to investigate terror offences.
- b. It should be ensured that this Division of the CBI is staffed by personnel of proven integrity and who are professionally competent and have developed the required expertise in investigation of terrorism related offences. The autonomy and independence of this agency may be ensured through a laid down procedure of appointment and assured fixed tenure for its personnel.

## 11. (Para 5.2.4) Measures against Financing of Terrorism-Anti-money Laundering Measures

- a. The Prevention of Money-Laundering Act (PMLA) may be suitably amended at an early date to expand the list of predicate offences to widen its scope and outreach.
- b. The stage at which search and seizure action may be taken under the PMLA may be advanced in cases involving wider ramifications. Adequate safeguards may also be put in place in such cases.
- c. It may be examined whether institutional coordination mechanisms between the Directorate of Enforcement and other intelligence collecting and investigating agencies, could be strengthened and some

provisions of the PMLA delegated to them by the Enforcement Directorate.

- d. The financial transaction reporting regime under the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU-IND) may be extended to cover high risk sectors such as real estate. There is also need to strengthen the capacity of FIU-IND to enable it to meet future challenges.

It would be useful to utilize the platform provided by the Regional Economic Intelligence Councils (REICs) for increased coordination among various investigation agencies in cases which are suspected to be linked with money laundering. Further, owing to the complexity of cases involved, the FIU-IND, apart from disseminating agency specific information, should furnish overall region-centric information to the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau (CEIB) for disseminating it to the respective REICs with a view to expanding the information regime.

(Para 5.3.4) Measures against Financing of Terrorism—Measures to Block the flow of Funds for Financing Terrorist Activities

- a. The new legal framework on terrorism may incorporate provisions regarding freezing of assets, funds, bank accounts, deposits, cash etc. when there is reasonable suspicion of their intended use in terrorist activities. Such actions may be undertaken by the investigating officer with the prior approval of a designated authority, subject to adequate safeguards. These provisions may be incorporated in a separate chapter in the National Security Act, 1980 as recommended in paragraph 4.1.6.9.
- b. A specialized cell may be created in the proposed National Counterterrorism Centre drawing upon expertise from the Union Ministries of Finance and Home Affairs and the Cabinet Secretariat for taking concerted action on the financial leads provided from information gathered by various sources. Further, different investigation agencies dealing with financial transactions may setup anti-terrorist finance cells within their organizations to augment the efforts of intelligence agencies involved in Counterterrorism activities.

- c. For speedy investigation into the financial aspects of specific cases/group of cases related to terrorist activities, dedicated teams may be formed within the agencies charged with the responsibility of investigating into offences related to terrorism. This may be accomplished by inducting officers having specialization in different aspects of financial investigation for short periods, say three to six months. A protocol for achieving this may be arrived at between the concerned Union and State Ministries/Departments to facilitate such capacity building and strengthening the effectiveness of the counter-terrorist measures.

### 13. (Para 7.2.6) Role of Citizens, Civil Society and Media in Combatting Terrorism

#### -Education

- a. NCERT has proposed a scheme to encourage and support institutions, voluntary agencies and NGOs etc. engaged with school education for promotion of Education for Peace within the country. These initiatives need to be encouraged with necessary funds and other material support.
- b. The feasibility of extending the scheme to religious schools also needs to be examined.

### 18. (Para 7.4.7) Role of Citizens, Civil Society and Media in Combatting Terrorism

#### -Media

- a. The potential of media in spreading education and awareness needs to be tapped to build the capacity of citizens in dealing with any public disorder, particularly terrorist violence.
- b. Media should be encouraged to evolve a self regulating code of conduct to ensure that publicity arising out of terrorist attacks does not help the terrorist in their anti-national designs.

#### Assistance to Coir Industry

2676. DR. K.S. MANOJ:  
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:-

(a) whether a sample survey conducted by the Centre for Socio Economic and Environment Sciences has indicated that poor demand and low prices plague the coir industry in Kerala;

(b) the details of subsidy, if any, provided for raw material to the coir industry alongwith any other steps being taken by the Government to increase the productivity in the coir industry;

(c) whether Nationalized Banks are not providing loans to coir industry under Credit Guarantee Scheme for Rejuvenation, Modernization and Technology Upgradation of the Coir Industry(REMOTE) Scheme;

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

(e) whether the Government has framed any credit policy for the coir industry; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The Government of Kerala engaged Centre for Socio Economic and Environment Studies, Kochi to conduct a census survey of coir units and sample survey of coir workers during June 2008. They have submitted the report to the Government of Kerala. The report indicates insufficient demand and low price realization as one of the problems in coir industry.

(b) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is not providing any subsidy for raw material to the coir industry under any of the schemes of Coir Board (the Board), a statutory body under the administrative control of this Ministry. In order to improve the productivity of coir artisans, the Board has been implementing various skill upgradation programmes including training and quality improvement programmes. The Board is also providing assistance to improve the production infrastructure and modernization of the traditional industry under the schemes of (1) Rejuvenation, Modernization and Technology Upgradation of Coir industry (REMOT); (2) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI); and (3) Development of Production Infrastructure. The Research and Development activities of the Board are also contributing to a great extent to improve the productivity of the coir artisans.

(c) to (f) Under the Scheme of Rejuvenation, Modernization and Technology Upgradation of the Coir Industry, Government grant/subsidy is provided @ 40% of the Unit cost in the spinning and Tiny/household sector. 5% of the Unit cost is met by the beneficiary and the remaining 55% is met by term loan from the Banks. Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGMSE) provides guarantee cover upto 75% of the credit facility extended by the banks. For extending loan facility under the REMOT scheme, some banks earlier had reservations about the applicability of CGMSE to the Self Help Groups and mortgaging of land on which the workshed is to be constructed as collateral for extending coverage under CGMSE. Necessary clarifications have since been issued to the concerned banks who have started releasing term loans to the beneficiaries under the scheme after signing MOUs with the Board. The Scheme envisages inflow of credit of Rs. 132 crore for the Coir industry during the XI Plan period from the banks.

[*Translation*]

#### **Impact of Recession on Small Scale Industries**

2677. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:  
SHRI SURAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Global Economic recession has its adverse effect on the Small and Medium Enterprises; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) In the wake of recent global financial crisis, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been receiving representations from various Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) Associations highlighting problems with regard to credit squeeze by the banks, high rates of interest on MSE loans, reduction in orders, delayed payments by the big enterprises, etc.

The Government has announced on 7th December 2008 specific measures to support the MSME sector, which *inter alia* include: (i) extending guarantee cover

under Credit Guarantee Scheme on loans from Rs.50 lakh to Rs. 1 crore with guarantee cover of 50 per cent and reducing lock-in period for loans covered under the scheme from 24 to 18 months; (ii) to issue an advisory to Central Public Sector Enterprises and request to State Public Sector Enterprises to ensure prompt payment of bills of MSMEs; (iii) cut of 4 per cent in the ad valorem Cenvat rate for the balance part of current financial year on all products (other than petroleum and those where the current rate is less than 4 per cent) and (iv) interest subvention of 2 per cent in pre and post-shipment export credit for Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) sector upto 31st March 2009. Further, the Reserve Bank of India has announced a refinance facility of Rs. 7,000 crore for Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) to facilitate the flow of credit to MSMEs.

[English]

#### Availability of Explosives

2678. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA. ADSUL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to tighten the control over easy accessibility of industrial explosive as reported in *The Hindu* dated 30th July, 2008; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) - Yes, Sir.

(b) - Government of India has constituted a Group to examine the existing system of issuance of licences for manufacture, supply and movement of explosive material, to suggest adequate measures for proper monitoring as well as an effective mechanism with appropriate accountability at each level including their manufacture, supply, track of the transit and utilization at the end use in order to prevent these materials from falling into undesirable hands.

#### Scholarship and Book Bank Scheme

2679. ADV. SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether monitoring mechanisms for 'Scholarship Schemes' and 'Book Bank Schemes' have not been institutionalised and relevant provisions are not followed;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Monitoring mechanisms, necessary for the Scholarship schemes, are inbuilt in the individual schemes and additionally, while financial monitoring gets done through Utilization Certificates required before release of subsequent installment of funds for such schemes, academic advancement of beneficiaries gets monitored through the renewal criteria of the scholarship for the subsequent academic years. There is a plethora of such schemes spread over various Ministries and Institutions and the monitoring is done by the concerned Ministry or the State Government or the Institution, as the case may be. Ministry of Human Resource Development is not aware of instances where relevant provisions have not been followed by the implementing Authorities. Book Bank Schemes are mostly run by individual Institutions under their own rules.

[Translation]

#### Export of Granite

2680. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme for extracting granite and improving its mining technology in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States in which granite reserves are available in the country, location-wise;

(d) the details of granite exported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(e) whether export of granite has been badly affected in the recent years;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI B.K.HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) Granite is a minor mineral defined under Section 3(e) of the Mines and Minerals(Development and Regulation)Act,1957(MMDR Act) and as per Section 15 of the MMDR Act, 1957, all powers to make rules and grant mineral concessions for minor minerals have been given to the concerned State Government. The Central Government has notified the Granite Conservation and Development Rules, 1999 on 1st June, 1999, to conserve the granite resources and to prescribe a uniform frame work with regard to systematic and scientific exploitation of granite throughout the country.

The Central Government has constituted a Granite Development Council(GDC) including various stakeholders to discuss and redressal issues raised by granite industry.

(c) As per available information, as on 1.4.2005 an estimated reserve of 1130 million cubic meters of reserves are available in the country, of which 86% are located in Madhya Pradesh, 7% in Orissa and the remaining 7% are located in the States of Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh.

(d) Details of export of granite and granite products from India in terms of quantity and value from 2005-06 to 2007-08 are as under:-

Year	Value (in Rs. Lakhs)
2005-06	349059.10
2006-07	472484.20
2007-08	428748.50
2008-09 (Projections)	437052.10

(e) and (f) During the year 2007-08, there has been a decline of 9% in the exports of granite and products over the previous year. Exports of granite have been hit especially in the US market and other developed markets because of the allegation on emission of radioactive radon.

(g) Government provides opportunities for buyer-seller meet through Chemicals & Allied Products Export Promotion Council (CAPEXIL) and promotion of industry through schemes like Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme, grant of Duty Entitlement Passbook credit etc.

[English]

#### Fencing on Jammu Border

2681. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of fencing along the border in Jammu was discontinued;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is a need to realign the fencing along the Jammu border; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Government has decided to shift border fencing close to the India-Pakistan International Border (IB) in Jammu sector on a stretch of 38.015 km, wherein, border fencing was constructed earlier at a distance varying from 400 meters to 1500 meters away from the International Border (IB) due to then prevailing circumstances. The physical execution of work has already commenced in April, 2007. The earth leveling work is in progress, at present.

#### White Paper on WTO Talks

2682. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to issue a white paper on World Trade Organisation (WTO) talks;

(b) if so, the details and the facts in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether out of about 20 issues on the agenda, 17 items were successfully dealt with; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The

Doha round of global trade talks at the World Trade Organisation (WTO), begun in 2001, are still continuing. These negotiations cover Agriculture, Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA), Services and several other areas as part of a 'single undertaking'. A mini-Ministerial meeting of the WTO was held in July 2008 with the objective of finalizing Agriculture and NAMA modalities. The meeting, however, ended without reaching an agreement on any issue. Multilateral discussions at the WTO resumed in October 2008. Since the negotiating process is an ongoing one and is presently focused only on Agriculture and NAMA, a white paper is not proposed by Government at this juncture.

(c) and (d) After the July 2008 mini-Ministerial meeting of the WTO, the impression sought to be conveyed by some of the developed countries and certain sections of the international media was that almost all issues were successfully dealt with and that the talks broke down on only one or two issues. However, at the WTO, the general principle is that "nothing is agreed to until everything is agreed to". In July 2008, while Ministers were amenable to moving towards an agreement on several complex issues in both Agriculture and NAMA, there were many others which either could not be discussed at all or on which agreement could not be reached on account of persisting differences.

12.00 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 26 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953:—

- (i) The Coir Board (Services) Bye-laws, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 4481 in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1983.

- (ii) The Coir Board (Services) Amendment Bye-laws, 1985 published in Notification No. S.O. 4893 in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1985.
- (iii) The Coir Board (Services) Amendment Bye-laws, 1989 published in Notification No. S.O. 187(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 1989.
- (iv) The Coir Board (Services) Third Amendment Bye-laws, 1992 published in Notification No. S.O. 304(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1992.
- (v) The Coir Board (Services) (Second Amendment) Bye-laws, 1989 published in Notification No. S.O. 900(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1989.
- (vi) The Coir Board (Services) Amendment Bye-laws, 1987 published in Notification No. S.O. 158(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 1987.
- (vii) The Coir Board (Services) Second Amendment Bye-laws, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 60(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1992.
- (viii) The Coir Board (Services) Amendment Bye-laws, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 460(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1990.
- (ix) The Coir Board (Services) Third Amendment Bye-laws, 1989 published in Notification No. S.O. 5(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1990.
- (x) The Coir Board (Services) Amendment Bye-laws, 1997 published in Notification No. S.O. 154(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 1997.
- (xi) The Coir Board (Services) Amendment Bye-laws, 2006 published in Notification No. S.O. 484(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th August, 2006.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—9650/2008]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for the Development of Glass Industry, Firozabad, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for the Development of Glass Industry, Firozabad, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9651/2008]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9652/2008]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technology Development Centre, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Technology Development Centre, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9653/2008]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tool Room, Ludhiana, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Tool Room, Ludhiana, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9654/2008]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indo-German Tool Room, Aurangabad, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indo-German Tool Room, Aurangabad, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9655/2008]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jalandhar, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jalandhar, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9656/2008]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technology Development Centre, Agra, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Technology Development Centre, Agra, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9657/2008]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9658/2008]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9659/2008]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indo-German Tool Room, Ahmedabad, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indo-German Tool Room, Ahmedabad, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9660/2008]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tool Room and Training Centre, Guwahati, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tool Room and Training Centre, Guwahati, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9661/2008]
- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technology Development Centre (Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre), Kannauj, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Technology Development Centre (Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre), Kannauj, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9662/2008]
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indo-German Tool Room, Indore, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indo-German Tool Room, Indore, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9663/2008]
- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technology Development Centre (Probes and Product Development Centre), Agra, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Technology Development Centre (Proces and Product Development Centre), Agra, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9664/2008]
- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technology Development Centre (Electronics Service and Training Centre), Nainital, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Technology Development Centre (Electronics Service and Training Centre), Nainital, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9665/2008]
- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indo-Danish Tool Room, Jamshedpur, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indo-Danish Tool Room, Jamshedpur, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9666/2008]
- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technology Development Centre (Process-cum-Product Development Centre), Meerut, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Technology Development Centre (Process-cum-Product Development Centre), Meerut, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9667/2008]

(20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute, Chennai, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute, Chennai, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9668/2008]

(21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Hyderabad, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Hyderabad, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9669/2008]

(22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, Noida, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, Noida, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9670/2008]

(23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9671/2008]

(24) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation of Daman and Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli Limited, Nani Daman, for the year 2006-2007.

(ii) Annual Report of the Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation of Daman and Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli Limited, Nani Daman, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9672/2008]

(b) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 2006-2007.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9673/2008]

(c) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (25) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (2) and (b) of (24) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9674/2008]

- (26) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 40 of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Khadi and Villages Industries Board Regulation, 1988:—

- (i) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Khadi and V.I. Board (Executive Officer) Recruitment Rules, 2007 published in Notification No. 235/07/F.No. 50-274/2000 Dev. I. In the Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated the 26th October, 2007.
- (ii) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Khadi and V.I. Board (Group 'C' and Group 'D') Recruitment Rules, 2007 published in Notification No. 236/07/F.No. 50-274/2000 Dev. I.. In the Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated the 26th October, 2007.

- (27) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (26) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9675/2008]

- (28) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 523(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 2008 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 306(E) dated the 1st March, 2007, issued under Section 10 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.

- (29) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (27) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9676/2008]

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL S'BAL): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9677/2008]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials, Hyderabad, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials, Hyderabad, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9678/2008]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9679/2008]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Liquid Crystal Research, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Liquid Crystal Research, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9680/2008]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9681/2008]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9682/2008]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Vigyan Prasar, Noida, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Vigyan Prasar, Noida, for the year 2007-2008.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9683/2008]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Sciences, Allahabad, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Academy of Sciences, Allahabad, for the year 2007-2008.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9684/2008]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9685/2008]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9686/2008]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun, for the year 2007-2008.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9687/2008]
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Academy of Engineering, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian National Academy of Engineering, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9688/2008]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9689/2008]
- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Life Sciences, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Life Sciences, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2007-2008, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Life Sciences, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9690/2008]
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development, Imphal, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development, Imphal, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9691/2008]
- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Plant Genome Research, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute for Plant Genome Research, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9692/2008]
- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Brain Research Centre, Manesar, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Brain Research Centre, Manesar, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9693/2008]
- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Center for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics, Hyderabad, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Center for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics, Hyderabad, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9694/2008]
- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Cell Science, Pune, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Centre for Cell Science, Pune, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9695/2008]
- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9696/2008]
- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9697/2008]
- (22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research, Vasco-Da-Gama, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research, Vasco-Da-Gama, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9698/2008]
- (23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9699/2008]
- (24) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services, Hyderabad, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services, Hyderabad, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9700/2008]
- (25) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Ocean Technology, Chennai, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Ocean Technology, Chennai, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9701/2008]
- (26) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the years 2005-2006 and 2006-2007.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the years 2005-2006 and 2006-2007, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) Statement regarding review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the years 2005-2006 and 2006-2007.
- (27) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (26) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9702/2008]
- (28) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9703/2008]
- (29) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9704/2008]
- (30) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2007-2008.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2007-2008, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) Statement regarding review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9705/2008]

- (31) Copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the National Research Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Research Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9706/2008]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Constable (Tailor), Constable (Gardener) and Constable (Cobbler) Group 'C' posts recruitment Rules, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 656(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 2008 under sub-section (3) of Section 156 of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9707/2008]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968:-

- (i) The Central Industrial Security Force (Group "A" and "B" Civilian Gazetted Posts) Recruitment Amendment Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 652(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 2008.

- (ii) The Central Industrial Security Force (Group "B" Civilian Non-Gazetted Posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 653(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9708/2008]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968:—

- (i) The Border Security Force Water Wing Group 'A' (Technical Staff) Recruitment Amendment Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 25 in Gazette of India dated the 9th February, 2008.
- (ii) The Border Security Force (Group 'C' Combatised, Para-Medical Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 126 in Gazette of India dated the 12th July, 2008.

- (iii) The Border Security Force, (Engineering Officer) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2007 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 227 in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 2007.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (iii) of (3) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9709/2008]

- (5) A copy of the Central Industrial Security Force, Security Wing (Subordinate Ranks) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 672(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 2008 issued under article 309 of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9710/2008]

- (6) A copy of the Chandigarh Administration Private Security Agencies Rules, 2006 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 616(GOI)HIII(2)-2006/20687 in Chandigarh Administration Gazette dated the 7th November, 2006 under sub-section (4) of Section 25 of the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005.

- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9711/2008]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Gangtok, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Gangtok, for the year 2004-2005.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9712/2008]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Karnataka, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Karnataka, for the year 2006-2007.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9713/2008]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, UT Mission Authority, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, UT Mission Authority, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair, for the year 2006-2007.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9714/2008]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jharkhand Education Project Council, Ranchi, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jharkhand Education Project Council, Ranchi, for the year 2005-2006.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9715/2008]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Authority, Punjab, Chandigarh, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Authority, Punjab, Chandigarh, for the year 2006-2007.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9716/2008]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Himachal Pradesh Primary Education Society (Sarva Siksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority), Shimla, for the years 2005-2006 and 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Himachal Pradesh Primary Education Society (Sarva Siksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority), Shimla, for the years 2005-2006 and 2006-2007.

- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9717/2008]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Rajya Mission Mizoram, Aizawl, for the years 2005-2006 and 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Rajya Mission Mizoram, Aizawl, for the years 2005-2006 and 2006-2007.

- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9718/2008]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Society, Chandigarh, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Society, Chandigarh, for the year 2006-2007.

- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9719/2008]

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan UT of Daman and Diu, Daman, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan UT of Daman and Diu, Daman, for the year 2004-2005.

- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9720/2008]

- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan UT of Daman and Diu, Daman, for the years 2005-2006 and 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan UT of Daman and Diu, Daman, for the years 2005-2006 and 2006-2007.

- (20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9721/2008]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): On behalf of Shrimati V. Radhika Selvi, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the National Disaster Management Authority (Financial Advisor) Recruitment Rules, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 26(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th January, 2008 under Section 77 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9722/2008]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 389 of the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994:—

- (i) The New Delhi Municipal Council (Appointment of agents of absentee owners of lands and buildings) Bye-laws, 2008 published in Notification No. F.No. 4/1/2006/NDMC/6680 in Delhi Gazette dated the 11th April, 2008.

- (ii) The New Delhi Municipal Council (Registration and Control of Dogs) Bye-laws, 2008 published in Notification No. F. No. 4/16/2006/UD/NDMC/6679 in Delhi Gazette dated the 11th April, 2008.
- (iii) The New Delhi Municipal Council (Payment of Property Tax) Bye-laws, 2008 published in Notification No. F. No. 4/2/2006/UD/NDMC/6681 in Delhi Gazette dated the 11th April, 2008.
- (iv) The New Delhi Municipal Council (Sealing of Unauthorised Construction) Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 411(E) in Delhi Gazette dated the 29th May, 2008.
- (v) The recruitment regulations for the post of Legal Advisor of New Delhi Municipal Council of New Delhi, 2001 published in Notification No. F. No. 19/5/08/RR/NDMC/UD/8686/888 in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th May, 2008.
- (vi) The recruitment regulations for the post of Assistant Engineer (Electric) of New Delhi Municipal Council of New Delhi, 2006 published in Notification No. F. No. 19/5/08/RR/NDMC/UD/8686/888 in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th May, 2008.
- (vii) The recruitment regulations for the post of Executive Engineer (Electric) of New Delhi Municipal Council of New Delhi, 2006 published in Notification No. F. No. 19/5/08/RR/NDMC/UD/8686/888 in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th May, 2008.
- (viii) The recruitment regulations for the post of Superintending Engineer (Electric) of New Delhi Municipal Council of New Delhi, 2006 published in Notification No. F. No. 19/5/08/RR/NDMC/UD/8686/888 in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th May, 2008.
- (ix) The recruitment regulations for the post of Additional Law Officer of New Delhi Municipal Council of New Delhi, 2006 published in Notification No. F. No. 19/5/08/RR/NDMC/UD/8686/888 in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th May, 2008.
- (x) The recruitment regulations for the post of Law Officer of New Delhi Municipal Council of New Delhi, 2001 published in Notification No. F. No. 19/5/08/RR/NDMC/UD/8686/888 in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th May, 2008.
- (xi) The recruitment regulations for the post of Deputy Law Officer/Municipal Prosecutor of New Delhi Municipal Council of New Delhi, 2006 published in Notification No. F. No. 19/5/08/RR/NDMC/UD/8686/888 in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th May, 2008.
- (xii) The recruitment regulations for the post of Assistant Law Officer of New Delhi Municipal Council of New Delhi, 2006 published in Notification No. F. No. 19/5/08/RR/NDMC/UD/8686/888 in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th May, 2008.
- (xiii) The recruitment regulations for the post of Senior Accounts Officer/Finance Officer of New Delhi Municipal Council of New Delhi, 2006 published in Notification No. F. No. 19/5/08/RR/NDMC/UD/8686/888 in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th May, 2008.
- (xiv) The recruitment regulations for the post of Accounts Officer/Finance Officer of New Delhi Municipal Council of New Delhi, 2006 published in Notification No. F. No. 19/5/08/RR/NDMC/UD/8686/888 in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th May, 2008.
- (xv) The recruitment regulations for the post of Assistant Accounts/Finance Officer of New Delhi Municipal Council of New Delhi, 2006 published in Notification No. F. No. 19/5/08/RR/NDMC/UD/8686/888 in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th May, 2008.
- (xvi) The recruitment regulations for the post of Junior Accounts Officer of New Delhi Municipal Council of New Delhi, 2006 published in Notification No. F. No. 19/5/08/RR/NDMC/UD/8686/888 in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th May, 2008.
- (xvii) The recruitment regulations for the post of Sanitation Officer of New Delhi Municipal Council of New Delhi, 2006 published in Notification No. F. No. 19/5/08/RR/NDMC/UD/8686/888 in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th May, 2008.

- (xviii) The recruitment regulations for the post of Chief Estimator (Civil) of New Delhi Municipal Council of New Delhi, 2006 published in Notification No. F. No. 19/5/08/RR/NDMC/UD/8686/888 in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th May, 2008.
- (xix) The recruitment regulations for the post of Senior Shift Officer of New Delhi Municipal Council of New Delhi, 2006 published in Notification No. F. No. 19/5/08/RR/NDMC/UD/8686/888 in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th May, 2008.
- (xx) The recruitment regulations for the post of Chief Security Officer of New Delhi Municipal Council of New Delhi, 2006 published in Notification No. F. No. 19/5/08/RR/NDMC/UD/8686/888 in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th May, 2008.
- (xxi) The recruitment regulations for the post of Assistant Fire Officer of New Delhi Municipal Council of New Delhi, 2007 published in Notification No. F. No. 19/5/08/RR/NDMC/UD/8686/888 in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th May, 2008.
- (xxii) The recruitment regulations for the post of Fire Officer of New Delhi Municipal Council of New Delhi, 2007 published in Notification No. F. No. 19/5/08/RR/NDMC/UD/8686/888 in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th May, 2008.
- (xxiii) The recruitment regulations for the post of Superintendent Commercial of New Delhi Municipal Council of New Delhi, 2006 published in Notification No. F. No. 19/5/08/RR/NDMC/UD/8686/888 in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th May, 2008.
- (xxiv) The recruitment regulations for the post of Assistant Commercial Officer of New Delhi Municipal Council of New Delhi, 2006 published in Notification No. F. No. 19/5/08/RR/NDMC/UD/8686/888 in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th May, 2008.
- (xxv) The recruitment regulations for the post of Superintending Engineer (Civil) of New Delhi Municipal Council of New Delhi, 2006 published in Notification No. F. No. 19/5/08/RR/NDMC/UD/8686/888 in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th May, 2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9723/2008]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): On behalf of Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the 11th Progress Report (Hindi and English versions) on the action taken pursuant to the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Stock Market Scam and matters relating thereto-December, 2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9724/2008]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under Section 18-G of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:-
- (i) The Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2008, published in Notification No. S.O. 1035(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 2008.
  - (ii) The Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2008, published in Notification No. S.O. 1179(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 2008.
  - (iii) The Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2008, published in Notification No. S.O. 1865(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 2008.
  - (iv) The Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2008, published in Notification No. S.O. 1866(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 2008.
  - (v) The Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2008, published in Notification No. S.O. 2029(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 2008.
  - (vi) The Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2008, published in Notification No. S.O. 2030(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 2008.

- (vii) The Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2008, published in Notification No. S.O. 2066(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9725/2008]

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 2439(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 2008, making certain amendments in Notification No. S.O. 477(E) dated the 25th July, 1991 issued under Section 29B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9726/2008]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of National Council for Cement and Building Materials, Ballabgarh, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Council for Cement and Building Materials, Ballabgarh, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9727/2008]

- (4) A copy of the Intellectual Property Appellate Board (Group 'A' and Group 'B') Recruitment Rules, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 345(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 2008 under sub-section (4) of Section 157 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9728/2008]

- (5) A copy of the Indian Boiler (Amendment) Regulations, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 123 in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 2008 under sub-section (2) of Section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9729/2008]

- (6) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Jammu and

Kashmir Development Finance Corporation Limited, Jammu, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation Limited, Jammu, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9730/2008]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the year 2006-2007.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the year 2006-2007, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the year 2006-2007.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9731/2008]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9732/2008]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal (Kendriya Hindi Sansthan), Agra, for the year 2006-2007.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal (Kendriya Hindi Sansthan), Agra, for the year 2006-2007, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal (Kendriya Hindi Sansthan), Agra, for the year 2006-2007.
- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9733/2008]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Jabalpur, for the year 2006-2007.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Jabalpur, for the year 2006-2007, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Jabalpur, for the year 2006-2007.
- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9734/2008]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, for the year 2006-2007.
- (9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9735/2008]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.
- (11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9736/2008]
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.
- (13) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9737/2008]
- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Council for Technical Education, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the All India Council for Technical Education, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.
- (15) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9738/2008]

- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Council for Technical Education, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the All India Council for Technical Education, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.
- (17) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (16) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9739/2008]
- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Indore, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Indore, for the year 2006-2007.
- (19) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (18) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9740/2008]
- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bharat Shiksha Kosh, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Accounts.
- (21) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (20) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9741/2008]
- (22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian School of Mines University, Dhanbad, for the year 2006-2007.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian School of Mines University, Dhanbad, for the year 2006-2007. together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian School of Mines University, Dhanbad, for the year 2006-2007.
- (23) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (22) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9742/2008]
- (24) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.
- (25) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (24) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9743/2008]
- (26) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Sangrur, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Sangrur, for the year 2006-2007.
- (27) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (18) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9744/2008]

- (28) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Delhi (Part- I and II), Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the University of Delhi (Part- I and II), Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.
- (29) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (28) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9745/2008]
- (30) 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 admission of Students in Degree Engineering Programmes through lateral entry Regulations 2007, published in Notification No. F.37-3/Legal/2007 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 2007.
- (ii) The All India Council for Technical Education (Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' posts) Recruitment Regulations, 2007, published in Notification No. F. No. 37-3/Legal(iii)/2007 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 2007.
- (31) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (30) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9746/2008]
- (32) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under Section 43 of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University Act, 1996:-
- (i) Notification No. 7 published in weekly Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 2007, making certain amendment to the Statute 39 of the Statutes of Maulana Azad National Urdu University Act, 1996.
- (ii) Notification No. 24 published in weekly Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 2007, making certain amendment to the Statute 2 of the Statutes of Maulana Azad National Urdu University Act, 1996.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9747/2008]
- (33) A copy each of the following Notifications No. 217 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 2007, containing First Ordinance on admission to the University, and the Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates, under sub-section (2) of Section 46 of the Manipur University Act, 2005.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9748/2008]
- (34) A copy of the Notification No. A.U./Comm.Sec./St.30(5)A/2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 2008, making certain amendments/deletion to the Clause (ii) and (iii) of the Statute 30(5) of the University of Allahabad Act, 2005, concerning to the Constituent Institutes issued under Section 28 of the said Act.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9749/2008]
- (35) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, for the year 2006-2007.
- (36) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (35) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9750/2008]
- (37) A copy of the Resolution (Hindi and English versions) with regard to Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006.
- (38) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (37) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9751/2008]
- (39) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (40) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (39) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9752/2008]

- (41) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9753/2008]

- (42) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 2006-2007, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (43) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (42) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9754/2008]

- (44) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 2006-2007, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (45) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (44) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9755/2008]

- (46) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nagaland University, Kohima, for the year 2006-2007.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Nagaland University, Kohima, for the year 2006-2007.

- (47) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (46) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9756/2008]

- (48) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Allahabad, Allahabad, for the year 2005-2006.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the University of Allahabad, Allahabad, for the year 2005-2006.

- (49) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (48) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9757/2008]

- (50) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 26 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956:-

- (i) The University Grants Commission (Minimum Standards of Instruction for the Grant of the Master's Degree through Formal Education) Regulations (First Amendment), 2007 published in Notification No. 11 in weekly Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 2008.

- (ii) The University Grants Commission (Minimum Standards of Instruction for the Grant of the First Degree through Formal Education) Regulations (First Amendment), 2007 published in Notification No. 15 in weekly Gazette of India dated the 14th April, 2008.

- (51) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (50) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9758/2008]

- (52) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

- (53) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (52) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9759/2008]

- (54) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, for the year 2006-2007, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (55) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (54) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9760/2008]

- (56) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, for the year 2006-2007.

- (57) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (56) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9761/2008]

- (58) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Hazratbal, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Hazratbal, for the year 2006-2007.

- (59) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (58) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9762/2006]

- (60) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad, for the year 2006-2007.

- (61) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (60) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9763/2008]

- (62) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, for the year 2006-2007.

- (63) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (62) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9764/2008]

- (64) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith 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 2006-2007.

- (65) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (64) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9765/2008]

- (66) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur, for the year 2006-2007.

- (67) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (66) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9766/2008]

- (68) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur, for the year 2006-2007.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur, for the year 2006-2007, together with Audit Report.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur, for the year 2006-2007.

- (69) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (68) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9767/2008]

- (70) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

- (71) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (70) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9768/2008]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, for the year 2006-2007.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9769/2008]

- (3) The Rubber Board (Rubber Production Commissioner and Secretary) Recruitment Rules, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 205(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 2008 under sub-section (3) of Section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947 together with a corrigendum published in Notification No. G.S.R. 318(E) dated the 30th April, 2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9770/2008]

- (4) A copy of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (Amendment) Rules, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 961(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th June, 2007 under Section 34 of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9771/2008]

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:-

(i) The Export of Milk Products (Quality Control, Inspection and Monitoring) Amendment Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 1397 in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 2007.

(ii) The Export of Fresh, Frozen and Processed Fish and Fishery Products (Quality Control, Inspection and Monitoring) Amendment Rules, 2006, published in Notification No. S.O. 612 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 2007.

(iii) The Export of Bivalve Molluscs (Quality Control, Inspection and Monitoring) Amendment Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 763(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 2007.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9772/2008]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Spices Board, Cochin, for the year 2007-2008.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Spices Board, Cochin, for the year 2007-2008, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Spices Board, Cochin, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9773/2008]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Promotion Council for EOUs and SEZs, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Export Promotion Council for EOUs and SEZs, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9774/2008]

- (8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:-

- (i) The Export of Fresh, Frozen and Processed Fish and Fishery Products (Quality Control, Inspection and Monitoring) Amendment Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. S.O. 1519 in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 2008.
- (ii) The Export of Egg Products (Quality Control, Inspection and Monitoring) Amendment Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. S.O. 1516 in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 2008.
- (iii) The Export of Fresh Poultry meat Products (Quality Control, Inspection and Monitoring) Amendment Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. S.O. 1517 in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 2008.

- (iv) The Export of Honey (Quality Control, Inspection and Monitoring) Amendment Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. S.O. 1518 in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 2008.

- (v) The Export of Milk Products (Quality Control, Inspection and Monitoring) Amendment Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. S.O. 1515 in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9775/2008]

- (9) 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 MMTC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) Annual Report of the MMTC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9776/2008]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the STCL Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) Annual Report of the STCL Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9777/2008]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the PEC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) Annual Report of the PEC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9778/2008]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Trade Information, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Centre for Trade Information, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9779/2008]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Packaging, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Packaging, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9780/2008]
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Footwear Design and Development Institute, Noida, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Footwear Design and Development Institute, Noida, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9781/2008]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Footwear Design and Development Institute, Noida, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9782/2008]
- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council for Leather Exports, Chennai, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Council for Leather Exports, Chennai, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9783/2008]
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the CAPEXIL (Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council), Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the CAPEXIL (Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council), Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9784/2008]
- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Plastics Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Plastics Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9785/2008]
- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9786/2008]
- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the CHEMEXCIL (Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council), Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the CHEMEXCIL (Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council), Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9787/2008]

- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council, Hyderabad, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council, Hyderabad, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9788/2008]

- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the EEPC (Formerly Engineering Export Promotion Council) India, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the EEPC India (Formerly Engineering Export Promotion Council), Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9789/2008]

- (21) A copy of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (Amendment) Rules, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 2835 in the Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 2008 under Section 34 of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9790/2008]

- (22) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) issued under Tobacco Board Act, 1975:-

- (i) S.O.959 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th June, 2007 relaxing the

operation of the provision of section 10 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 in the State of Andhra Pradesh for the period commencing from the date of publication of this Notification and ending up to 15th September, 2007, and permits the sale of excess FCV tobacco crop of the registered growers and unauthorized FCV tobacco crop of the unregistered growers at the auction platforms authorized by the Tobacco Board.

- (ii) S.O.960 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th June, 2007 authorizing the Tobacco Board to admit, from the date of publication of this Notification and up to 15th September, 2007, the registered traders and dealers of the Tobacco Board to purchase, at its auction platforms in the State of Andhra Pradesh the excess FCV tobacco produced by the registered growers and the FCV tobacco produced by unregistered growers in the State of Andhra Pradesh, subject to certain conditions.

- (iii) S.O. 1596 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 2008 authorizing the Tobacco Board to admit, from the date of publication of this Notification and up to 15th September, 2008, the registered traders and dealers of the Tobacco Board to purchase, at its auction platforms in the State of Andhra Pradesh the excess FCV tobacco produced by the registered growers and the FCV tobacco produced by unregistered growers in the State of Andhra Pradesh, subject to certain conditions.

- (iv) S.O. 1597 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 2008 relaxing the operation of the provision of the Section 10 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975, in the State of Andhra Pradesh for the period commencing from the date of publication of this notification and ending upto 15th September, 2008, and permit the sale of excess FCV tobacco crop by the registered growers and unauthorised FCV tobacco crop of the unregistered farmers at the auction platform authorized by the Tobacco Board.

- (v) S.O. 1598 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 2008 authorizing the

Tobacco Board to admit, from the date of publication of this Notification and up to 30th April, 2009, the registered traders and dealers of the Tobacco Board to purchase, at its auction platforms in the State of Karnataka, the excess FCV tobacco produced by the registered growers and the FCV tobacco produced by unregistered growers in the State of Karnataka, subject to certain conditions.

- (vi) S.O. 1599 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 2008 relaxing the operation of the provision of the Section 10 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975, in the State of Karnataka for the period commencing from the date of publication of this notification and ending upto 30th April, 2009, and permit the sale of excess FCV tobacco crop of the registered growers and unauthorised FCV tobacco crop of the unregistered farmers at the auction platform authorized by the Tobacco Board.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—9791/2008]

12.05 hrs.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House in their Eleventh Report presented to the House on 15.12.2008 have recommended that leave of absence from the sittings of the House be granted to the following Member for the period mentioned against his name:-

1. Shri Rajesh Ranjan *alias* Pappu Yadav  
11.05.2007 to 17.05.2007  
10.08.2007 to 10.09.2007  
15.11.2007 to 04.12.2007

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee be granted?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Leave is granted. The Member will be informed accordingly.

12.05<sup>3/4</sup> hrs.

### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

#### 31st and 32nd Reports

*[English]*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): I beg to present the following reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings—

1. Thirty-first report on Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited – Unproductive Payment of Incentive; and
2. Thirty-second Report on Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited – Loss Due to Sale of Crude Containing Basic Sediments and Water Content Above the Norms.

12.05<sup>1/2</sup> hrs.

### COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

#### 22nd and 23rd Reports

*[English]*

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (Palghat): I beg to present the Twenty-second and twenty-third Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.06 hrs.

### COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

#### 35th Report

*[English]*

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka): I beg to present the Thirty-fifth Report (Hindi and English

versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services (Banking Division) on "Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-second Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Reserve Bank of India—Credit facilities provided by the Nationalised Banks to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes".

12.06<sup>3/4</sup> hrs.

### STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT

#### 37th Report

[English]

MD. SALIM (Calcutta – North East): I beg to present the Thirty-seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2008-09) on the subject 'Urban Transport' relating to the Ministry of Urban Development.

12.06<sup>1/2</sup> hrs.

### STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

#### (I) 28th and 29th Reports

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers:—

- (i) Twenty-eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2008-09) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals); and
- (ii) Twenty-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained

in the Twenty-sixth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2008-09) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).

#### (II) Statements

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each (Hindi and English versions) of the following Statements:—

- (1) Statement showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 4th Report of the Committee (2004-05) on action taken on 2nd Report on 'Demands for Grants (2004-05) of the Department of Fertilizers'.
- (2) Statement showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 9th Report of the Committee (2005-06) on action taken on 6th Report on 'Demands for Grants (2005-06) of the Department of Fertilizers'.
- (3) Statement showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 13th Report of the Committee (2005-06) on action taken on 10th Report on the subject 'Pricing and Feedstock Policies relating to Fertilizers'.
- (4) Statement showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 14th Report of the Committee (2006-07) on action taken on 11th Report on 'Demands for Grants (2006-07) of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals'.
- (5) Statement showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 15th Report of the Committee (2006-07) on action taken on 12th Report on 'Demands for Grants (2006-07) of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals'.
- (6) Statement showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 20th Report of the Committee (2006-07) on action taken on 17th Report on the subject 'Availability and Price Management of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals'.

- (7) Statement showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 21st Report of the Committee (2007-08) on action taken on 16th Report on 'Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals'.
- (8) Statement showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 22nd Report of the Committee (2007-08) on action taken on 17th Report on 'Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Department of Fertilizers'.
- (9) Statement showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 23rd Report of the Committee (2006-07) on action taken on 18th Report on 'Demands and Availability of Petrochemicals'.
- (10) Statement showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 24th Report of the Committee (2007-08) on action taken on 19th Report on the subject 'Production, Procurement and Movement of Fertilizers'.

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12.07 hrs.

### OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

#### (I) Business transacted by the House during the week ending 12th December, 2008

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, for your information, I want to briefly recapitulate the main items of business transacted by the House at its three sittings during the last week.

The Question Hour was taken up only on Friday during which five questions were answered orally. The replies to the remaining starred questions along with the replies to 689 Unstarred Questions for the same period were laid on the Table. One Half-an-Hour discussion was also taken up.

The Minister of Home Affairs on 11th December, 2008 made a *suo motu* statement regarding the recent terrorist

attack in Mumbai. Thereafter, the House had a very fruitful and a structured discussion for about 7 hours and 12 minutes under Rule 193 on the same. After the conclusion of the discussion, the Prime Minister moved a Resolution condemning the heinous terrorist attack in Mumbai by terrorist elements from Pakistan. The Resolution was adopted unanimously. I compliment all sides of the House for the wonderful sense of unity that was shown that day and for showing the resolve of the country to fight terrorist attacks. I thank you all.

As regards, Legislative Business, the House discussed the Science and Engineering Research Board Bill, 2008 for one hour and 44 minutes and the Limited Liability Partnership Bill, 2008 for 34 minutes respectively before they were passed.

As regards the Private Members' Business, 13 Bills were introduced. One Private Members' Bill, namely, the Electoral Reforms Commission Bill, 2006 moved by Shri C.K. Chandrappan was further discussed for over 2 hours and remained part discussed.

In all 8 Statements were made by the Ministers on important subjects in the House.

During the week, Members raised as many as 22 matters of urgent public importance. Also, 14 matters were raised under Rule 377.

The Departmentally Related Standing Committees presented six Reports during the week.

I am happy to inform that the House sat late for over 3 hours to discuss important matters concerning the country. I take this opportunity, once again, to convey my sincere thanks to the hon. Members for their kind co-operation and support extended to the Chair in smooth conduct of the proceedings.

In three days, we have really carried out substantial amount of work.

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...(*Interruptions*)

*[English]*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): Sir, just a minute. We were told that the Government would be introducing a number of Bills regarding India's security.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the time for that.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I am just suggesting to you that the Bills had not been circulated. If the Bills are not circulated, how can we discuss them tomorrow?

MR. SPEAKER: We shall see; just wait. I am quite conscious of that. I have issued specific instructions on this. You could have asked me outside.

12.07<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

- (ii) Report of the Committee to inquire into complaint made by some members regarding alleged offer of money to them in connection with voting on the Motion of Confidence

*(English)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members may recall that on 22 July, 2008, during the debate on the Motion of Confidence in the Council of Ministers, Sarvashri Ashok Argal, Faggan Singh Kulaste and Mahavir Bhagora, Members of this House, came to the well of the House with two bags, took out bundles of currency notes from the bags and started placing them on the Table of the House. Amidst pandemonium, hon. Deputy Speaker, who was then in the Chair, adjourned the House.

In the meeting of the Leaders, which was immediately thereafter held in my Chamber, I heard the three members who *inter alia* alleged that the money had been offered to them to refrain from voting on the Motion of Confidence. I observed that it would have been proper if the bag containing the money was brought to the Speaker's Chamber, instead of being brought to the House. While expressing my anguish over this unprecedented act which had severely impaired the dignity of the House, I directed the members to give their complaint in writing.

Thereafter, when the House met I made the following observation :-

"...Sometime back, when my distinguished colleague, hon. Deputy Speaker was presiding over the proceedings of the House, certain incidents have taken place, which according to me, are most unfortunate. It is a very sad day in the history of Parliament that such a situation has happened.

We have heard the three hon. Members of the House. They had some complaints to make. I requested them to put their complaints in writing to me. I assured them, I assured the leaders and I assure the House that all possible steps that are required in that connection will be taken by me as the custodian of this House. It is my duty to do that, and I seek the cooperation of all sections of the House. Please allow me to apply my judgment, look into the matter, and I can assure you, nobody will be spared if found guilty."

This was made on that day. Sarvashri Ashok Argal, Faggan Singh Kulaste and Mahavir Bhagora, MPs, in their jointly signed statement submitted to me on 25 July, 2008, *inter alia* alleged that they were "sought to be bribed by the leaders of the Congress and the Samajwadi Party to help the UPA Government by refraining from voting against the Confidence Motion."

In view of the facts and circumstances of the case, I felt that it was necessary to ascertain the truth or otherwise of the complaint made by the said three Members in their letter dated 25 July, 2008, and that it would be possible to take appropriate action only upon the ascertainment of the same.

I, accordingly, with the knowledge and without any objection by any Party, appointed a seven member Enquiry Committee on 26 July, 2008, to investigate and enquire into the matter, to which no Party nor any Hon. Member raised any objection.

The Enquiry Committee have since completed their enquiry and submitted their Report to me on 12 November, 2008. The Report has been laid on the Table of the House on 15 December, 2008.

The finding of the Committee is that "material on record does not conclusively prove that the money contained in the bag, which was eventually displayed in the House, was actually sent" by the persons who were alleged to have sent it "for the purpose of winning over Shri Ashok Argal, Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste and Shri Mahavir Bhagora to vote in favour of Motion of Confidence." The Committee have, however, found the evidence given before the Committee by three persons involved in this episode as unconvincing and the Committee have suggested that their role in the matter needs to be investigated by investigating agencies.

I am, accordingly, referring the matter pertaining to the said three persons to the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs for appropriate action in the light of the recommendations of the Committee.

The currency notes, which were brought to and displayed in the House by the three members, are presently kept in the custody of the Secretary-General which is giving him sleepless nights. As this money may be required for the purpose of investigation, if any, as suggested by the Committee, it will be retained by the Secretary-General for one month, after which if no request is received for it for the purpose of investigation, it will be deposited with the Government as unclaimed money.

Before I conclude, I would like to make a further observation. The Enquiry Committee, in their Report, have expressed their "grave concern as also their anguish" over publication of news reports in certain newspapers (named in the Report) published on 18 August, 2008, 19 August, 2008 and 6 October, 2008, respectively as also reports carried by several TV Channels and newspapers on 7 October, 2008 which *inter alia* either projected factually incorrect report of the deliberations of the Committee or amounted to premature disclosure of the evidence tendered before the Committee or were based on unsubstantiated and unauthorized sources.

The Enquiry Committee have rightly observed that "such reports, besides amounting to a breach of privilege and contempt of the House, also amount to lowering the dignity of the Enquiry Committee as well as the House and may attract penal powers of the House".

While the House is usually reluctant to exercise its penal powers in case of such transgression, newspapers and television channels need to realize that they do not enhance their dignity by lowering the dignity of the Parliamentary Committees and the House in such a manner. Commitment to democratic traditions and sense of responsibility require that well-established parliamentary conventions - the prohibition of premature disclosure of the contents of the draft report of a Committee being one of them - are observed by one and all. It may be kept in mind that indulgence shown by the House in the event of such transgressions indicates neither its weakness nor its inability to act.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Sir, this is not a unanimous report,...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is part of the record.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Sir, this is not a unanimous report because a note of dissent was given in it. We want that all these things should also come out so that the people may know as to what the reality is ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: That is part of the record of the House. No more discussion on this is allowed.

[*Translation*]

MD. SALEEM (Calcutta—North East): Sir, this is my humble submission that the entire case should be investigated. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot discuss my ruling or observation.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): Sir, I have a humble submission that is this report. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): How are you allowing him to speak? ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me hear what he is saying. I will delete it. I have only said that the Minute of Dissent is part of the Record. Let me hear what point he is making. If it is not permissible, I will reject it.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: According to the rules he cannot make a point. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not teach me the rules.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want to say?

[*Translation*]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: I want to say that we don't want to go in its merits and demerits. It is all right whatever has happened and whoever has got a clean chit. But the people who brought forward. ...(*Interruptions*)

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Forget it.

This is not a matter to be discussed. I do not allow this discussion.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not allowed. I have said that it is not a relevant matter.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Item 19 – Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Proper action is being taken according to rules and law. I have no doubt about it.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please. I have said that I have not entertained his remarks. Why are you shouting?

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record anything except the submission of the Minister.

*(Interruptions)...*

12.13 hrs.

#### STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendation contained in the 168th Report of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on Demands for grants (2005-06) (Demand No 58), pertaining to the Department of Secondary and Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development\*\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague,

\* Not recorded.

\*\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 9792/2008.

Shri Arjun Singh, I beg to lay the Statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the Hundred Sixtyeighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Hundred and Fiftyninth Report on Demands for Grants 2005-06 (Demand No.58) of the then Department of Secondary and Higher Education (Ministry of Human Resource Development).

The Standing Committee on HRD examined the Demands for Grants of the then Department of Secondary and Higher Education (Ministry of Human Resource Development) for the year 2005-06 and presented their Hundred and Fiftyninth Report on the Table of Lok Sabha.

The Standing Committee on HRD came out with the 168th Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the 159th Report on Demands for Grants 2005-06 (Demand No.58) of the then Department of Secondary and Higher Education (Ministry of Human Resource Development). Out of the 4 Chapters of the 168th Report, Chapter III of the Report contains Recommendations/ Observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee and require further comments/ ATN of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

I lay herewith the status of implementation/Action Taken Note on the recommendations made in Chapter III of the 168th Report on the Table of the House.

12.14 hrs.

- (ii) **Status of implementation of the recommendation contained in the 188th Report of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on Demands for grants (2006-07) (Demand No 56), pertaining to the Department of Higher and Secondary Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Arjun Singh, I beg to lay the Statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 9793/2008.

the Hundred Eighty-Eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Hundred and Seventy Fourth Report on Demands for Grants 2006-07 (Demand No.56) of the Department of Higher Education (Ministry of Human Resource Development).

The Standing Committee on HRD examined the Demands for Grants of the Department of Higher Education (Ministry of Human Resource Development) for the year 2006-07 and presented their Hundred and Seventy Fourth Report on the Table of Lok Sabha 22nd May, 2006.

The Standing Committee on HRD came out with the 188th Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the 174th Report on Demands for Grants 2006-07 (Demand No.56) of the Department of Higher Education (Ministry of Human Resource Development). The 188<sup>th</sup> Report contains 04 Chapters. Out of the 4 Chapters of the 188th Report, Chapter III of the Report contains Recommendations/ Observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee and require further comments/ ATN of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

I lay herewith the status of implementation/Action Taken Note on the recommendations made in Chapter III of the 188th Report on the Table of the House.

12.15 hrs.

**(III) Status of Implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)**

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am extremely delighted to report to this August House that National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), one of the flagship programmes of United Progressive Alliance Government, has changed the face of rural India by enhancing livelihood security of the household through guaranteed wage employment and by creation of permanent assets leading to sustainable employment and conservation of vast natural resource of the country.  
...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I would not allow this. Nothing will be recorded. You should behave sensibly.

*(Interruptions)...\**

*[Translation]*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: During the current financial year, 3.11 crore household have been provided employment (upto October 2008) which is 18% increase against the similar period of 2007-08, by generating 119.96 crore persondays of employment which is 48% increase against the similar period of 2007-08. The share of SC/ST's is 55% and women share is 50% in employment generation. In the current year 19 lakh works have been taken up out of which 6.10 lakh works have been completed. 67% of the works relates to water conservation/irrigation facility.

As against the revised budgetary allocation of Rs. 26,500 crore during the current financial year, an amount of Rs. 18,040 crore have already been released. States have so far reported utilization of Rs. 14218.02 crore.

Through this statement, I would like to apprise the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Members about the steps taken by the Ministry for the effective implementation of NREGA and also the salient features of the achievements as follows:

1. NREGA has resulted into major financial inclusion wherein 4.92 crore bank/post office accounts have been opened for the families getting employment. Ministry has advised all the States to ensure payment of wages fully through the accounts. So far against the expenditure of Rs. 9942.67 crore on wages to unskilled workers this year, Rs. 4082.11 crore have been paid through these accounts.
2. A comprehensive web based MIS has been implemented which places all data relating to financial and programme performance indicators in public domain. 95 lakh muster rolls and 5.5 crore job cards are available on website. "Knowledge Network" has been established under NREGA for sharing the best practices and dissemination of information among stakeholders.

\*Not recorded.

3. To ensure strict vigilance and monitoring, mandatory social audit has been provided for under the Act. So far social audit has been conducted in 1.59 lakhs Gram Panchayats and 95.49 lakh muster rolls have been verified.
4. Ministry has prescribed for regular verification of the works being executed under NREGA. So far 2.29 lakh works have been verified to district level officials and 14.07 lakh works have been verified by block level officials.
5. Ministry has requested Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) to conduct performance audit of implementation of NREGA on regular basis.
6. NREGA has empowered the Panchayati Raj Institutions by way of capacity building of the functionaries, providing additional manpower, ICT support and by implementation of the programme through PRI's.
7. For ensuring people participation, Village level Monitoring Committees have been set up and about 6.17 lakh members of these Committees have been trained.
8. Government has instituted "Rozgar Jagrukta Puraskar" for recognizing the outstanding contribution of Civil Society Organisations for promoting effective implementation of NREGA.
9. Ministry has taken pro-active measures for seeking participation of professional bodies and established institutions for monitoring, evaluation, grievance redressal, IT facilitation etc. Ministry has held National Seminar on NREGA related issues with IITs, IIMs, Agricultural Universities and Social Science Research Institutes. Ministry has also held National Conference for streamlining the financial inclusion with the banks, insurance companies and officials of Department of Posts and economic affairs. A National Workshop was organized for collaboration with National Legal Service Authority and Legal Illuminaries. For seeking intensive role of the Media. Media sensitization workshop was also held.
10. A National Helpline toll free number 1800110707 has been set up to enable workers and other stakeholders to submit complaints and queries to the Government. States have also been advised to set up similar toll free help lines for effective grievance redressal.

With these words I would like to request the hon'ble Members to extend their full cooperation to the revolutionary Act NREGA for its success. They are also requested to monitor it and participate in it.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—9794/2008]

12.16 hrs.

- (iv) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in 186th Report of Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2008-09), pertaining to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Science and Technology\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): I beg to lay the statement in pursuance of Direction No. 73A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha issued *vide* Lok Sabha Bulletin, Part II, dated 1st September, 2004 to inform the esteemed House about the status of implementation on the actions taken by the Government on one hundred eighty sixth Report on the consideration of the Demands for Grants of Department of Science and Industrial Research (DSIR) for the year 2008-09. The Committee reviewed the progress made by DSIR during the reporting period and considered the Demands for Grants (2008-09) in detail. The status of implementation as per respective annexures is laid on the Table of the House.

The Committee, while reviewing the working and considering the detailed Demands for Grants of DSIR, analyzed the Demands for Grants with reference to the aims, objectives and achievements of the Department and presented the 186th Report thereon to the House on the 29th April, 2008. There were nineteen recommendations, which are both advisory and appreciate, contained in 186th Report of the Committee. The Department has furnished a detailed Action Taken Note on these recommendations to the Committee in July 2008. Significant ones mainly relate to

- View of the Committee that the axe of routine cut should not fall on scientific departments as

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT-9795/2008

It would adversely affect R&D which is vital for the development of the nation. It has recommend that the well thought out project demands of scientific department should be honoured and accepted by the Planning Commission;

- Optimum utilization of funds;
- Strengthening of activities of NRDC as it provides technical and financial assistance for filling patents in India and abroad for protecting intellectual property and helps in dissemination of information on rural technologies and promotion of entrepreneurship among rural masses;
- Introspection by the Department in order to address the issues of affordable drugs for the disease like malaria, polio, diabetes, tuberculosis, cancer etc;
- Appreciation about the initiation of mega programme on climate change covering various dimensions such as assessment, adaptation, mitigation, alternate energy sources, etc;
- While developing bio-fuels as an alternative to the fossil fuel, care should be taken not to use edible cereals as it may affect the poor adversely;
- Formulation of some concrete proposals to trap, harness and retain human resource in the field of science by earmarking sufficient fund for the purpose;
- More efforts to increase the reach of awareness programmes on intellectual property to protect valuable IP earned by scientists and other innovators;
- New Millennium India technology Leadership Initiative, which has created a brand image and is viewed today as benchmark of public-private partnership is the kind of research model that can successfully work in today's world where commercial viability of research and its self-sustaining nature is as important as the research itself.

All the nineteen recommendations of the Committee on the Action Taken Note have been considered in the Department of Scientific & Industrial Research. The Committee has considered the ATN and presented the

One hundred ninety seventh Report to both the Houses on 23rd October, 2008. The recommendations of the Committee vide 197th Report are being considered in the Department. The copy of the action taken note on 186th report is laid on the Table.

12.17 hrs.

**(v) Status of Implementation of the recommendations contained in the 187th Report of Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2008-09), pertaining to the Ministry of Earth Sciences\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I beg to lay the statement in pursuance of Direction No. 73A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha issued vide Lok Sabha Bulletin, Part II, dated 1st September, 2004 to inform the esteemed House about the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the one hundred eighty seventh (187th ) Report of Departmentally-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forest. This Report relates to the consideration of Demands for Grants of Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) for the year 2008-09. The Committee reviewed the progress made by MOES during the reporting period and considered the Demands for Grants (2008-09) in detail.

The Committee while reviewing the working and considering the detailed Demands for Grants of MoES, analyzed the Demands for Grants with reference to the aims, objectives and achievements of the Ministry and presented the 187th Report thereon to the House on the 29th April, 2008. The report contains Twenty recommendations.

All the recommendations of the committee have been considered in the Ministry of Earth Sciences. The Ministry has furnished a detailed Action Taken Report on these recommendations to the Committee in August 2008. The current status on the action taken is detailed in the appended Annexure which is laid on the Table.

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT-9796/2008.

12.18 hrs.

- (vi) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 195th Report of Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests, pertaining to the Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I beg to lay the statement on the status of implementation on recommendations pertaining to Department of Science and Technology in the one hundred ninety-fifth (195th) Report of the Departmentally-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on the direction of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha, in pursuance of the provisions of Rule 389 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha issued *vide* Lok Sabha Bulletin Part II dated September 1, 2004.

The Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests laid their one hundred ninety-fifth (195th) Report on 23rd October, 2008 in the Lok Sabha. In all there were 23 (twenty-three) recommendations in the 195th Report of the Committee. The present status of implementation is detailed in the Annexure which may be allowed to be laid on the Table of the House.

12.19 hrs.

- (vii) **Status of Implementation of the recommendations contained in the 196th Report of Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2008-09), pertaining to the Department of Bio-technology, Ministry of Science and Technology\*\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I beg to lay the statement in pursuance of Direction 73A of hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha under rule 389 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business

\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT-9797/08.

\*\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT-9798/2008

in Lok Sabha (Eleventh edition), to inform the esteemed House about the status of implementation of recommendations made by the Departmentally-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forest in its 196th Report related to the comments on the 190th Action Taken Report tabled earlier.

The 196th Report relates to the consideration of the Demands for Grants of the Department of Biotechnology for the financial year 2008-09. I have made Statement on October 23, 2008 and informed the House regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations made by the Committee in its 190th report. The present statement gives the latest status pertaining to recommendations made in paras 3.2, 3.3, 3.9, 4.5, 5.2, 5.3, 6.4, 7.2, 8.2, 9.2, 10.2, 11.2 and 12.3 of 196th report. The details are in Annexure-I which is laid on the Table.

12.20 hrs.

- (viii) **Status of Implementation of the recommendations contained in the 130th Report of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs on Demands for Grants (2007-08), pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): Sir, I beg to lay the statement on the above subject in pursuance of Rule 389 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha issued by the hon. Speaker *vide* Lok Sabha Bulletin Part II dated September 1, 2004.

The meeting of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs was held on 11th April, 2008, to review the Action Taken Replies furnished by the Ministry of Home Affairs on the 126th Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Demand for Grants (2007-08) of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Thereafter, the Committee submitted its 130th Report which contained further observations/recommendations on the 126th Report.

The Committee in its 130th Report made as many as twenty-six (26) recommendations (Paragraph) Nos. 3.1.6, 3.2.6, 3.3.3, 3.4.6, 3.4.7, 3.5.5, 3.6.5, 3.7.5, 3.8.5,

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT-9799/2008

3.8.6, 3.8.7, 3.9.4, 4.1.1, 4.1.3, 4.2.1, 4.2.4, 4.3.1, 4.4.1, 4.4.3, 4.5.1, 4.6.1, 4.6.7, 4.7.1, 4.7.3, 4.8.1 and 4.8.4) in respect of which the Ministry of Home Affairs was required to take action. It has been indicated in six (6) recommendations namely, 3.1.6, 3.5.5, 3.7.5, 4.2.6, 4.4.3 and 4.6.7 that the Committee has appointed/constituted sub-Committee(s) to make detailed study on the subject and present its report. Action by the Ministry of Home Affairs will be initiated on receipt of these six reports along with the recommendations of the Committee.

This Ministry has accepted the recommendations contained in the 130th Report fully or with slight modifications except the recommendation at para No. 3.6.5 for reasons which are elaborated in the attached Annexure. In respect of some recommendations, the Ministry is taking necessary action in consultation with various agencies. It may be mentioned that action to be taken by this Ministry in respect of a number of recommendations are of a continuing nature and necessary action has since been taken or is being taken accordingly.

A detailed Statement showing the action taken being with reference to the recommendations contained in various paragraphs of the 130th Report of the Committee is laid on the Table.

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12.21 hrs.

- (ix) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 132nd Report of Standing Committee on Home Affairs on Demands for Grants (2008-09), pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): Sir, I beg to lay the statement on the above subject in pursuance of Rule 389 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha issued by the hon. Speaker *vide* Lok Sabha Bulletin Part II dated September 1, 2004.

The meetings of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs were held on 28th

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\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT-9799-A/2008.

March, 2008 and 5th April, 2008 on the Demands for Grants for 2008-09 of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Naxalism respectively. The Committee also took oral evidence of the senior officers with reference to the aims, objectives and achievements of the Ministry. The Committee examined the Demands for Grants and submitted its 132nd Report on 16th April, 2008 in Lok Sabha.

The Committee in its 132nd Report made as many as fifteen (15) recommendations (Paragraph Nos. 9.4, 10.5, 10.12, 11.7, 11.8, 12.2, 12.4, 12.7, 13.3, 14.2, 15.4, 16.2, 16.8, and 17.2) in respect of which the Ministry of Home Affairs was required to take action.

The Ministry has accepted all recommendations fully or with slight modifications except the recommendation at Para No. 16.8 for reasons which are elaborated in the Annexure. In respect of some recommendations, the Ministry is taking necessary action in consultation with various agencies. It may be mentioned that Action to be taken by this Ministry in respect of a number of recommendations are of continuing nature and necessary action has since been taken or is being taken accordingly.

A detailed Statement showing the action taken/being taken with reference to the recommendations contained in various paragraphs of the 132nd Report of the Committee is attached which is laid on the Table.

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12.24 hrs.

**STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1719 DATED 11.03.2008 REGARDING 'MONITORING OF SARVA SIKSHA ABHIYAN AND MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME' ALONGWITH GIVING REASONS FOR DELAY IN CORRECTING THE REPLY\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): Sir, I beg to reply to part (f) and (g) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1719 answered on 11th March, 2008 regarding "Monitoring of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and Mid Day Meal Scheme" which stood omitted in original reply, whereas part (a) to (e) of the above question were duly replied to, as follows:-

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\*Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, See No. LT-9800/2008.

Question	Answer
(f) Whether the Government proposes to restructure SSA; and	(f) and (g) Framework for implementation of SSA programme has been amended to attune it to the requirement of 11th Plan objectives of providing enhanced interventions for quality improvement and addressing residual equity issues.

(g) If so, the details thereof?

The reasons for the delay are as follows:-

The correcting statement has been necessitated due to inadvertent error in the answer of Unstarred Question No. 1719 dated 11.3.2008 under which replies to part (f) and (g) stood omitted.

The error came to notice on 24.09.2008. Action was initiated immediately to rectify the error. The above statement is proposed to be laid in the second part of the Fourteenth Session of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha commencing from 17th October, 2008.

The inconvenience caused is regretted.

12.25 hrs.

**STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3631 DATED 16.05.2006 REGARDING 'ISSUANCE OF ARM LICENCE' ALONGWITH GIVING REASONS FOR DELAY IN CORRECTING THE REPLY\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shrimati V. Radhika Selvi, I beg to lay a statement (i) correcting the reply given on 16.05.2006 to Unstarred Question No. 3631 by Shri Rasheed Masood, M.P. and Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh Verma, MP regarding 'Issuance of Arm Licence'; and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

MR. SPEAKER: I find too many mistakes.

I beg to correct the reply of part (C) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3631 answered on 16.05.2008 regarding issuance of Arm Licence as follows:

Part of the Question answered	For	Read
(C)	<p>Rule 53 of Arms Rules, 1962 stipulates that on application from a licence-holder, a licensing authority may extend the area of validity specified in his licence, if he is satisfied about the need of such extension, subject to the condition that the licensing authority has the power to grants a licence in relation to the area to which extension is sought. In addition, it has been laid down in the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs' vide letter No. ;V-11026/8/89- Arms dated 04.07.1989 that as a rule, the licences with all India validity shall be granted in very rare cases. The few exceptions where consideration could be given would comprise the following categories.</p> <p>(1) Ministers and Members of Parliament;</p> <p>(2) Serving officers of Defence Services, police and para-military organizations and officers of Government having liability to serve anywhere in India; and</p> <p>(3) Members of recognized Rifle Clubs and Rifle Associations for bona-fide sports and games.</p>	<p>(C): As per guidelines issued in 1995, requests for extending the area validity of Non-Prohibited Bore arms licences are considered by the State Governments concerned on merits based on the recommendations of the DMs concerned, keeping in view the law and order situation obtaining in the district/State and other local factors. In respect of Prohibited Bore Arms licences, requests for extending the area validity for the All-India are considered by MHA on merits, in consultation with the State Governments and the security agencies concerned.</p>

The inconvenience caused is regretted.

\*Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, See No. LT-9801/2008.

12.25<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

**STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4061 DATED 22.04.2008 REGARDING 'THREAT TO SECURITY ALONG INDO-BANGLADESH BORDER' ALONGWITH GIVING REASONS FOR DELAY IN CORRECTING THE REPLY\***

*[English]*

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

on behalf of my colleague, Shrimati V. Radhika Selvi, I beg to lay a statement (i) correcting the reply given on 22.04.2008 to Unstarred Question No. 4061 by Shri Babu Hari Chauri, M.P. regarding 'Threat to Security along Indo-Bangladesh Border'; and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

I beg to correct the reply to part (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4061 answered on 22.04.2008 regarding threat to security along Indo-Bangladesh Border".

Part of the Question answered

For

Read

(b) As intimated by BSF, the State-wise details of riverine border are as under:-

West Bengal	—	575,100 km
Assam	—	119,100 km
Tripura	—	147,650 km
Mizoram	—	274,350 km

As intimated by BSF, the State-wise details of riverine border are as under:-

West Bengal	—	575.100 km
Assam	—	119.100 km
Tripura	—	147.650 km
Mizoram	—	274.350 km

The inconvenience caused is regretted.

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT-9802/2008.

12.26 hrs.

**STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS – *Contd.***

- (x) **Status of Implementation of the recommendations contained in the 69th Report of Standing Committee on Commerce on "Foreign Direct Investment", pertaining to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry\*\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY

OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, I beg to lay a statement on the status of implementation of recommendations, contained in 69th Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on the subject 'Foreign Direct Investment' on the direction of the Speaker, Lok Sabha, in pursuance of the provisions of Rule 389 (New Direction 73A) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha vide Bulletin Part-II dated September, 01, 2004.

All the recommendations of the Committee have been considered in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. The action as recommended by the Committee has either already been taken or has been initiated. The status of implementation of these recommendations is given in the Annexure which is laid on the Table.

\*\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT-9803/2008

**(iv) Statement Correcting Reply to Unstarred Question No. 1604 dated 11.03.2008 Regarding Educationally backward Districts alongwith giving Reasons for delay in Correcting the Reply\***

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Purandeswari. This is another example of too many errors which I find.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, I beg to lay a statement (i) correcting the reply given on 11.03.2008 to Unstarred Question No. 1604 by Shri V.K. Thummar and Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo, MPs regarding Educationally Backward Districts; and (ii) giving the reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope you will avoid such situations in future.

I beg to make a statement correcting the Annexure given in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1604 replied on 11.03.2008 regarding Educationally Backward Districts as follows:

Part of the Question	Read
(a) to (e)	The Annexure referred to in reply to parts (a) to (e) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1604 for 11.03.2008 by Shri V.K. Thummar and Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo, MPs regarding Educationally Backward Districts may be substituted by a Revised Annexure enclosed.

The reason for delay:—

The correcting Statement has been necessitated due to inadvertent error in the Annexure referred to in the reply of the Question mentioned above. Action has been initiated immediately to rectify the error as soon as it came to notice. Hence, there is no delay.

The inconvenience caused is regretted.

**REVISED ANNEXURE**

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) to (e) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1604 for 11.03.2008 by Shri V.K. Thummar and Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo, MPs regarding Educationally Backward Districts.

**1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

Andamans  
Nicobars

**2. Andhra Pradesh**

Adilabad  
Anantapur  
East Godavari  
Kurnool  
Mahbubnagar  
Medak  
Nizamabad  
Prakasam  
Srikakulam  
Vizianagaram  
West Godavari

**3. Arunachal Pradesh**

Changlang  
Dibang Valley  
East Kameng  
Lohit  
Lower Subansiri  
Tawang  
Trap  
Uppper Stang  
Upper Subansiri  
West Kameng  
West Stang

**4. Assam**

Bongaigaon  
Cachar  
Darrang  
Dhubri

\*Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, See No. LT-9804/2008.

	Goalpara		Dhamtari
	Halakand		Durg
	Karbi Anglong		Janjgir-Champa
	Karumganj		Jashpur
	Marigaon		Kanker
	Nagaon		Kawardha
	Sonitpur		Koriya
	Tinsukia		Mahasamund
5.	<b>Bi</b> har		Raigarh
	Araria		Raipur
	Aurangabad		Rajnandgaon
	Banka		Surguja
	Begusarai	7.	<b>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</b>
	Darbhanga		Dadra and Nagar Haveli
	Gopalganj	8.	<b>Daman and Diu</b>
	Jamur		Daman
	Kaimur		Diu
	Kathihir	9.	<b>Gujarat</b>
	Khagaria		Amreli
	Kishanganj		Banas Kantha
	Lakhisarai		Bharuch
	Madhepura		Bhavnagar
	Madhubani		Dohad
	Nawada		Jamnagar
	W. Champaran		Junagad
	E. Champaran		Kachchh
	Purnia		Kheda
	Saharsa		Mahesana
	Samasitpur		Narmada
	Saran		Panch Mahals
	Sheohar		Patan
	Sitamarhi		Porbandar
	Siwan		Rajkot
	Supaul		Sabar Kantha
	Vaishali		Surat
6.	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>		Surendranagar
	Bastar		The Dangs
	Bilaspur		Valsad
	Dantewada		

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>10. <b>Haryana</b></p> <p>Fatehabad<br/>Gurgaon<br/>Jind<br/>Kaithal<br/>Karnal<br/>Panipat<br/>Sirsa</p> <p>11. <b>Himachal Pradesh</b></p> <p>Chamba<br/>Kannaur<br/>Lahul &amp; Spiti<br/>Sirmaur</p> <p>12. <b>Jammu and Kashmir</b></p> <p>Anantnag<br/>Badgam<br/>Baramula<br/>Doda<br/>Kargil<br/>Kathua<br/>Kupwara<br/>Leh<br/>Punch<br/>Rajauri<br/>Udhampur</p> <p>13. <b>Jharkhand</b></p> <p>Chatra<br/>Deoghar<br/>Dumka<br/>Garhwa<br/>Giridih<br/>Godda<br/>Gumla<br/>Kodarma<br/>Pakaur<br/>Palamu<br/>P. Singhbhum<br/>Sahibganj</p> | <p>14. <b>Karnataka</b></p> <p>Bagalkot<br/>Bangalore Rural<br/>Belgaum<br/>Bellary<br/>Bijapur<br/>Chamrajanagar<br/>Chikmagalur<br/>Chitradurga<br/>Dakshina Kannada<br/>Gadag<br/>Gulberga<br/>Hassan<br/>Haveri<br/>Kodagu<br/>Kolar<br/>Koppal<br/>Mandya<br/>Raichur<br/>Tumkur<br/>Udupi<br/>Uttara Kannada</p> <p>15. <b>Kerala</b></p> <p>Kasaragod<br/>Malappuram<br/>Palakkad<br/>Wayanad</p> <p>16. <b>Laksahdweep</b></p> <p>Laksahdweep</p> <p>17. <b>Madhya Pradesh</b></p> <p>Balaghat<br/>Barwani<br/>Betul<br/>Bhind<br/>Chhatarpur<br/>Chindwara<br/>Damoh<br/>Datia<br/>Dewas</p> |
|---|---|

Dhar	19.	<b>Meghalaya</b>
Dindori		East Garo Hills
East Nimar		Jaintia Hills
Guna		Ri Bhoi
Harda		South Garo Hills
Jhabua		West Khasi Hills
Katni	20.	<b>Mizoram</b>
Mandla		Champhai
Mandsaur		Kolasib
Morena		Lawngtlai
Narsimhapur		Lunglei
Neemuch		Mamit
Panna		Saiha
Raisen		Serchhip
Rajgarh	21.	<b>Nagaland</b>
Ratlam		Mon
Sagar	22.	<b>Orissa</b>
Satna		Anugui
Sehore		Balangir
Seoni		Bargarh
Shahdol		Baudh
Shajapur		Debagarh
Sheopuri		Dhenkanal
Shivpuri		Gajapati
Sidhi		Ganjam
Tikamgarh		Kalahandi
Ujjain		Kandhamal
Umaria		Kendujhar
Vidisha		Koraput
West Nimar		Malkangiri
18. <b>Maharashtra</b>		Nabarangapur
Buldana		Nayagarh
Gadchiroli		Nuapada
Hingoli		Rayagada
Jalna		Sonapur
Raigarh	23.	<b>Pondicherry</b>
Ratnagiri		Yanam
Sindhudurg		

- |     |                  |                       |
|-----|------------------|-----------------------|
| 24. | <b>Punjab</b>    | Sawai Madhopur        |
|     | Amritsar         | Sikar                 |
|     | Bathinda         | Sirohi                |
|     | Faridkot         | Tonk                  |
|     | Fatehgarh Sahib  | Udaipur               |
|     | Firozpur         | 26. <b>Sikkim</b>     |
|     | Gurdaspur        | East                  |
|     | Kapurthala       | North                 |
|     | Mansa            | South                 |
|     | Moga             | West                  |
|     | Muktsar          | 27. <b>Tamil Nadu</b> |
|     | Nawanshahr       | Ariyalur              |
|     | Patiala          | Coimbatore            |
|     | Singrur          | Cuddalore             |
| 25. | <b>Rajasthan</b> | Dharmapuri            |
|     | Ajmer            | Dindigul              |
|     | Alwar            | Erode                 |
|     | Banswara         | Kancheepuram          |
|     | Baran            | Kanniyakumari         |
|     | Barmer           | Karur                 |
|     | Bharatpur        | Madurai               |
|     | Bhilwara         | Nagapattinam          |
|     | Bikaner          | Perambalur            |
|     | Bundi            | Pudukkottai           |
|     | Chittaurgarh     | Ramanathapuram        |
|     | Churu            | Salem                 |
|     | Dausa            | Sivaganga             |
|     | Dhaulpur         | Thanjavur             |
|     | Dungarpur        | The Nilgiris          |
|     | Ganganagar       | Them                  |
|     | Hanumangarh      | Thiruvallur           |
|     | Jaisalmer        | Thiruvarur            |
|     | Jalor            | Thoothukkudi          |
|     | Jhalawar         | Tirunelveli           |
|     | Jhunjhunu        | Tiruvannamalai        |
|     | Jodhpur          | Vellore               |
|     | Karauli          | Viluppuram            |
|     | Nagaur           | Virudhunagar          |
|     | Pali             |                       |
|     | Rajsamand        |                       |



SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 15th December, 2008."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 15th December, 2008."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences is the biggest and reputed health institute of the country. Shri Venu Gopal, Director AIIMS has retired on July 2. From the day to till date nobody has been appointed as Director of AIIMS. It would have been better if a decision is taken before Shri Venu Gopal retires. The AIIMS Selection Committee had recommended two names for the Director's post. But the same was returned by the Prime Minister's office. There is a shortage of more than two thousand doctors and staff in spite of the fact that AIIMS has got a good amount of funds in its budget. We, the Members of Parliament always recommend for treatment of people from our constituency. But in the prevailing circumstances there, the patients have to suffer a lot. A chaotic situation is prevailing there for want of Director. No arrangements have been made to provide relief to the patients. I would like to request the Government, through you, to appoint a Director there in order to curb the chaotic situation there."

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Do not use such words. No.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, actually this is the situation prevailing there. This is a very serious matter. The Government should appoint a Director there without any further delay.

\*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right that you have raised an important matter. But do not make allegations. He is absent here and no notice is given to him. So, allegations cannot be made. Delete it.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, as you are well aware that on 26th July the terrorists had exploded powerful bombs in Karnawati, Ahmedabad of any constituency and also in the constituency on hon'ble Advaniji and the hospitals were targeted for the first time. 56 innocent people lost their lives in these blasts, which included hospital staff/attendants, ladies and also the children while 262 people were injured in it. The State Government announced compensation for victims. Respected Soniaji and hon'ble Prime Minister had visited the affected areas on 28th July to meet the victims and it was announced that a compensation of Rs. 3.5 lacs and Rs. 50,000 will be given to the families of each diseased and injured respectively.

Today, nearly four months have passed. Out of the deceased only 53 persons have received the amount but 262 injured persons have not got any amount. The State Government have disbursed the full amount to the injured and deceased. The Central Government have to disburse an amount of Rs. 50,000 to every injured person, but so far they have not got anything. I had written two letters to the Prime Minister on August, 9 and November 19 respectively that the amount of financial assistance which was announced to be disbursed to the affected people has not been disbursed so far. I have got only acknowledgement of that letter. I have come to know that they want to know from the States about the number of serious and non serious victims separately. I would like to urge upon the Government to implement the announcement made earlier. People come to me. There remains a large crowd of people at my house when I go there every Saturday and Sunday and they complain that they have not got any financial assistance from the Government. I would like to request you to direct the Central Government to disburse financial assistance of Rs. 50 thousand in case of injured and Rs. three lakh and fifty thousand in case of dead immediately as has been announced earlier because a lot of time has elapsed since then.

12.32 hrs.

**SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS****(I) Regarding problems being faced by the workers of Dunlop India Ltd. In West Bengal***[English]*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, several times in the past in this House we have discussed the issues concerning the Dunlop India Limited. It is a 72-year old major Company. It has been contributing to our national economy, not only in the tyre segment but also in our defence sector. During the Kargil War, on the request of the former Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the starving workers had facilitated opening up of this Company in order to provide tyres, which were urgently needed during the Kargil War.

The new promoter who had taken over the Company through the BIFR, the Central body, is not at all interested in running this important industry, which has got large assets, acres and acres of vast tracts of land in West Bengal, in Tamil Nadu and in many other States. This Company, on the plea of global meltdown and economic crisis has, very recently, on 13th November, declared suspension of work.

The hon. Prime Minister, while declaring the packages for these industries to tide over the meltdown, has appealed to the industrialists that they should not opt for lay-offs or for lock-outs.

This Company has nothing to do with the global meltdown. It is a non-performer. According to the survey conducted by *The Economic Times*, many non-performers, in order to cover up their own non-performance, have taken the plea of global meltdown and have requested that the State Governments should come forward with a package, which they cannot do.

In such a situation, we urge upon the Central Government to take suitable action in this regard. There was a promise from the Government. Shri Pranab Mukherjee, when he was the Defence Minister, made an assurance that since this industry is contributing to the defence needs, the Government may examine the issue of tie-up with the defence industry so that this Company could be saved. The Central Government can do a lot to save this Company. It has got a lot of assets, skilled

manpower and a brand name, which is internationally known. It has got a good market. Thirty per cent of the share of the Company was owned by the Central agencies till as recently as 1997-98. Most importantly, it is covered under the Defence of India Rules. I urge upon the Government to do something.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Santasri Chatterjee is allowed to associate.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, the hon. Minister of Labour is present in the House. He must respond. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot compel any Minister. I have not stopped him, but I cannot force him to get up.

*...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): Sir I will take up the matter.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ILYAS AZMI (Shahabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I tell it from my personal experience how the Air India puts their passengers particularly the Hazis to a lot of inconvenience when I was to arrive on 13th instant from Jeddah and my ticket was confirmed. Earlier we came to know that the flight was delayed by four hours and later on it got delayed by six hours and then 20 hours. It means the flight was rescheduled for 14th at 7 a.m. All passengers had to remain stranded like animals at the Airport. Even after my repeated requests nobody was ready to respond on phone or receive the mobile call. The flight was scheduled for 7 o'clock. At 6 o'clock a person came to open the counter. He opened the counter at six o'clock. He opened it only when members of Parliament like me had fed up of calling him and also rebuked him. Ultimately he opened the counter one hour earlier and then carried out the check in for four and a half hours and then the luggage of all the passengers from Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore were jointly taken on board. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will have the matter looked into. I will ask for their explanations.

[Translation]

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: The flight was delayed by 25 hours. When we got down from plane in Delhi, we received the luggage of passengers visiting Mumbai and in Mumbai they received the luggage of passengers visiting Bangalore and they did not get their luggage so far the passengers on board were from Kashmir to Eastern U.P. The helpless passengers are waiting for their luggage for the last four days at the airport.

[English]

We shall look into it. We will ask for their explanations. Thank you very much.

[Translation]

I demand the matter may be enquired into.

MR. SPEAKER: I have just told them to do so.

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: The entire staff of the Air India posted at Jeddah should be dismissed and compensation should be paid to all the affected people. They have meted out an inhuman treatment. Now there is a rule that the passengers are to be provided hotel accommodation if the flight is delayed beyond three hours. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We shall look into it. We shall ask for their explanations.

Thank you very much.

[Translation]

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: Are the Hazis animals? Do the Air India, Prafulla Patel and the Government of Shri Manmohan Singh consider the Hazis as animals and not as human beings. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Well it is okay.

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: Hazis have been kept as animals for 26 hours. I demand that all persons who are

responsible for it should be dismissed and all Hazis should be provided compensation who had to bear so much injustice. My own luggage got misplaced which I have brought just now.

MR. SPEAKER: It is okay, I gave you an opportunity to speak. I have spoken and announced.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing to be recorded except what Shri Chandrakant Khaire says.

...*(Interruptions)\**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly take your seat.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad, Maharashtra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to bring it to the notice of our Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Ministry of Home Affairs into how the loopholes of our system are exploited. The terrorists who have infiltrated into the country have opened about four hundred bank accounts in different nationalized banks and transaction of money is taking place from the above four hundred accounts. It needs to be found out who is funding the terrorists involved in the recent terrorist strikes in Mumbai and other terrorist incidents which have occurred in the country and what are the sources of such funding. These people have opened accounts in four hundred different names and in this way whole of their fund is getting collected. Who are the persons who finance them? We are required to give a guarantee whenever we open an account in any bank. The guarantee might also have been required for opening these accounts. Who are the persons who gave guarantee in case of these accounts? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: There is too much noise in the House. There are too many private conversations in the House. I would not allow this. I think too much liberty is being taken.

...*(Interruptions)*

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\*Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: It need to be investigated. Through you, I would like to caution the Government that all such accounts and their guarantors should be enquired into and all their accounts should be sealed. While the R.B.I has issued directions to all Banks but the Banks have so far not taken any action in this regard and consequently the terrorists have access to availability of funds and they are perpetrating all these terrorist incidents with those funds. It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Time is given only to attract attention.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: It is a very serious matter.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Khaire, you cannot take five minutes for each matter.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: It being a very serious matter, action needs to be taken on it and the Government should take it very seriously and take action forthwith.

[*English*]

SHRI D.V. SADANAND GOWDA (Mangalore): Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister of Railways who left the House just now.

It is with regard to the Bangalore-Hassan-Mangalore Railway Line. In fact, after a long gap of 12 years, after much pressure by the public, the gauge conversion work has been completed and the passenger train started commissioning in the year 2007. But the assurance given by the Railway Minister in the 2005-06 Budget and at the time of the inauguration of the passenger train at Mangalore to run the trains is still not implemented. It is left only on papers and the promise is only a promise till date. But still no attempts are made by the Railway Ministry to run the train as per schedule. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All right. We have to revise the system of Special Mentions. Each and everything cannot be raised.

SHRI D.V. SADANAND GOWDA: The Railway authorities are stating that running day time train is not feasible as there is a ghat section and chances of landslide in this line are there. As your goodself is fully aware, the goods train and the night passenger train between Bangalore-Mangalore and Mangalore-Bangalore are already operational. So, this should be immediately implemented. ...(*Interruptions*) I will take just a minute.

MR. SPEAKER: This is enough. Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

SHRI D.V. SADANAND GOWDA: I would earnestly request the hon. Railway Minister ... towards Karnataka as this State is one of the most developing States and which contributes to the development of the country also.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a fair statement. I will not allow it. Do not record that.

SHRI D.V. SADANAND GOWDA: So, I would request that this should be implemented.

MR. SPEAKER: This throwing allegation against each other is a national habit.

Next, Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

12.44 hrs.

## SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS – Contd.

### (II) Regarding National Coal Workers Wage Agreement VIII

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, more than five lakh workers in Coal India Mines will go on strike on 5th and 6th January, 2009. Earlier, the CITU, the All-India Coal Workers Federation called a strike on 18th and 19th of this month. As all the other five Central Trade Unions jointly decided to call a strike, this has been deferred to 5th and 6th January, 2009.

The demand is about the settlement of the National Coal Workers Wage Agreement-VIII which is due since 2006. Instead of having the wage revision in five years, now, the Government is deciding to extend it to ten years. So, there is a demand that immediately the JBCCI should be called and it should decide on the wage revision of more than five lakh coal workers. They have also

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\*Not recorded.

demanded that the minimum wage should be Rs. 11,000/ - Already, the wages of officers have been enhanced. ...*(Interruptions)* The workers' wages have not been revised. The JBCCI has not been called to decide on the wage revision.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now. Shri Bansa Gopal Chowdhury and Shri Sunil Khan also associate with it.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: There is also a demand for regularization. Thousands of workers are engaged in this coal industry. There are contract workers. They are not given even the minimum wages. So, there is a demand that the contract workers should be regularized and there should be a wage structure for the workers engaged in the private sector. A number of blocks have been handed over to the private sector. There is no wage structure in the private sector coal mines. There is a demand that there should be a wage structure for the workers engaged in the private sector and the outsourced mines. They should be brought under the NCWA-VIII.

MR. SPEAKER: Next, Dr. Arun Kumar Sarma. Shri Acharia, please cooperate.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This is a case of more than five lakh workers and it should not be delayed.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed you to raise it. I am only saying that there is a time limit. You made your point.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Further, a strike notice has already been served. So, the Government should take immediate decision and call the JBCCI to take a decision to finalise the NCWA-VIII Agreement.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Acharia, please cooperate. Dr. Arun Kumar Sarma – not present. Shri Francis George.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Government should respond. It is a case of five lakh workers. ...*(Interruptions)* The hon. Labour Minister is here.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot compel him. This system cannot be there. It cannot go on like this.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, you cannot put pressure on the hon. Minister. The Government should respond. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed you because of the importance of the matter but that cannot mean that you can speak for ten minutes. It is not a matter for discussion.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, a strike has been called. He should respond to this... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know whether he should respond. I am not his guardian. I wish I was.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the hon. Labour Minister wants to respond... *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): Sir, I shall take up the matter.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I have called the name of Mr. Francis George.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): Shall I speak, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Unless you start, you will lose your opportunity.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Sir, there are 3.5 lakh extra-departmental employees in the Postal Department in our country. On November 21 they had offered *dharna* before the Chief Post Master General, the Post Master General and Divisional Superintendent offices. The Sixth Pay Commission had totally ignored this section while enhancing the emoluments and salary structures of the Central Government employees.

The Government had appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Nataraja Moorthy, Retd. Deputy Director General of the Postal Department. The committee had recommended total reduction of the existing benefits that they are enjoying. The committee had recommended that the retirement age be reduced from 65 to 62 years;

that these employees should be given only rural DA; that their bonus shall be only 50 per cent of what is paid to the regular employees; that the extra-departmental post offices should be closed down in the rural areas; and it has recommended for total denial of trade union rights.

This is totally against the interest of more than 3.5 lakh extra-departmental employees of the Postal Department. I would request the Government to reject all these recommendations which go against the rights of the employees and also to enhance the salary and emoluments of extra-departmental employees of the Postal Department. I would request the Government to consider favourably to help the marginalized section of the employees of the Postal Department.

MR. SPEAKER: I only wish that the 'Zero Hour' is abolished from the parliamentary function.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I would like to associate with this. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Sir, I would also like to associate with this. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (Palghat): Sir, please allow me to speak on this. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All of you are very sufficiently senior and very experienced. You see, you are evolving new systems every day. I know that elections are coming nearer and you want to be more visible. But this is not the way to become visible. Please make solid contribution. It does not affect me because I am not a candidate any more.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All the names will be recorded. Kindly take the trouble of sending the names.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Sir, I would like to say something. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, Mr. Krishnadas. Please do not compel me to adjourn the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Sir, I have given a notice. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record one word.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I will adjourn the House. Enough is enough.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to save lakhs of Dak Sevaks from injustice and exploitation. These Dak Sevaks distribute postal material and money order among rural people. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you repeating? Please associate yourself with the issue.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, these post personnel are getting for less salary and facilities and their number is about three lakh. The Supreme Court has declared them Civil Servant. Therefore, these GDS employees should be given salary equal to the salary of employees working in civil service. My demand is Central Government should give them assistance.

[English]

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Sir, please allow me to say a few words. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Krishnadas associates on this issue.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Sir, please allow me to speak for a minute. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I would have allowed you if you had cooperated with me.

...(Interruptions)

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\*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I will not allow you. This is a punishment to you today. You raise it tomorrow and I will allow it, but not today. Never.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not record one sentence more of Mr. Krishnadas on this matter.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Sir, I am the most obedient Member of this House. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am so happy that you have come back unscathed. I express my great relief. Even the terrorists could not catch hold of you, I am a simple man what can I do.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Then please have some sympathy towards me. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I was so happy, so relieved that you have come out safe.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Please have some sympathy. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Sympathy is not to be misused. I consider all of you as my brothers.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA (Etawah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the kind attention of hon'ble minister of Defence towards the report of Brigadier Guatam Mitra committee, constituted on Dec., 22, 1988 to submit a report on the promotion of civil employees (store keeper and clerk) of ordnance core, submitted to Director General, O.S. on May 13, 1989. As per the reports, Director General O.S. implemented the promotion of store keepers from 1997. Sir, whereas recommendations for promotion contained in this report was not implemented in respect of the clerks of other Department, and staff who are also associated with the Ministry of Defence. This is discrimination with the employees. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I through ou, to draw the attention towards the steps motherly treatment meted out to the employees of the Defence Department.

MR. SPEAKER: You take so much time.

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: I like to submit that the clearks of that Defence Department. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is really tortuous.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Taking cognizance of that report action should be taken at the earliest to give them promotions keeping in view their ratio so that justice and promotion may be given to Group D employees also.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: All parties, all hon. leaders had solemnly agreed that only five matters of urgent national and international importance will be taken up during this time. Now I have already allowed – I do not know how many – probably fifteen matters. Nobody listens. Whoever wants to stand up and say something will shout; he can do it. There is nothing called propriety, nothing called decency, and nothing called respect for the Chair. I am sure, the people of this country are watching the performance of all of you. My performance does not matter; as I told you, I am not a candidate.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY BIJENDRA SINGH (Aligarh): Sir, you have given me opportunity to speak on a very important issue. Sir, 70 percent people of our country are farmers. The UPA Government has launched many beneficial schemes for the farmers, credit card limit of the farmers has been increased, schemes have been formulated to give loans at minimum rate of interest, a commission has been constituted to fix prices and efforts are being made to give remunerative prices. But sir, in Uttar Pradesh and in the entire country it in the time to sow Rabi crops. Rabi crop is most important crop, which provides food to cent percent people. Today a food crisis has cropped up in entire Uttar Pradesh. Sir, the Government of India, UPA Government has provided fertilizers to the tune of three hundred sixty crore metric tonne whereas the UP Government had demanded fertilizers to the tune of three thousand three hundred and thirty metric tonne.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, there is no need to go into such details.

CHAUDHARY BIJENDRA SINGH: 3331 thousand metric tonne fertilizer. ...(*Interruptions*) But Sir, today long queues of farmers can be seen on roads round the clock. This problem is with cooperatives government and DAP, MP which provides fertilizers. Farmers are totally ruined and their economic condition is very bad. The farmers are forced to buy duplicate fertilizer. Sir, with the use of duplicate fertilizer, production will come down causing a food crisis before the people of this country. Sir, through you, I would like to request and draw the attention of the UPA Government to issue instruction to supply fertilizers to the UP Government, and try to provide fertilizers there so that farmers can increase their crop production. This is my request. Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): Sir, a large number of students from Bihar go out of Bihar to get technical and vocational education and they perform very well. As a result huge amount of revenue goes out of Bihar on one hand and recently they have also faced insult and violence from people stricken by the feelings of hatred and regionalism as well. The number of government technical and vocational institutes in Bihar is not even in double digits. Recently news is doing around that some private institutes are to be set up here but no opportunity is visible in these institutes for poor students of Bihar who want to do engineering, medical diploma and management courses. In such circumstances we demand from the Central Government to open 10 engineering colleges, 10 medical colleges, five management institutes and large number of polytechnics and IPIs in Bihar.

*[English]*

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to invite the attention of the Labour Minister and also the Textile Minister with regard to the serious problems of the handloom workers in my State.

Sir, as we know well, handloom is one of the major traditional industries in our country as also in Kerala. There are about thousand primary cooperative handloom societies working there, and 75 per cent of the handloom workers are depending upon these cooperative societies. Half of the cooperative societies are really in a very difficult position. Due to lack of working capital and also due to lack of fund for modernization, they are unable to

compete with power looms. So, all the trade unions have come and met the hon. Minister. The handloom workers are getting very low wages and also have less number of workdays. They are really in debt. So, the cooperative societies and also the trade unions have requested the Government to have a special package for writing off the debt of the handloom workers as we have done in the case of farmers.

I would request this Government to take this issue with an urgent importance.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I would request Shri Santosh Gangwar to raise only one of the matters.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I, through you, would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a major scam in petroleum companies. ...(*Interruptions*) The Government started a new marker test from 1.10.2006 to check adulteration at petrol pumps. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please give me the name of Hon'ble Members who are intervening. I shall not call their names. In this there was provision to check adulteration.

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: This work was given to messrs SGS Ltd. The Indian agent of UK based Limited company and rupees one hundred crore was given to this company for one year on single bid. It is regrettable that its tenure was increased for six months from 1.10.2007 to 31.3.2008 on the basis of a single bid without any further inquiry and further it was extended upto 30.9.2008. Now it is increased upto 31.12.2008 for three months without any further inquiry. Government has spent more than Rs. 200 crore so far and its result is 0.07 percent. In this context when it was said that this system will not help in providing correct information, but Government paid no heed to it. As per my information when one of the officers of petroleum company namely Ashok Singh drew the attention towards this anomaly, Petroleum Ministry suspended him. After that an activist filled an appeal in Mumbai High Court, The appeal made in the court was held right. The Petroleum Secretary was instructed to inquire into this matter and if necessary, get the enquiry conducted by the CBI. I through you, want to say that this is a serious scam where funds are being continuously misused by the petroleum companies. If this case is enquired by the CBI, only then action will be

taken against the officers responsible for this and facts related to this matter will come into light.

*[English]*

SHRIMATI TEJASVINI GOWDA (Kanakapura): Respected Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to urge the Ministry of Railways to take necessary action to have a halt of all the trains which pass through Ramnagar town, which is one of my Vidhan Sabha constituencies. Ramnagar is the native place of our former Railway Minister, who is an architect of the Vidhan Soudha. It is also the native place of our former Chief Minister, Kengal Hanumanthaiah.

Ramnagar became a new district in Karnataka recently. It is situated in between the capital city of Bengaluru and the royal city of Mysore. Thousands of commuters like workers, students, business people and tourists travel to this place daily.

Even after my continuous request, the Railway Ministry has not taken steps to have a halt of not even a single train in Ramnagar. People are facing a real problem. So, I demand the Railway Ministry to act urgently in this regard.

At the same time, Railway is doing the doubling work there. I would also like to urge the Ministry of Railways to construct under bridges near Rampur in Channapatna constituency and Kengeri, which is one of the Yashwantpur constituencies, and also construct an over bridge near Bidadi under Magadi constituency.

13.00 hrs.

Sir, lastly, I would also urge upon the hon. Railway Minister to introduce a day train between Bangalore and Mangalore *via* Ramnagar, which connects Mangalore and Udupi Districts, which are the abodes of the temples and pilgrimages. They are also the abodes of the educational institutions. From all over the country as well as abroad, students are coming and getting themselves enrolled into the Manipal University.

Sir, through you, I would urge upon the hon. Railway Minister to act in this regard immediately.

MR. SPEAKER: I wish you best of luck because Speaker's request has been rejected for his Constituency.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I propose and earnestly urge upon the hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singhji that in view of the historical and significant contribution made by Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar in the cause of upliftment of the social status of Dalits in the country as also his consistent campaign against discrimination on the basis of the caste, his statue be installed under the canopy, which once had the statue of King George-V. Like Mahatma Gandhi headed the political struggle for attainment of India's freedom, Dr. Baba Saheb was also a great social leader.

Therefore, I am requesting the Government of India that a statue of Baba Saheb Ambedkar should be installed under the canopy, which once had the statue of King George-V.

MR. SPEAKER: King George-V!

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Arun Kumar Sarma.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Thank you very much, Sir. I regret that I could not be present in time.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Sir, I am going to raise a very important issue regarding spread of bird flu in Assam.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I called your name as one of the first names. But you were not there.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Thank you very much, Sir.

Sir, the bird flu, which has taken an endemic form in Assam, has spread to almost all the districts of the State, mostly in the districts of Kamrup, Barpeta, Nalbari, Chirang, Dibrugarh, Lakhimpur, Goalpura, Sibsagar and many other districts.

More than 3.5 lakh birds have to be culled. Some Rapid Action Squads have already been working there, but still the number of the Rapid Action Squads is very limited. Therefore, I feel that the Government of India should take special care on this issue because it is a communicable disease. There is every chance of spreading it to the human being.

I would, therefore, appeal to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and also the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, to send special expert team to control over the situation because it is getting spread from the migrated birds. There is national as well as international migration of birds, which is very important.

I would again request the Government to take special and immediate action on this particular problem to save the State of Assam from this menace.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ganesh Singh. I would have called you earlier if you had not gone on disturbing.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Thank you, very much.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: All right. You cannot dictate to me at what time I would call you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I always follow your command. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You follow the commands silently not loudly.

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to speak. I would like to draw the kind attention of this august house towards the failure of railway administration. On 14th Dec. an examination was conducted by the Railway Recruitment Board at Allahabad, but the question paper was already out. The question papers were sold of Rs. three to four lakh. The accused was arrested by the local police. I am raising this issue because whenever railway administration conducts such examination, papers are leaked out. This is not for the first time, it has happened several times in the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know why such types of lapses are taking place regularly? These seems to be a big conspiracy behind it, it seems some unscrupulous persons in Railway Recruitment Board are involved in such types of activities for long time. My demand is that such types of activities should be stopped immediately. Lakhs of unemployed youths are being

betrayed, it is a cruel joke on them. A mechanism should be evolved which can ensure fair examination by the recruitment boards giving justice to the people.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: While expressing my great annoyance at the attitude taken by him in the House, I call Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, whose lack of seriousness is shown because he is sitting elsewhere.

Yes, please speak now.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): I am sorry, Sir.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You have adopted the good things of English language but you think that saying sorry is enough.

[*English*]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I am very sorry, Sir.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Its O.K.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope you would have pardoned me.

MR. SPEAKER: You speak there is no time to waste.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker Sir, I have learnt from reliable sources that a decision for bifurcation of Patna-Bihar based Headquarter of eastern region NTPC office and shifting the same in some where else is being taken. It is to be informed that demand for NTPC Headquarter in backward State like Bihar was made so that Bihar could progress and various NTPC power stations situated in Orissa, Jharkhand and West Bengal could perform their administrative functions effectively. To have a Head Quarter of an organization like NTPC is a matter of pride for any State. UPA Government have sanctioned a number of schemes which would bring the backward states of Bihar on the map of India for example setting up of IIT, Universities, CBSE Regional Office and prestigious institutes like LIC in Patna.

Sir, our leader Hon'ble Lalu Prasad Yadav has done a tremendous job of setting up of several rail industries

in the Bihar to make Bihar Industrially developed. Under such circumstances shifting of Patna based eastern region Head Quarters of NTPC would directly hamper the development of Bihar and would give a blow to the dignity of the states. The people of Bihar will never tolerate this. Talking about development of the country is meaningless unless and until the backward states like Bihar is not developed.

Sir, through you I would like to request hon'ble Minister that a conspiracy for shifting the Patna based eastern region Head Quarter of NTPC out of it is under process, which should immediately be stopped and justice to be done to the Bihar. Thank you very much.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Rest of the matters will be taken up at the end of the day.

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00 p.m.

13.06 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let us go to Item No. 28. The matters under Rule 377 may be laid on the Table of the House.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What do you want to say?

*[English]*

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): Sir, this is a very important matter pertaining to Tamil Nadu. The State of

Tamil Nadu is affected by heavy rains. *...(Interruptions)* I want to raise the matter on the floor of the House. Please allow me. *...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur): I also have an important matter to raise to *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay. We will take the matters under Rule 377. Shri Chittan to raise his matter.

14.05 hrs.

### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to release funds for relief and rehabilitation of the people affected by the recent floods in Tamil Nadu**

*[English]*

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): Sir, Tamil Nadu was affected by the recent 'Nisha' cyclone following unprecedented heavy and intermittent rains. Districts like Thanjavur, Thiruvarur, Nagapattinam and Cuddalore are badly affected. Chennai, Tiruchi, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Karur, Ariyalur, Kanchi and Thiruvallur districts were also affected considerably.

Nearly 1600 villages were submerged in flood waters. Standing paddy crops on nearly five lakh hectares and three lakh hectares of other crops were damaged. Also, nearly 200 lives were lost and about 25 lakh people were evacuated besides about five lakh huts were drowned.

For taking immediate relief measures and for repairing roads, culverts and bridges, the Government of Tamil Nadu has sought from the Central Government a financial assistance of nearly Rs. 3,500 crore. I urge upon the Central Government for early release of sufficient funds to Tamil Nadu.

Instead of taking relief measures after the flood havoc, permanent steps should be taken at regular intervals by desilting river mouth, strengthening of bunds and deepening of rainfed tanks so that the entire flood water is directed to rainfed tanks. Since the cyclones

and floods are recurring phenomenon, I once again urge upon the Central Government to take concrete, permanent and constructive steps to save the people and crops from the havoc of floods.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Smt. Tejasvini Gowda – not present. Shri Atma Singh Gill – not present.

**(ii) Need to give approval for construction of by-pass road on N.H. 3 linking Shajapur District Headquarters in Madhya Pradesh**

*[Translation]*

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur): Sir, the approval for the construction of a by-pass on National Highway No. 3 linking Shajapur District Headquarter in my Parliamentary Constituency has been pending with the Department for the last twelve years, and land has already been acquired for the same and it has already been handed over to the department. Department is functioning at a very slow pace. A huge loss of life and property is being incurred in the absence of this by-pass road. There is an urgent need for approval of the same.

Therefore, I urge upon the Minister of Shipping Road, Transport and Highways to grant approval for the construction of this by-pass road at the earliest.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Kashi Ram Rana— Not present.

**(iii) Need to expand and name the Jaipur Airport after Sawai Man Singh**

*[Translation]*

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Sir, the Airport of Jaipur should also be named after Maharaja Sawai Man Singh Ji on the lines of other airports of other states which are named after the great persons or the former ruler of the State. I urge upon the Union Government that Jaipur Airport should be declared international and should also be named after Maharaja Sawai Man Singh Ji.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Shishupal N. Patle.

**(iv) Need to release funds earmarked under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme for Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat**

*[English]*

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR (Vadodara): Sir, under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

for Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat, the outstanding amount due for release is Rs. 194 crores for the year 2006-07 and Rs. 450 crore for the year 2007-08, totalling Rs. 644 crore.

I urge upon the Government to release the funds at the earliest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Smt. Minati Sen – not present.

**(v) Need to give a special package to the potato growers of Uttar Pradesh**

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Sir, the production of potatoes is growing year after year in the country through indefatigable efforts of farmers. Potato is a staple diet particularly for the poor. Potato is grown over more than 14 lakh hectares of land out of which the share of Uttar Pradesh is 2,86,219 hectares and it is one of the major sources of income for farmers of the state. The potato grown in Khandoli area of Agra Division is distinct in its variety and due to its uniqueness the State Government had labeled it as 'Taj Potato' and 2000 tonnes of potato of this variety is exported annually.

Despite the bumper crop, the farmers find it difficult in this phase of economic recession to meet even the cost of their production. Therefore, the farmers expect a special package from the Government but plight of the potato growers is constantly aggravating and they are under economic pressure.

I would like to urge upon the Government to immediately announce a special package to the potato growers so that the farmers can at least get cost of other production.

**(vi) Need to implement Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Scheme in district Samastipur, Bihar**

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): Sir, Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana is an ambitious scheme of the UPA Government but this scheme has so far not been started in 8 districts of Bihar while its agency is with the Bihar State Electricity Board. Samastipur comes in the category of backward districts. In many villages of the district, people have not witnessed even a single electric pole. Hundreds of transformers are lying out of order.

In view of such a situation, I would like to request the Government to help the people get rid of the electricity related problems by starting the above scheme in Samastipur district at the earliest.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Alok, you should be very careful in future and note that you can only read whatever you have already given and which has already been approved by the Notice Office. You cannot give a speech like this.

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): Okay, Sir. Thank you very much.

**(vii) Need to provide financial assistance to the flood affected people of Thiruvarur and Nagapattinam districts in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN (Nagapattinam): Tamil Nadu has witnessed recently a second spate of heavy and incessant rains in a row in a single year. The Tsunami devastated coastal districts have faced enormous loss once again. Thiruvarur and Nagapattinam are the worst hit. Rain floods the cauvery estuary areas in Thiruvarur and Nagapattinam and these areas alone find nearly 4.5 lakh and 3.7 lakh of people respectively rendered homeless. More than 3.7 hectares of cultivable lands in these two districts have been affected. Standing crops have submerged and perished. Further, 216 people have died in Tamil Nadu of which 40 people are from Thiruvarur, and 18 are from Nagapattinam. Loss of livestock is also heavy with 5,470 deaths most of them in these two agricultural districts. Government of Tamil Nadu has again rushed relief measures where even the first phase of work is still in progress as Central funds are yet to be released fully. Due to rain havoc in Tamil Nadu, 6,48,210 houses have been fully damaged. Also, 6,30,190 houses have been partly damaged. Tamil Nadu Government has asked for Rs. 3,789 crores for flood relief, and this financial assistance may be provided in full.

Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to come to the rescue of these hapless people through the Natural Disaster Management Mechanism and through the Union Food and Agricultural Ministry. Centre must rush help on a war-footing. Union Government must also immediately help the State Government to construct houses under Rural Development, and Rural Housing Schemes waiving off relevant rules to help even the small and marginal farmers

who have also suffered along with the poor. I urge upon the Union Government to allocate funds for constructing at least 50,000 houses immediately in Thiruvarur and Nagapattinam, where the loss is heavy.

**(viii) Need to expedite the Orissa Water Sector Improvement Project and give clearance to the Mahanadi Basin Development Plan**

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I draw the attention of the Government towards Orissa Water Sector Improvement Project. The Detailed Project Reports of three major components of Mahanadi Basin Development Plan (MBDP) is pending with Central Water Commission for clearance. This has been posed to World Bank for funding. It is only after the clearance of these three components, which deals with raising and strengthening of existing embankments under Mahandi Delta below Naraj, drainage development of coastal belt of Orissa and Mega Lift Component at Mundali, Baideswar, Padmavati, Banapur and Upper Indravati costing around Rs. 850 crore, the project can be cleared by Central TAC.

As the Mahanadi system is facing devastating floods at repeated intervals and drought is as common because of unpredicted rainfall, it has become essential to strengthen the embankments as well as develop the drainage system. To assure the farmers a dependable irrigation facility, Mega Lift Component has become very necessary.

I urge upon the Government to immediately process the proposed Orissa Water Sector Improvement Project, and clear the MBDP that is pending with Central Water Commission at the earliest.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): Sir, can I associate myself with Shri Mahtab on the issue raised by him under Rule 377?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, you cannot associate like that.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: I can be associated, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Now, I give the floor to Shri Prabodh Panda.

- (ix) **Need to take necessary restructuring and modification of N.H. 60 between Kharagpur and Sonakania to avoid recurring floods in the region.**

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): The National Highway No. 60, a part of Golden Quadrilateral, from Kharagpur to Sonakania under the District Paschim Medinipur of West Bengal gets affected due to floods every year during monsoon season. In last rainy season, due to insufficient provisions for water outlets, heavy water logging caused unprecedented flood situation in the area. Thousands of people were seriously affected. Thousands of houses collapsed causing large-scale casualties of human beings and cattle. The Ministry might be aware of the fact that even a portion of the Highway itself got damaged by heavy overflowing of flood water in river Keleghai in Narayangarh Block. There is a real basis of apprehension that if the necessary modification and appropriate restructuring is not made, more serious devastation may occur in the coming years. Keeping the above facts in view, it is expected that the National Highway Authority would take up urgent measures in consultation with the District administration, local Panchayats and the people's representatives. I urge upon the Union Government to intervene at the earliest so that necessary construction work for modification besides adequate provision for water outlets could be completed before next monsoon.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri M. Shivanna – not present.

Shrimati Tejasvini Gowda, I called you earlier. Please try to understand my difficulty. You have to be present when your name is called.

SHRIMATI TEJASVINI GOWDA (Kanakapura): I had been to the canteen to take lunch where there was no seat available. But as soon as I came to know about this, I rushed to the House.

- (x) **Need to grant special status to Karnataka under article 371 of the Constitution for overall development of the State**

SHRIMATI TEJASVINI GOWDA: I seek the kind intervention of the Government of India to introduce a suitable amendment to Article 371 of the Constitution of India on the lines of Article 371-D (which governs the State of Andhra Pradesh) to provide for regional

reservation in the State of Karnataka which comprises backward districts like Gulburga, Raichur, Bidar and Koppal.

In the year 2000, the Government of Karnataka constituted a High-Powered Committee under the Chairmanship of late Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa to redress the regional imbalances in the State. The Committee noted the reasons and remedies to minimize this. It listed highest backward Talukas from the Hyderabad-Karnataka out of 175 Talukas of Karnataka. The study adopted 35 indicators for constructing a Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) spread over various sectors like Agriculture, Industry, Economic Infrastructure, Social Infrastructure and financial and technological infrastructure

As we are aware, the erstwhile State of Hyderabad comprised three linguistic areas: Telangana, Marathwada and Hyderabad Karnataka. Due to the lack of adequate educational institutions and opportunities under the Nizam rule, people of Hyderabad Karnataka could not enter public services and other jobs. Due to States Reorganization Act, on November 1, 1956, the State of Hyderabad was further trifurcated into Andhra, Maharashtra and Karnataka. In this background, I demand the Central Government to grant the special status under Article 371 to the people of Hyderabad Karnataka region, namely, Gulburga, Raichur, Bidar and Koppal.

14.20 hrs.

## UNORGANISED WORKERS' SOCIAL SECURITY BILL, 2008 — *Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up Item No.29 – Unorganised Workers' Social Security Bill, 2008. Four hours were allotted for consideration and passing of the Bill. Shri Santasri Chatterjee was on his legs when yesterday the House was adjourned. He had taken only two minutes. Now I would like to request Shri Santasri Chatterjee to continue his speech.

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE (Serampore): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while initiating discussion on the Bill yesterday I stated that I regret my inability to support the Bill in its present form for which I have submitted certain amendments. I do hope the hon. Minister while replying

[Shri Santasri Chatterjee]

to the debate will sympathetically consider and accept my amendments so that the purpose for which the Bill has been brought is not defeated.

Sir, we know that there are 375 million workers in the unorganized sector and thus there is a need for having a comprehensive social security legislation. There are no two opinions about it. The unorganized workers presently contribute 60 per cent to the GDP. The unorganized workers and their families put together constitute 70 per cent of the labour force. In spite of this, it is a matter of deep regret that they are not covered under any comprehensive social security system in order to protect and advance their rights. This is not a matter of kindness, this is the right of the unorganized workers and we are glad that the Bill has come.

I belong to the State of West Bengal. Poet Rabindranath Tagore in one of his famous poems wrote, "Ora kaaj kare Anga, Banga, Kalinge prantore ora kaaj kare" which roughly translates into, "They work. They work in the length and breadth of the country". Sir, these people deserve all the social protection which they have so long been denied.

The Bill has been brought to the House at the fag end of the 14th Lok Sabha which is going to complete its term within a few months. The Government has not brought it out of its own volition but due to the protracted struggle of the working class, particularly in the unorganized sector, and the Left parties as well as some NGOs. There were two all-India general strikes one by the unorganized workers on the 8th August, 2007 and the other on 20th August, 2008 by a number of Central Trade Unions.

Before I go to the contents of the Bill let me quote the relevant portion of the National Common Minimum Programme which states:

"The UPA Government is firmly committed to ensure the welfare and well being of all workers particularly those in the unorganized sector who constitute 93 per cent of our workforce. Social security, health insurance, and other schemes for such workers like weavers, handloom workers, fishermen and fisherwomen, toddy tappers, leather workers, plantation labour, bidi workers, etc., will be expanded."

Sir, it is very unfortunate that the Bill, even after some modifications, does not conform to the declaration

I have quoted earlier. Even most of the recommendations of the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector chaired by Dr. Arjun Sengupta are ignored.

For your ready reference, I quote a portion of the Report of the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector—

"However, in the context of a developing country such as India, social security arrangements for the working poor have wider ramifications for the economy and society. From a macro-economic point of view, it helps to develop a healthy and contented workforce capable of enhancing its contribution to the national income, which would, in turn, enhance the capacity of the economy to grow."

The report continues —

"The Commission believes that the effective implementation of this scheme will go a long way towards correcting the imbalances, manifested in a situation whereby a high rate of economic growth and prosperity of a section of its population co-exists with poverty, deprivation and adversity among vast masses of workers in its informal economy."

I would request the hon. Minister that while replying to the debate to deal with the point as to why they have not considered the Commission's Report. Hon. Minister may kindly enlighten the House as to why they have ignored the recommendations of the Standing Committee. I quote from the relevant portions. Page No.5, para 8 of the Report —

"The Committee after considering the views expressed by several representatives of Trade Unions/NGOs/Employers, Groups/Associations, etc., and after going through the memoranda received, are convinced that 'The Unorganised sector Workers' Social Security Bill, 2007' in its present form will not be able to meet the aspirations of the millions of workers in the unorganized sector. It also reflects the unimaginative approach of the Government in bringing the Bill without proper and sufficient spadework required for such a significant piece of legislation. The Committee, therefore, propose that necessary amendments may be carried out in the title of the Bill, definition of various significant terms contained in the Bill, in various clauses of the Bill relating to provision of a statutory right for national minimum benefits for all unorganized workers."

I am a Member of the Standing Committee - the Chairman of the Standing Committee, Shri Sudhakar Reddy, would also speak, I think - we have gone into the details of the Bill; talked to all the stakeholders, and unanimously adopted this Report with the expectation that the Government would consider. But again I express my regret that the present Bill will not serve the real purpose for which it has been brought. It has been brought by persistent struggle of the working class of the country; by persistent struggle of all sections of the society.

Justice Krishna Iyer, at the age of 93 - I had gone through the letter he had addressed to the hon. Prime Minister - stated, 'I cannot move from Cochin but I appeal to your good sense to see that these people are not deprived to get their due share and due justice'. I am sorry to say once again that the contents not only betrays the commitment made by the Government for a comprehensive and protective legislation for the unorganized sector workers but also the recent statement of the Labour Minister for a meaningful, social security legislation. The opinions of the Central trade unions have not been taken into consideration; rather their constructive suggestions have been ignored.

In this perspective, the Bill is being discussed in the House. What were the main recommendations of the Standing Committee? The main recommendations in the 25th Report of the Standing Committee presented to this august House - we had suggested the Bill should be the titled - The Unorganised Workers Social Security Bill, 2007 - the Government have accepted it. But the other definitions were not accepted. Regarding identity cards, we had suggested that they should be self-sufficient and inclusive.

It should have multi-purpose and multi-sectoral details of all the dependant family members of the workers. This has not been accepted.

Regarding the definition of unorganized workers, this is said. These are the days of outsourcing. In many public sector units, it is found that outsourcing has become the order of the day. We had suggested that the unorganized workers be included in this Bill. It has not been done.

Regarding framing of schemes, our suggestions were not accepted. The Committee recommended that the concept of national minimum social security benefits be implemented, covering all the unorganized workers - this has not been accepted.

Constitution of National and State Social Security Fund was discussed. It was the major question - where the fund will come from? How will it be arranged? What will be the share of the State Government, the Central Government and the share of the stakeholders? Our suggestion is for mobilizing resources. The Committee further recommended for earmarking of a definite percentage of GDP, levying of cess on various forms of taxes, grants and loans from the Union and State Governments, monthly collection of contributions from employers and beneficiaries on the lines of ESIC and EPFO, making provisions for cross subsidy of certain percentage of benefits from national financial and developmental institutions or from any such companies which have been directly or indirectly benefiting from the unorganized workers. This was also not accepted.

Constitution of National and State level Social Security Boards was also discussed. This was not accepted. The Advisory Boards - a Board of advisory nature, without any constitutional authority, without any authority to monitor the schemes, the projects, etc. - will not serve the purpose - this is what they said. For formation of an Advisory Board, legislation is not required. When we were taking evidence in the Committee, I remember, Dr. M. K. Pandhe, the President of CITU observed that for formation of an Advisory Board, no Bill is necessary, and that by a Government order, the Government could do it. We had suggested this for the constitution of a Board, and the recommendation was that the Committee feel that the Board to be constituted at the national and State levels should not be merely advisory in nature. They should also have the powers to implement the schemes besides monitoring them. Hence, the Committee recommended that the Union Labour Minister should be the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Board. For the rest of the composition of the Board, it has been suggested that as far as possible, it should include experts in various fields, representatives of the people, and all shades of opinion, working for the cause of unorganized workers.

Regarding monetary limit for registration, there is confusion, disagreement and there is no scientific approach about APL, BPL cards. Taking into account the present situation, we had suggested that the ceiling should be up to Rs. 7,000. The Committee recommended that in order to be eligible for registration, as an unorganized worker, an earning up to Rs.7,000 per month will be within the eligibility criteria to avail of the benefits of social security schemes as ordained in the Bill.

[Shri Santasi Chatterjee]

There are certain other important aspects in the Bill which we had suggested. Without taking much time, I will briefly mention because other Members will also speak on this. The Committee have also recommended that important components like option to unorganized workers for availing better benefits, grievance redressal machinery, penal provision for violations of the schemes, Secretariat of the Board, workers' facilitation centres and separate legislations for conditions of service and regulation of employment be made a part of the Bill. The Committee further called upon the Government to bring forward separate legislations for workers engaged in agricultural sector. This is very important. The agricultural workers and agricultural labourers are till date are most neglected, deprived, depressed and downtrodden.

We have suggested a separate legislation for the workers engaged in the agricultural sector and regulation of employment and conditions of service of unorganised workers simultaneously along with the present amended Bill. Unfortunately, if you go through this Bill, you will find nothing of the sort has been mentioned. We had taken much pain, visited many parts of the country, talked to all cross-sections of the people and deliberated a lot but our hopes are being belied the way this Bill has been presented in the House.

While discussing the Bill we had formed a sub-Committee with some experts on it. This sub-Committee have prepared a draft Bill and the same has been sent to the Government for its consideration and approval. This has not been taken into consideration. I have already submitted some amendments to different clauses of the Bill. When the amendments will be taken up, I hope you will permit me to make my point clear. With these words, I once again request the hon. Minister to come forward with our amendments so that the very purpose of the Bill is not defeated. Our unorganised workers should really get social justice. Left Parties are fighting for long for this social justice and we shall continue to fight to safeguard the interest of our working people.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before I call the next speaker, I would like to make a request to all the hon. Members who want to participate in this discussion. BAC has allocated only four hours for this discussion and I have a list of 27 Members who want to participate in this discussion. I would, therefore, request the hon. Members to restrict themselves within five to seven minutes so that we are able to complete the business in time. I hope every hon. Member will follow this.

I would now call Shri Madhusudan Mistry.

[*Translation*]

Shri Madhusudan Mistry will start speaking by restricting himself to the time limit.

[*English*]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to speak on this subject. Having the experience of running Union of agricultural labourer, forest labourers, the Tendu leaf pluckers in the forest areas of Gujarat, the migrant construction workers and other such workers, for all these years, I would like to draw the attention of Labour Minister to a few points.

First of all, I would like to congratulate him for having brought this Bill and I am very happy that at least the social security aspect is now being taken care of by the Government for which this Government needs enough congratulations. However, Sir, I am a little bit concerned and I would like to bring my concern to the notice of the Minister. There are about 7.6 million labourers who collect or pluck the Tendu leaf in the forest areas of this country, which is used for rolling bidis. There are millions of forest labourers who are employed seasonally for different purposes like for plantation, creating hedges, weeding out grass in the forest areas. There are agricultural labourers who migrate from one place to other. There is inter-State as well as intra-State migration. They go from one district to another and face the problem of social security. Since the tribal area has been brought under the Special Schedule Area Panchayat Act, the entire operation of plucking of the leaves and also collection of minor forest produce was handed over to the District Development Officers.

The State of Madhya Pradesh has successfully completed this and have nationalised some minor forest produce like *tendu* leaf but in a number of other States the kind of labour that the District Administration should have put in to see that the registration of these labourers, especially women is done, has not been put in. There is a matter of payment to them. In fact, after payment they are supposed to give a certain percentage of profit. They are supposed to keep the records of all those people who go and work and also of accidental cases because there are snake bites and some women may fall from the trees. There are a number of such things. I am sorry to say that the District Administration, as an agency, has failed, at least in Gujarat, especially in the scheduled areas.

My concern is that there is hardly a union which has been mentioned anywhere which will work as an agency. At this point, I must tell something to all my Left and Right friends who were once talking about the central trade unions taking care of the unorganised workers. Sir, I accuse all the central trade unions of not performing their duty of providing manpower and money to get these workers organised. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should address the Chair and not the individual.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I am addressing the Chair...(*Interruptions*). Sir, I gave best years of my life when I was young to the unions. I joined a union - leaving the lecturership - which was formed by Mahatma Gandhi in Ahmedabad. It was a textile labour union. So, do not tell me that I am new to trade unions. I know that the central trade unions are guilty...(*Interruptions*). Why are you taking it up to yourself?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing would be recorded except the speech of Shri Madhusudan Mistry.

(*Interruptions*)...\*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I accuse all these trade unions and even those who once supported the major political parties and are still supporting them that they have done very little to organize all these unorganized labourers. So, they must confess it.

Nonetheless, let me come to the next point. The first thing is record keeping. It is mentioned here that the record keeping will be done by the District Administration. I would request the Minister that they have to set up that sort of machinery to see that whoever labourer comes, he gets himself registered. These records are being kept in order to see that the national boards that you are forming at the national and State levels are having a readymade record available of all these workers. If there is a need, the whole old-age pension and other functions that you have mentioned in the Bill including provident fund, employment injury benefit, housing educational schemes and so on and so forth are taken care of by the Board itself. Unless the Board has the primary information who the workers are and unless it encourages them to register, this is not going to succeed.

I would cite a second example of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act under which the labourers are given work. Sir, I am the first person in this country perhaps who has got the union registered of the whole labourers working under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. Their union has been registered so that they can go to the Labour Department if they are not paid the money or if the Administration is not giving 100 days of work. But the fact is that it has failed as the workers are not getting work for 100 days, partly because the State Governments are run by a number of parties. Some State Governments are interested and some State Governments are not interested at all. My State Government is not at all interested in running NREGA scheme and that is the reason why the labourers are not getting work. I think if we continue like this where the District Administration of the State is not interested in registering the labourers who are working in unorganized sector, the labourers as a whole will suffer a lot. So, I would request the Labour Minister that the State Government and the District Administration already has a machinery in the form of District Labour Officers, Agricultural Labour Officers and Industrial Labour Officers. So, these offices must be activated to see that they play their role in getting the labourers registered with the District Administration.

This is required so that the benefits that the Central Government intends to give to these people reach them. It has already been mentioned that 94 per cent people are engaged in the informal economy. The NSS shows that these people are low in education, they are living in *kuccha* houses, they are working in very bad conditions. The labour Ministry should pay due attention to them so that the employer and the employee relationship improves. Presently it is not so. The labourers in the unorganised sector are at the receiving end all the time. The Parliament is passing a law today but at the root of everything is the fact that unless they are a registered body, they will not get anything. To make the provisions as contained in the Bill successful, they should first be registered. It is high time that the Labour Ministry monitor it and accordingly instruct the State Governments. If left to the State Government alone, then I have my own doubts if this would be successful at the district level. People working in these sectors are mostly migrant labourers who are engaged in the construction work. It is only recently that the Labour Ministry has started taking some interest and these labourers are being paid some money and they are being given registration cards. But if the Labour Ministry would not take interest and leave

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\*Not recorded.

[Shri Madhusudan Mistry]

it to the State Government, then I have my own doubts about the improvement in their lot that is sought to be brought about through this Bill. The Central Government has to be pro-active in matters of both record keeping as well as registration of labourers.

Sir, there is no mention about how often the National and the State Boards would meet. Again, if it is left to the State Governments, then I have my own doubts and such Boards will meet, maybe, only once in a year. If it meets for three to four times in year, then it is fine. Now, if a labour has any grievance then there should be a provision which would enable him to approach the Board members for redressal of his grievances.

Sir, I would like to request the Labour Minister to activate their own district level officers and others like the Agriculture Officer, or the Labour officers to ensure that these labourers are paid the minimum wages. I think if that is done, then that would be a great service rendered to them because the minimum wages in a number of States is just Rs. 100/-. They are not getting this amount partly because they are not part of any union...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): In your State it is Rs. 50/-...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: It is Rs. 100/- now. It has been enhanced to Rs. 100/- some three months back...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Tripathy, you should first seek the permission of the Chair to speak, otherwise your comments will not go on records. Nothing, except the speech of Shri Mistry, will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, the Labour Ministry should see that the labour machinery at the State level is so geared that the labourers get their minimum wages and also if there are any grievances, they get suitable redressal. Unfortunately, in all these years, there have been no new union formed in the unorganized sector. This is because few people only come forward for this purpose. There are only a few young people who volunteer to make a career in joining labour unions and this is one reason why the entire labour force in the

\*Not recorded.

unorganized sector are always at the receiving end. There is so much anxiety, so much of victimization and also there is involvement of physical risk in trying to organize them.

It is so specially in the case of some of the NGOs which have been working in some areas including forest areas as well as in the field of agriculture. That is where the role of the Ministry of Labour should be strengthened and I am pretty sure that it will be one of the major steps of this Government to improve the conditions of millions of labourers of the unorganised sector as well as all those who have registered themselves under this Act. I hope that the Minister for Labour will take concrete steps in activising all the officers at that level.

Once again, I support it and I congratulate the Minister for Labour to bring this Act.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL (Hapur): Ms. Deputy Speaker Sir, I may please be allowed to associate myself.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is ok.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the Government have introduced this Bill to provide social security to the workers in the unorganised sector and also to discharge the related duty.

It is better late than never as the Government had introduced it in their common minimum programme and when the Government had framed the common minimum programme so it was a must to fulfil this promise at this juncture when this Government is about to complete its term and a new Government is going to assume office. ...*(Interruptions)*

I have not stated as to which party is coming to power and which party is not coming to power. Why are you so nervous? It is no use of worrying over which party will form the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL: If your party comes to power, you will become the Minister of Labour?

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: But I am indeed your neighbour if not a Minister of labour. We know that after independence and even today organized and unorganized sectors are at the core of the debate when workers get

an employment, they get salaries and allowances, accommodation facilities and are also covered under the G.P.F. and the E.S.I. Schemes. It is good that they avail themselves of all the facilities but what about rest of the people? In our country 94% of the total workforce is working in the unorganized sector but the rest of 6 per cent who work in the organized sector get all the above facilities but nothing has been done for the welfare of this 94%. Such a vast number of people is engaged in the task of nation building. These labourers and farmers are building India. India labourer continues to be helpless, exploited and insecure for years together. The Government have announced to constitute a board through this Bill. There will be two boards, one at the central level and the other at the state level comprising of 31 and 21 members respectively. The Bill states that it will have representation of all whether it be the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or the women. It would have been better if category wise number of representatives is specified in the Bill itself or will it be left to their sweet will?

If you want to give, you do so in a proportion to their numbers. The proportion in which you have provided is to try to make it tripartite but how will it become tripartite in the unorganized sector? At the most the workers in the unorganized sector where less than ten workers or labourers work, sometimes they work and sometimes they do not, whose employment is not of permanent nature and it is also not certain for how long they work and under whom and what wages they are going to get. In such a situation you have included representatives of the employer in equal numbers as representatives of the unorganized sector and you have also included social workers as representatives and besides there would also be representatives of the Government and government officers and in this way the total number of members would come to 31. Now this board comprising of 31 members would function. The time limit in which the report is to be submitted has not been specified. There is no deadline in regard to submission of the report and now the tenure of this Government remains hardly four months. Kindly tell us why do you not have firm determination? It could have been from the very beginning. Could it not have been? In 2001 I had initiated a scheme—Agriculture Social Security Scheme, 2001 for the agricultural labourers. At that time it provided for a contributory scheme under which a contribution of Rupee one was to be made by the labourer and the matching amount of Rupee one was to be contributed by the government. In this way we

had formulated a scheme so that a labourer can get pension as a sustenance in his old age. That scheme does not seem to exist now. You could have modified or added something new to that scheme which we had started and let it continue till a new scheme would have replaced it but over the years that scheme was left in the lurch to starve of funds and no new measures were taken for its funding.

I do not have any doubt about your intentions but not only I but all of them who are sitting here have a right to ask why it is not being done.

In this backdrop the Bill introduced by you for the people of unorganized sector is a mere formality, there is no concern for human being in it, it is like to drape a cloth as we see in showrooms where wooden models are draped cloths for display. If it is a cloth then it will need a human being as well but the man for whom you have formulated it is lifeless. As our hon'ble Shri Madhusudan Mistry Ji was saying just now as to what will happen to the money? What will happen to such money and when nothing will happen then what will happen? You keep providing allowances to the Board you have set up, you provide allowances and run it, this is not going to help. I am going through it, in the first Chapter you have mentioned all the definitions including the definition of a daily wager. What is the condition of this daily wager? Just now it was being said that whether the wage he is getting can be enough for subsistence? We have asked that he should get enough wage for subsistence providing him required calorie and energy. He should get clothes to wear and some shelter for his family. I am going through the information provided in response to a question. This question was asked on 20th October and as per its annexure, an unskilled labourer in Andhra Pradesh gets between Rs. 58 and 25 paise to Rs. 111 per day as wage. Is Rs. 58/- enough for subsistence? Rs. 58 is nothing for subsistence of a husband-wife and two children. Can Rs. 58 meet all the requirements necessary for subsistence in today's inflation? Nothing has been mentioned in it about semi-skilled. For a skilled it is upto Rs. 74, that means you cannot make out difference that a person who is unskilled, a labourer and fully unskilled for that person you are giving Rs. 74 in Andhra Pradesh. Which is our Northeast in Tripura it has been mentioned that this sum is Rs. 47. The condition there is much worse therefore subsistence is much harder there. In Arunachal Pradesh it is Rs. 55, for semiskilled Rs. 60 and for skilled Rs. 65.

15.00 hrs.

In Maharashtra, which is considered good has a figure of Rs. 65, Rs. 72 and Rs. 75. Whether the Central Government cannot finalise a criteria in consultation with State Governments on all these things? The Centre should announce the minimum wages and the State Governments should bear it as much as possible. The rest of amount should be given by the Union Government as an assistance so that subsistence is possible. Social security will be achieved only when subsistence is provided for, right now he enjoys no economic security. For his all round development, for his survival, for removing all the hurdles in the way of survival whatever is required should have been done. Then it would have been evident that the Union Government has done something. You can still make an announcement, elections are far away. You make an announcement that whatever is being paid by the State Government as a minimum wage, the Union Government will pay additional amount keeping in view the amount required for subsistence, cloths, etc. then definitely it will be a new beginning. Financial management work and a shoulder a responsibility are tough jobs. The Government should come forward to handle all this financial management. I think big schemes may be formulated later but subsistence of mankind is necessary then only schemes will be of any use. Schemes are there to ensure survival of mankind. We have shaped our democracy in such a way that the prison is the same for a prisoner only the shackles have changed. The country has indeed achieved freedom but around 38 crore people in the country who are labourers are still deprived of all these facilities today and the willpower required for doing the needful for these deprived persons is lacking in this Government. Therefore, this Bill has been introduced. Further, I would like to tell about the fine imposed on defaulters in respect of Minimum Wages. In the year 2006-07 the total amount of fine was Rs. 5574 out of which Rs. 4776 was recovered. Whether our mechanism has been working, hot it has been working, whether we have provided them the minimum wages and the ceiling of ten persons is evaded by wise persons just to avoid factory and other related acts and rules. The poor are getting poorer in such a situation. The needful must be done to overcome this state of poverty. You have said that all these schemes will be contributory. Who will contribute to the Provident Fund? His employer is not fixed, he does not know where he will be working today or tomorrow. The Government can play the role of employer in deciding the contribution to the Provident Fund. The employer should give his share and the

Government should pay the share of those workless who want to participate in this scheme. He can do it through Provident fund and ESI scheme can also be opened for him so that he can reapit benefits. The Union Government should arrange the funds for all these things. It should not distance itself from funding work. In remaining chapters you have made provisions for contribution of the Board, made yourself dependent on State Government, and you have reduced the number of boards constituted by the State Governments. In such a situation it will definitely be good to constitute a board well by giving more representation to labourers of unorganized sector and women. Certainly, mere lip service does not good. Buland Vadon Ki Bastiyan Lekar Ham Kya Karenge, Hamen Hamari Jamin De Do Aasman Lekar Kya Karenge. Vaadon Se Iraade Kabhi Poore Nahin Hua Karte. (Promises never fulfil the aims). I urge upon you to make provisions for fulfilling the same if you have made promises.

15.04 hrs.

#### NATIONAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY BILL, 2008\*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before I request the next hon. Member to speak on the Bill, I would request Shri P. Chidambaram to introduce a Bill.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to constitute an investigation agency at the national level to investigate and prosecute offences affecting the sovereignty, security and integrity of India, security of State, friendly relations with foreign States and offences under Acts enacted to implement international treaties, agreements, conventions and resolutions of the United Nations, its agencies and other international organizations and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to constitute an investigation agency at the national level to investigate and prosecute offences affecting the sovereignty, security and integrity of India, security of State, friendly relations with foreign States and offences under Acts enacted to implement

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international treaties, agreements, conventions and resolutions of the United Nations, its agencies and other international organizations and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

15.05 hrs.

### UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) AMENDMENT BILL, 2008\*

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Will this go to the Standing Committee? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): We do not have any objection to the contents of the Bill. We take objection to the way in which it is introduced. This is an important Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Let me first introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is the introduction stage. In the next stage, you can speak.

Now the question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

*[English]*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Let me speak a word on these amendments.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You can do it only when it comes up for consideration. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Bill has been introduced.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: These things should not be recorded.

*(Interruptions)...\**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. The Bill has already been introduced.

*(Interruptions)...\**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Radhakrishnan, you can speak tomorrow on behalf of your party.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Radhakrishnan, nothing will be recorded. Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)...\**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Tomorrow, I will give you a chance to speak on this very Bill.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Bill has already been introduced. What can I do?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can speak tomorrow. I will give you time tomorrow. Please sit down now.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Please sit down now. Shri Ramji Lal Suman to speak.

*(Interruptions)...\**

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\*\*Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

\*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Radhakrishnan, you can speak tomorrow. I will give you time. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ramji Lal Suman, you can start now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Radhakrishnan, please sit down now. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)..."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What can I do when you do not understand me? You are wasting the time of the House. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I request you to please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever he has said should not be recorded.

(Interruptions)..."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now you are wasting the time of the House.

...(Interruptions)

15.11 hrs.

## UNORGANISED WORKERS' SOCIAL SECURITY BILL, 2008 — *Contd.*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Deputy Speaker, Sir, there has been a continuous discussion in

\*Not recorded.

the country and beyond the domain of the House on unorganized workers' and for them, many laws were enacted. There has been a long awaited demand to bring a bill about this but the bill 'Unorganised Workers Social Security Bill, 2008' has been brought, and the intention behind that, is not justifiable to workers of the unorganized sector. In fact, the bill is not as per expectation.

Sir, according to census 2005 there are more than 42 crore workers of unorganised sector in our country and, Sir, you are aware that their condition is very pitiable. There is no policy to fix their pay scales. The workers are suffering from malnutrition. This is a such class that has been very neglected in the society. There was a need of stringent law for them. I think classification among workers, made by the Government, also, is not justifiable. Their classification as agri-workers, workers in building construction, beedi workers, workers in industrial construction and tannery workers should be abolished and all workers should be placed in one category.

Sir, as I stated earlier, a discussion regarding a law about unorganized sector has been held in the entire country and world. In our Parliament also, many times this issue was raised strongly that an stringent law should be enacted for workers of unorganized sector. After repeated requests, in September, 2007, the Government introduced a bill on unorganized workers in Rajya Sabha and it was opposed for its shortcomings and after that it was referred to Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour. It is a matter of regret that the recommendations made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee were overlooked and again the bill in a new form, after making partial amendments in the bill introduced in Rajya Sabha in the year 2007, and it was got passed by Rajya Sabha on 23 October 2008 when there were present only 58 Members of Rajya Sabha.

Sir, the very first shortcoming in the bill is that sympathy has been shown with workers only. Rights and right to social security should have been supported strongly in the bill but they have been denied their deserving rights. It is a matter of regret that injustice to this class has been done since long and many labour reform laws have been enacted in the country but we have not been able to create an administrative set up, till today, as is required to implement the laws.

Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a provision in the bill that a National Social Security would be constituted and that would function at national level and states also. Most

of the members of the Social Security Board as described in the chapter there of the bill not be able to understand the feelings of workers. Unless there is representation of unorganized workers therein, the bureaucrats, having no concern for workers, may not be expected to do justice with them. And the Board has only suggestive power, it has no power to take a decision or to implement any policy. This Board is exclusively for giving suggestion and for nothing else. Empower the Board you are going to constitute, do not make it a suggestion giving body. The Board should be empowered so much as it may take its own decision. Hon'ble Minister for Labour, I request you that dalits, tribals, women, unorganized workers who know the problems of workers fully should be included in the Board in majority so that they may do justice to themselves.

15.17 hrs.

[SHRI ARJUN SETHI *in the Chair*]

The Standing Committee on Labour had made a very valuable recommendation that a social security fund should be created. The recommendation for creation of a social security fund was also overlooked. Through you Sir, I would like to make a humble request that the Standing Committee has made many recommendations but most of these have been overlooked and one of the most important is regarding creation of social security fund. If you want to do true justice to unorganized workers, I think, the Government should accept it. This is the Bill having provision for insurance and for getting insurance policy there is no need of any law, anyone may get insured? Under the provision 10 percent of insured workers should be from below poverty line and remaining 90 percent should be from workers from unorganized sector and they would get benefits only after making contribution. Therefore, workers of unorganized sectors should not be classified, they should be treated under one category. In the end, through you, I would like to inform the Government that workers of unorganized sectors make 62 percent contribution to Gross Domestic Product. For such a large section of workers making 62 percent contribution of GDP, whatever provision you make for allocation there would always be requirement for more and more. I think the Minister for Labour is not ready because the Ministry of Finance is not providing support as much as is required. I think a sum of Rs. 90 thousand crores would be incurred on this for doing justice to workers of unorganized sector. This amount is a little for such a large section of workers. If a sum of Rs. 92

thousand crore has been announced by the Government to give relief to industrialists and more relief would be given to them continuously, there should be no problem for making provision of funds for such a large section. In the definition of workers of unorganized sector, those workers who are not getting wages are not included in the category of workers. They should be included in this category.

Through you, I would like to request the Minister of Labour and the Government that if the condition of the workers in the unorganized sector is to be improved in true sense then three to five percent of the country's Budget should be allocated for them. There should be a Social Security Fund for them and Health Insurance, which the government talk about, should be like E.S.I. Rs. 20 per month will be charged from them for providing medical facility. It should be Rs. 20 per annum. Workers retire at the age of 60 and the pension amount they get is negligible, it should be at least Rs. 1500.

Sir, it is unfortunate for the country that there are different rates of wages in different states. In some states rates of wages are almost negligible. Raghuvansh Prasad ji is not present here, he is a great advocate of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. In some states, the amount of wages that workers get is much more than the amount they get under NREGA, so NREGA is not attractive for them. It is quite unfortunate that in some states rates of wages are almost negligible, whereas in some states rates of wages are very high. We would like to make consensus for pension also that it should be at least Rs. 1500 per month.

Sir, finally I would like to thank you for the efforts you have made. But this effort is halfhearted and inadequate. 45 crore people cannot be benefitted by such an effort. We expect from you to do justice to large population of this country, to expend large amount of money on them and to make good laws for them, so that they can get social security.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Sir, the hon'ble Minister of Labour has introduced Unorganized Workers' Social Security Bill, 2008 in this House for consideration. It was a golden opportunity, the United Progressive Alliance Government had got a great opportunity. We welcome this initiative, this is a progressive initiative. The first initiative of the UPA Government was National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, the second big initiative was this one, it was a

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

progressive initiative for unorganized workers. Ramji Lal Sumanji has rightly said that more than 37 crore people toil in this country, they create wealth for this country, they build high rise building by putting in a lot of labour, but they cannot live in these high rise buildings, they pull rickshaws, they pull carts, they are engaged in construction work, they make bidi from tendupatta; Mistryji has rightly pointed out that there are bidi workers, there are agricultural labourers and they alone are 22 crore in number, they are engaged in agriculture, there are landless labourers, they produce grain. When they harvest, we get grains, it reaches everywhere throughout the country, they work to feed all and to bring a bill for the social security and welfare of such workers is certainly a progressive initiative by the Government. I support it, I welcome it.

Sir, I would like to say that it is a historic moment for this apex House, you must remember that when today on 16 December, 2008 we are discussing it, one year has passed when on 7 December, 2007 I had moved it under Rule 193 to initiate a discussion for bringing a comprehensive bill for the workers of unorganized sector. Hon'ble Members belonging to different parties took great interest in the discussion held on 7th and 8th December. All the Members had put forth their suggestions. Discussion continued for seven hours in this House for bringing an Act and making law for the upliftment, welfare and social security of the unorganized workers. I would like to say that out of the total workforce of the country, 93 percent are unorganized workers, so the Government should be brave enough to make a comprehensive Bill. Of course, the Government has shown courage, so I have supported it, but there are some deficiencies in it, it should be a comprehensive Bill.

Sir, as far as I know and you will add to my knowledge, there are so many hon'ble Members in this House, which is the apex House, there is no such law for 37 crore or 42 crore people of any country in this world. India is the only country where discussion is going on today on a progressive law and a Bill. As far as I know, in no other country the work for making a law is in progress for such a large chunk of population, which is 37 to 42 crore.

So I rise to speak in favour of the Bill on behalf of my party and on my behalf. But I have some apprehensions about it. It needs some amendments. I will also mention about that, because the hon'ble Minister must remember that we had not only discussed the matter

in the Parliament on 7 December, but Sansad March was also organized and unorganized workers from all over the country participated in it. Hon'ble Member Mohan Singhji is not present now. He is also the deputy leader of Samajwadi party. He had also participated in that rally. We had organized Sansad March on Jantar-Mantar. I thank hon'ble Minister of Labour that he himself went there and collected the memorandum. For the first time such a large number of labourers, unorganized labourers participated from all over the country. They staged a demonstration, they led the march. Struggle took place from Parliament to streets. It was organized under the auspices of Poorvanchal Nav-Nirman Morcha and the hon'ble Minister himself addressed it and took memorandum. Issues were raised in it and demonstration was held on 11 December, 2008 under the auspices of Poorvanchal Nav-Nirman Morcha. Some suggestions were made in the memorandum.

What is its background? Its background is very good. Mr. Chairman, Sir, as you are aware, it was referred to the Standing Committee after Rajya Sabha for examination. The Standing Committee has submitted its report, in which only two or three points were attended to, but not completely. Arjun Sen Gupta Committee was constituted. The Committee mentioned that 91 percent labourers of the vast unorganized sector do not get minimum wages. Not only that, Sen Gupta Committee came to the conclusion and this was discussed all over the country that 77 percent of the population, i.e. almost 83.6 crore people subsist on Rs. 20 per day. Mr. Chairman, Sir, even today 83 crore people of this country are workers, who toil and labour subsist on Rs. 20 per day. This is very unfortunate. I am not saying it. The background of Arjun Sen Gupta Committee report was very good. This Bill has been prepared on that background.

Today the international standard of poverty is to subsist on two U.S. Dollars per day only. United Nation's standard is to subsist on two U.S. Dollars which means Rs. 100 only. But as per the report of the Commission in India a person subsists on Rs. 20 per day only. I am not saying it. Therefore, I would like to say that there must be at least some comparability. Today we have a Bill before us and many a leader, capitalists and intellectuals suggest the unemployed and the poor people why you people search for an employment, why crave for a job, engage yourself in self-employment. The Commission has made some comments. The Sen Gupta Commission says that it has been targeted to provide

self employment to 20 lac people per year in the eleventh five year plan. But the Commission had said that the condition of the majority of the self employed people has not improved. Approximately 25.8 lac people i.e. 56.5 percent people are engaged in self-employment. But their condition is no better. This is the report of the Commission and therefore I have discussed a little about its background. According to Gandhiji who is the last poor man? Gandhi's last man is the same for whom this Bill has been introduced today. Unorganised labourer is the last man of society. This Bill has been introduced for the last man of the society whether he is a brick klin labourer or a beedi labourer or an agriculture labourer or a mason who is creating wealth countrywide for the country.

Therefore I would like to say that this Bill has been introduced for improvement in the life of labourers engaged in brick, agriculture, boat, water, forest works. But unfortunately a discussion regarding funds do not finds mention in the Bill. The Standing Committee had recommended for a Social Security Fund in this Bill which has not been incorporated. I would like to say that the Union Government itself would make arrangement for consolidated fund. In fact the entire funding has been put in limbo. How can the State Social Security Boards as well as Central Social Security Board Scheme will be implemented in the absence of proper funding? Therefore I would like to say that an Act was made earlier also but it was to be an comprehensive one. It was to be made in larger interest and was to be provided with full powers. But the Acts have been made earlier also and some of them have been successful and some not. For example Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923; Minimum Wages Act, 1948; Bonded Labour Abolition Act, 1976 have been made. Similarly Inter-State Migrants Workmen Act, 1979.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please try and conclude your speech.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a very important subject. I would like to appeal to you that the House discusses for hours about the high profile people. But the last man of society.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It's Ok, please conclude within three minutes.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: The responsibility of improving the lives of people living below poverty line lies on us. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no doubt that it is an important issue, but please try and conclude within a couple of minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: This is an important Bill and therefore this discussion should not be stopped. This is the only opportunity with the House. You may say that it was decided to have discussion on the Bill is BAC for four hours. But here time may be extended and we may have consensus on it in the House. Please do not stop this topic. It is very important Bill.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO (Eluru): Sir, it is a very important Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is true, but there are 30 more hon. Members who wish to speak on this issue. Hence, please continue your speech, but try and conclude within a couple of minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I would like to request you not to stop this discussion even if this discussion runs for two days and it does not matter how many members wants to speak on the Bill. This is the privilege we enjoy in the House. We should express our opinion on this Bill. I was just saying that Inter-State Migrants Workmen Act, 1979. Building and Other Construction Workers Act, 1996 etc. Acts have been made. Some of these are 30 years old and some are 12 years old. Some of them have been made after 2007. Aam Admi Beema Yojana was implemented in 2007 itself. Some of the Acts are being implemented clause wise. It is not that the Government is not putting efforts. There is nothing wrong with the intentions of the Government. The intentions of the Government are good and there is nothing wrong with it but will power should be there. There is no provision for cultivation Fund in this Bill as well as there is no mention of as to who will be its

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

beneficiaries? The beneficiaries have not been demarcated clearly. I am also not satisfied with the classification made in this Bill. Life and disability security, benefits related to health and maternity, old age protection, Provision Fund, employment etc. have been mentioned in this Bill. Similarly a classification has been made at the end as to who will be its beneficiaries. This series also includes Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme. National Family Welfare Scheme is already running. I have already mentioned Handloom Weavers' overall welfare Scheme, Artisan's overall welfare Scheme, pension scheme for master craft person, National Scheme for the welfare and training for fishermen and its extension. Jana Shree Insurance Scheme, Aam Admi Beema Yojana. National Health Insurance Scheme is also there. I mean to say that there must be some basis for this classification. We may take social basis for it. First priority may be given to the tribals, people living in forests, people living in tribal belt or dalits because maximum of unorganised labourers falls under it. After that we may take most backward class and then backward class. If not this, economic basis may be taken for this purpose. There may be two thing in it because for this economic basis would also be useful as majority of people are poor. We may categorise it and under this category we may take such people who fall under minimum wages category.

We may take people getting very less wages or almost negligible wages under category one. People getting less wages may be put under category two and under third category manual labourers e.g. Security Guards, who earn a little may be kept. Therefore, there is need to reclassify the categories made in this Bill. I would like to give some suggestions to meet the aims and objectives of the Bill. Under Clause 13(1) of the Bill the power to make rules has been given both to the State Government and the Union Government. It is correct that there will be Board and it will have all necessary powers but it should not be simply advisory. It must be given all necessary powers. The tenure of office of the Board is kept for three years when will the suggestions made by the board will be implemented. Therefore, it must be equipped with more powers. Further, this Bill should be in the Union List so that the political differences do not crop up. The Governments in the states and at the center belong to different political parties, therefore this bill should be in the Union List so that the Union Government may make laws and the guidelines to implement it making the board function independently. I think the Government may delegate the registration

process to the State Governments. It should be the responsibility of the Board to arrange for registration of the poor people in the districts. It would be difficult for the labourer engaged in agricultural work, poor rickshaw puller to come at district headquarter for registration so that arrangements for their registration may be made at block level.

Now, we have three tier Panchayati Raj system in our country. So, there should be a system for its registration at Panchayat level. How the poor worker who does not even have proper food, will be able to come to district level for registration. Today, people do not get balanced diet. 56 percent workers from the unorganised sector in the country have not been able to live their average life. It is very unfortunate that people who generate manpower and wealth for the country, they have not been able to live their average age. Their body stops working for the lack of balanced diet, after a rigorous work schedule rickshaw puller suffers from T.B. and dies at the age of 56 years. As it is not visible, nobody is angry with this. Today if there is a terrorist attack, blood is spilled on the road, then everyone gets angry, there is lot of uproar in the House, but one should be angry at the system, which does not allow the process of blood formation in the body of a poor. Now, we must ponder over the issue. Process of blood formation is not allowed in the body of poor and people say that God resides in the body of a poor.

Sir, classification needs to be corrected, as casual workers are the people who work at the cheapest rates. They should be given priority as to how they will get leave, because they do not get money while they are on leave. How their rights will be secured and how they will get social security and for this purpose they should be given priority in the classification. I request that special arrangements should be made for the registration of workers, rickshaw pullers, landless farmers, beedi labourers, vendors after identifying them. My fourth point is that there is a lack of clarity regarding all the facilities to be provided to all people. How all the unorganised workers will get equal benefits. It should be ensured that unorganised workers should be able to get all the facilities. If a person is registered at one place and if he migrates to another place in search of job, then how he will get its benefit, it also needs to be considered.

Sir, I am putting some basic points before you. Union Government must prepare and implement and all the benefits meant for the workers because Union Government and the State Government are already spending for

compensating the expenditure to be incurred thereon. If this bill does not contain financial memorandum, then the main problem will be regarding the arrangement of finance. State will contribute, centre will also contribute, but I mean to say that you should prepare Department of Finance for the purpose. As this is a progressive step for the unorganised workers, centre should arrange all the finance for the purpose. Department of Finance should devise the ways to generate internal resources for the purpose. Therefore, Centre should be responsible for this. I have already requested that Identity cards should be issued on zero balance. Whatever monetary assistance you will provide to them for their welfare and social security, they should be able to open an account on zero balance in any bank. That would enable them to deposit the financial assistance to be provided.

Similarly, there is a matter regarding the education of their children. Earlier also I have mentioned and again I would like to say that if any worker is above 14 years of age i.e. 20-25 years old and if he is willing to study by taking some time out of job, arrangements needs to be made for the same, so that he will be able to make his future bright.

There is a provision of separate funds for the unorganised workers. These will be used for contingency works. You should also create a fund to be used for employment jobs.

In addition to this, they should be given free legal aid for the dispute related to workers like disputes of wages. In the end with these suggestions I wholeheartedly support the bill and conclude my speech.

*[English]*

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (Sriperumbudur): Sir, on behalf of the DMK Party, I would like to welcome and support the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Bill as brought forward by hon. Labour Minister *Thiru* Oscar Fernandesji.

According to the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), in the year 2000 the total employment in both the organised and unorganised sectors in the country was 39.7 crore, of which 2.8 crore are in the organised sector and 36.9 crore (about 93%) are in the unorganised sector. Of this, a major chunk, that is 23.7 crore workers are in the agricultural sector and 1.7 crore are engaged in the construction industry. These workers in the

unorganised sector contribute to more than 65% of our GDP. In the National Common Minimum Programme it is said that the UPA Government is firmly committed to ensure the welfare and well being of all workers, particularly those in the unorganised sector.

At this stage I would like to refer to the State of Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu is one of the pioneer States in this regard. The Government of Tamil Nadu led by Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi has brought forward miraculous schemes for the benefit of unorganized sector workers. Before coming to the various provisions of the Bill, I will give you a brief introduction of how the Bill took shape in our State of Tamil Nadu.

As the entire House knows, as early as in the year 1973 our DMK Government appointed a Committee to suggest various welfare schemes for the unorganised workforce. Keeping in view the fact that a large number of workers are in the informal and unorganised sector, the Government of Tamil Nadu under the leadership of Dr. Kalaingar brought forward a progressive legislation for providing social security and welfare measures to those workers.

They have listed out various categories of workers numbering 60. They were: cottage industry, household industry like coir work, mat work, laundry including washing of clothes, *papad* preparations, commercial cooking, collection of forest produce, cashew nut processing, distribution of LPG cylinders, auto rickshaw drivers, cycle rickshaw pullers, crackers industry, footwear industry, goldsmith and silversmith, handloom weaving and silk yam weaving, *agarbatti* incense making, printing press, street vendors, *kullad* and pot makers, workers employed in retail shops, domestic workers, sculpting works, handicraft workers, bidi workers, cigar workers, painters, video and photographers, electricians, carpenters, etc. In the present Bill, 11 schemes have been listed out as referred to in Clause 3. I would request the hon. Labour Minister to make it more comprehensive and take the Tamil Nadu scheme as a model scheme.

Regarding details of various benefits in Tamil Nadu, I would state that under the scheme of the legislation, the unorganised workers employed in these categories can register themselves with various Boards constituted for this purpose, to get various benefits available under the legislation. Insurance claim is given up to Rs. 1 lakh in case of unfortunate accidental death; varying amount of compensation depending on the disability, Rs. 15,000

[Shri A. Krishnaswamy]

grant is given to next of kin in the case of natural death of a registered worker. I would urge upon the hon. Minister that when the Government formulates rules and various schemes, these points should be kept in mind.

Apart from compensation and grants given to the workers under the Tamil Nadu Unorganised Sector Welfare Scheme, grants are given to their children for their education. For example, an amount of Rs.1,000/- is given to girl child of a worker studying in the 10th class. Similarly, an amount of Rs. 1,500/- is given to a girl child in her 12th class. For higher education also like graduation and technical studies, an amount ranging from Rs.1,750 to Rs. 6,000 is given to the children of these workers.

Sir, not only providing assistance in education, but our State Government has gone a step further to provide social security measures for the workers. At the time of marriage, an amount of Rs.2000 is distributed to such workers for marriage assistance. Similarly, at the time of child birth, Rs.6,000 is given to female worker as maternity assistance.

A very important feature of this scheme is that our leader Dr. Kalaingar has exempted any fee for registration of a worker for this purpose. That means, no registration fee is charged from the workers when he renews his membership annually.

In this Bill, it is clearly formulated in Chapter IV & V – Workers Facilitation Centres and Eligibility for registration and social security benefits. But in some places, it is not clear as to whether for registration, one should pay any amount. That is not clearly mentioned.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): Cost of the card is Rs.60 but we are charging only Rs.30. It is only a token amount.

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (Sriperumbudur): That is not clearly stated. Workers would find it difficult to come forward to even pay Rs.30 for their registration. I would request the hon. Minister to make it free. We have made free in Tamil Nadu which has attracted many persons and workers. Not only that, hon. Minister stated for getting eligibility, they should enroll their name on their own to prove that they are coming under the category of unorganized workers. How will we accept that? Officials may sometime ask certificates. Who will have authority to issue certificate? This has to be inserted in this Chapter.

Regarding Old Age Pension, one more scheme has been brought to the welfare of these workers, namely those workers who are above 60 years and have registered as a member under the scheme for more than five years would get a retirement ex-gratia amount of Rs.300/- for his life. Tamil Nadu is the first progressive State which has introduced pension for the workers in the unorganised sector, without collecting a single pie from the worker, we are giving Rs.300. I hope that through this Bill, the Central Government is going to fund the State Governments but I would plead with the hon. Minister to enhance this amount.

The Bill refers to the scheme as old age protection. My further request is that, it would be fit and proper if the hon. Minister could give the term 'pension' and give the workers a decent pension, at the old age, India being a welfare state for the commoners.

Further in the Bill – Chapter III – Framing of Scheme, you have made provision for provident fund, employment injury benefit, housing, educational scheme for children, skill upgradation for workers, funeral assistance and old age homes. Regarding their health, if a person is in the organized sector, he is not getting any funds for his health. For Central Government, we have Central Health Scheme; for State Government, we have State Government health scheme; there is ESI; and there are provisions for providing several benefits. They feel very proud in saying that they get medical attention in ESI. If an employee is from Port Trust, he goes to the Port Trust Hospital. Similarly, for unorganized sector workers, I would urge the hon. Minister to set up a separate hospital. Otherwise, they should be considered under the ESI scheme. That would do them good.

Regarding the ESI scheme, I would suggest one more thing to the hon. Minister. The ESI scheme covering families of workers with provisions for medical benefit, sickness benefit, etc. is an important aspect of social security. Instead of providing certain health insurance schemes linked to insurance companies under this Bill, I would urge upon the Government to consider extending ESI scheme to the unorganised sector workers and the ESI Act may be amended accordingly.

Corpus fund for the construction workers – though the Bill does not have any provision for regulation of employment in the unorganized sector, it provides for formation of various schemes for the welfare of workers in the unorganized sector in different employment.

Construction workers are one such group who are to be taken care of by the Government. In Tamil Nadu, one per cent of the total estimated cost of construction is deposited in the Corpus Fund for workers; all agencies – private and public, municipalities, municipal corporations – who undertake construction, have to deposit this amount in the Corpus Fund.

I welcome the provision relating to the National Social Security Advisory Board for monitoring and reviewing the implementation of various schemes. The number of representatives from the trade unions representing the unorganized sector may be increased, including the nomination of NGOs. In the State Board, you have recommended only two members and in the national Board, you have recommended only two MPs from the Lok Sabha and one from the Rajya Sabha. It may be enhanced because we are having 93 per cent of unorganized sector workers in this country. More than 40 crore of people are in the unorganized sector. So, you can try and find out some way to enhance that number.

Request for sharing the cost of schemes – in clause 7, there is a reference to financial assistance to State Governments for the purpose of various schemes. Since most of the schemes are already in vogue in the State of Tamil Nadu, I request that the cost of administering the social security schemes may be shared between the Centre and the State in the ratio of 75:25. In clause 8, there is a provision for record keeping; it requires some flexibility. The State Government may be empowered to entrust this work to either the district administration or such authority as it thinks fit for different employment.

As the hon. Minister is aware, the district administration is already burdened with various functions. We have put them in all the municipalities, district collector's office, etc. Why can we not go with the Labour Ministry and have a separate office for this? The municipalities have a lot of work and we cannot enter the municipalities. They deal with public and there is a demand for very basic amenities. So, I do not think that those people will look after this work also. So, you may kindly make it a separate office under the control of the State or the Central Government.

A mandatory provision may be incorporated in the Bill, compelling all the employers to contribute to the fund, irrespective of whether they are employing manual labour or not, to make this scheme viable. The employer would then be under a social obligation to contribute to

the welfare of the workers. A penal provision may be inserted in the Bill, as in the case of the Tamil Nadu Act, to create a sense of discipline among the employers for mandatory contribution.

I would also suggest that a dispute redressal mechanism may be provided to settle disputes and claims made by the authorities and to settle disputes among legal heirs in the case of death due to natural cause or due to accidents. In the age of globalization and liberalization, where the survival of the fittest is the *mantra*, workers are left to the mercy of God. In such a situation, where outsourcing has become the order of the day, even regular jobs are being done through contract labour by unscrupulous employers, this labour welfare legislation is a boon for the unfortunate workers.

While concluding, I would like to congratulate the Central Government under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh and the UPA Chairperson, Thirumati Sonia Gandhi, for bringing forward this legislation, as an initiative for the welfare of the working class in the unorganized sector throughout the country. However, I would urge upon the Government to bring forward a comprehensive legislation incorporating all the other salient features for the welfare of the workers in the unorganized sector, including regulation of their employment.

This is the Government of UPA. This Government has come forward to do this, which is in accordance with what is there in the Common Minimum Programme. At this juncture, our Comrade friends are not with us. Even though they are not with us, we are committed to do this. But I invite our Comrades to come with us and support us. This is my appeal. I conclude.

*[Translation]*

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad, Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to support and speak on the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Bill, 2008 on behalf of Shiv Sena. I support this Bill as we have already supported it on behalf of the corporation, when it was introduced in the ESIC.

Just now, hon'ble Minister mentioned that unorganised workers will get medicine and card in Rs. 30/- and expenditure of Rs. 60 will be incurred on the same. Today, there are 43 crore unorganised workers. By bringing this Bill the work of providing them good medical facilities has been accomplished. They will get social security

[Shri Chandrakant Khaire]

through this. Organised workers get proper benefits. They get provident fund facility but workers in the unorganised sector do not get any such facility. Porters at the Airports are not provided any facility. They work on contract basis. Whether contractor fills up their name or not, nobody knows? He fires them from the job after some days. There is no security for their job and health. They are going to get security through this Bill. At present rickshaw pullers are not getting any medical facility. Rickshaw pullers, blacksmith, barber, domestic helper, motor mechanic, construction worker, beedi worker, taxi driver, laundry worker, tailor, carpenter, electrician, sanitary workers etc. are all going to get this facility through this bill. As number of unorganised workers is growing rapidly, there is a need to pay more attention towards them and I would like to speak more about them.

Today not only our country but whole world is facing the wrath of recession. Due to recession several industries are deliberately firing their workers. ...*(Interruptions)* Recession may have come from America or any other country. Ramkripalji is sitting here. There are many factories and good establishment in Maharashtra. There are several factories in my area Sambhaji Nagar, Aurangabad. Employment opportunities are shrinking there too. Workers are engaged on contract basis. They are not being provided any social security. They will get social security after the passage of this bill but before the introduction of this bill, people were fired from the factories. Pune factory of reputed industrial house Tata remained closed for five days. Bajaj has also given 6 days leave. They said that there is a spell of recession, industries are not going to succeed, thus we are helpless, I would like to say that this Act is very good. You have spoken about forming State Social Security Advisory Board consisting of two legislators. Central Board is constituted on the line of ESIC. It will have 2 MPs from Lok Sabha and one MP from Rajya Sabha.

The member in the State Board nominates in the ESIC. The same has to be done here also. The 2-3 Members of Parliament in the Central Board belonging to different states should get the right. They get the good opportunity to speak about the problems arising in the states.

16.00 hrs.

I would like to say that several states are exacting the Act through the organization of unorganised people. The State of Rajasthan has enacted such Act. But on

this Bill, I would like to say about the benefits of ESIC and I would like to give some information about ESIC because I didn't get the chance to speak when the Bill came last time. I would like to say that the medical facilities likely to be provided to the unorganised employees, the medicines will be made available to them in the hospitals under the Block Panchayat Samiti, the Zila Parishad, the Municipal Corporation and the ESI Corporation. The Employees of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation i.e. I.P. Insurance Persons get medicines from these hospitals. Now the persons of Unorganised Sector will also get the same medicines. Now, it will so happen that the Insurance persons will have some amount deducted from their salaries, but the unorganised sector persons will also come and stand in the same queue. Therefore, I would like to submit that they must have a different section. If there is no separate section, everyday there will be a scene of quarrel there. I had mentioned this thing in the Corporation meeting also. I hope that the Hon'ble Minister would certainly bring about some amendment in this Bill. Further, I would like to say that the persons will go to ESI Corporation to get medicines. ESI Corporation already has a dual system and I have said a number of times that the State Government provides the medical facilities in ESI Corporation and the ESI Corporation deducts money from the salaries of workers and the facility is provided by the State Government. Union Government provides them 78 percent share whereas they have to shell out 18 percent share from their own pocket. Despite this, there are so many places in the country, where the State Government is totally unwilling to provide the medical facility. Even the medicines are not available there and the Doctors are also not appointed there. Not only the Workers of unorganised sector will have the benefits of the dispensaries under the Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad, Corporation, Municipal Corporation and Municipal council but they will also get benefited to some extent in the areas where hospitals under the ESI Corporation are existing. Therefore, the ESI Corporation is facing problem with the existing Dual System. If the workers of unorganised sector start coming there, it will create more problem. Therefore, I would like to say that the dual system should be done away with and the Union Government should systematically provide the medical services.

Apart from this, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to the proposed Act in this regard which has been withheld because of our opposition to the Bill. It mentioned that the Act will be enforced on

those employer having 1000 employees under them and the rest can fire the workers any time. If there are 999 workers, the employer will have the right to fire them. Such an Act was scheduled to be introduced, which we forced to withhold. I would like to say that the labour office of the Government and the Labour Commissioner have no control on those persons, who in the pretence of recession are deliberately resorting to the acts of firing employees and closing down their factories. They are now a days saying that the sale of their items has drastically gone down and they are facing huge losses and so they shut down their factories. In that situation, it is okay that the persons covered under Rajiv Gandhi Niradhar Yojana will be getting the benefits of E.S.I. but what will happen to them as they will get benefits for limited period after retrenchment, but what will happen after that.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister to be somewhat strict in this matter. Any employer can send his employees home within a day. But what is their fate. We all are People's representatives and every day people come to us saying that their company is no longer existing so what will they do now. Some time back, Jet Airways Management had fired 1700 people. Consequently, our Indian workers union and Shivsena staged an agitation, so they had to take the sacked employees back after having talks till late night. What they have now done in that they have discontinued several flights and fired those pilots also, whose services they have hired from outside and gradually begun the process of sacking their own people. It is not only happening in the Aviation Industry but also in several other Industries. It is happening in the Automobile Industry, also in the Transport Industry. We have come openly in the support of the persons working in unorganised sector and we are in favour of extending help to them. We are doing enough for their medical benefits and social benefits but now a days even the people working in the organized sector are getting sacked. They are not getting any security. Several companies have been closed. Just now, some hon'ble Member has said that nothing should be closed down without the permission of Labour Ministry.

We are helping the people working in unorganised sector and the people working in organized sector are being shown the doors. Therefore, through you, I would like to submit before the Hon'ble Minister because he is a social worker and a good human being. There is a long queue of people at his place telling him that they have been sacked from the job and the helps them also

but he is unaware of the situation after that. You must be aware of the problem that in Mumbai and Maharashtra there is so much of arbitrariness in the contract labour that today someone is hired for job and the next day he is asked to leave. So, there has to be a proper and effective enforcement of the Act to keep a check on them.

*[English]*

SHRIMATI ARCHANA NAYAK (Kendrapara): Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on Unorganized Sector Workers (Social Security) Bill, 2008.

Sir, for the first time in the history of independent India a step has been taken to protect the interest of the workers in the unorganized sector. The workers in the unorganized sector consists of rural workers, agricultural workers, self-employed workers, contract workers, migrant workers, construction workers and other workers who are not covered under the organized sector. The number of workers in the unorganized sector is around 35 to 40 crores in our country. The self-employed workers constitute a major chunk of the unorganized sector. The self-employed workers and artisans do not have an employer. The consumers are the purchasers and they are their employers. So, how does the Government propose to define the employers' contribution in this regard? It is not clear. A worker has to retire at the age of 60 years. Even though the Bill stipulates for pension for the workers, but from where will the money come? The source of the fund has not been provided for in the Bill. There is no implementing agency. A Board has been created but the Board is only an Advisory Body and is not the implementing authority. A law without an implementing agency is meaningless. The Bill provides that 'earning monthly-wage workers will be included in this Act'. That means daily wage workers are not covered in this Bill. Therefore, I would like to request that daily waged workers who are self-employed should also be included in this Bill.

Issuing identity cards to workers of the unorganized sector is a difficult task. Therefore, clause (9) of the Bill needs to be examined. Another wrong done by the Government through this Bill is that the Government has segregated the workers of the unorganized sector into BPL and non BPL. Lastly, there should be a clear fund allocation for the purpose of running this scheme and for that primary responsibility should be taken by the Government of India.

[Shrimati Archana Naik]

Sir, with these words, I would like to conclude my speech and I support the Bill.

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY (Nalgonda):  
Sir, this is a very important Bill. It intends to provide social security for the unorganised workers who are in a very big number in our country. The number is approximately four million people, that is, about 94 per cent of the working force of country. The unorganised workers are contributing about 26 per cent of the GDP in our country. The unorganised workers are the creators of wealth but they themselves are living in a pathetic condition. Ultimately, as this Bill has come, it is, in a way, a happy occasion that a Bill is coming to provide social security for the biggest sector. At the same time, it is very much disappointing that the Bill is more like a statement of welfare schemes than really providing social security. India is a country with a very large number of laws in defence of the workers but after 1990s economic reforms and particularly after globalisation, these laws have gone to the wind and the labourers are not having any security on behalf of the Government. This is a very unfortunate situation. Globalisation has made the life of the workers more miserable. It has finished all the social security which was supposed to come for them.

There is big growth of economy in our country for the last few years. A lot of wealth is created. But at the same time, in the recent period, on the one side, there is concentration of wealth in the hands of a few thousands of people and pauperisation of a large section of people on the other side and the unorganised labourers are the victims of this unfortunate situation. In fact, because of a lot of dissatisfaction among the people because of several agitations by the trade unions, a new slogan like inclusive growth has come. The UPA Government has said in the Common Minimum Programme that a Bill for the social security for unorganised sector will come and that is the Bill that we are discussing now. But Sir, this Bill has got several lapses. It is almost one year after the recommendations of the Standing Committee have been submitted to the Parliament that the Bill has come for discussion.

One of the biggest problems is most of the welfare programmes in different sectors in our society are being brought under one section and that is now called the Unorganised Workers Social Security Bill. As a matter of fact, most of the security welfare measures are being given to insurance companies. Insurance companies are not created in this country for social service. They

established them for business and for commercial activity. How will welfare activities be done by the insurance companies?

I would like to give you an example. Now, there is a very big welfare activity, the so-called welfare activity for the handloom workers. The workers from 18 years to 58 years of age are covered under life insurance and medical insurance. The average life span of an Indian is 72 years. For the last two years, in spite of repeated efforts of the Labour Ministry, the insurance companies are not agreeing to increase the age limit upto 70 years as the coverage. That means, at a time when the worker is vulnerable for death, they are not ready to give that coverage.

Upto fifty-five years, the number of people vulnerable for death may be only two or three per 10,000. But at a time when they are more vulnerable, they are not ready to cover them. Now, this Bill gives the implementation of these welfare schemes to the insurance companies.

The Standing Committee on Labour and Shri Arjun Sengupta, in his recommendations, have recommended that a National Fund, either a Revolving Fund or any other Fund, be created so that social security measures could be taken up. In this Bill there is only a vague mention of it, saying that the Central Government from time to time "may" provide some assistance; the State Governments "may" provide some other assistance; and some amount of money can be collected from the employees. This is not going to help. First of all, this very clause that "the State Governments may do it" makes it only recommendatory in nature. It is not obligatory on the part of the States to do it. In our country, even after sixty years of Independence, there are some States where there are no trade union laws. Sikkim may have joined the Indian Union later. But there is no labour Act in that State. Several welfare measures which are to be implemented are not being implemented in some States. The labour welfare, etc. come in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. But it should be made compulsory on the part of the States. Otherwise, this Bill is not going to really help.

Now, I come to setting up of Boards. National Board and State Boards are to be constituted to review and supervise the welfare schemes. The Standing Committee had recommended that it should have some administrative teeth so that they can frame rules and implement them. Without that they are going to be just Advisory Bodies.

That is not going to help. These Boards should be made more democratic. There are several representatives in the trade unions, representatives of the employees, representatives from the Parliament, etc. How are they going to be elected? It should be made more democratic. The centrally-recognised trade unions should have a right to nominate their representatives in these Boards. Otherwise, these Boards are going to be the nominated bodies of the Union Government. It is not going to serve the purpose.

I feel that there should be a separate Bill for the agricultural labours, as recommended by the Standing Committee. It is a very big section. There are about 24 crore labourers in agriculture sector. Without a proper mechanism from the Centre, it is not possible to implement the welfare measures.

In spite of all these weaknesses, I do believe that an Act is necessary for the unorganised workers. But there are certain things which need to be amended. I have given notice for some amendments and some other hon. Members have also given notices for amendments. I hope the hon. Minister, Shri Oscar Fernandes will agree to at least some of them.

The Government of India is the biggest employer in this country. Unfortunately, that is the biggest defaulter too with regard to unorganised workers. There are large number of unorganised workers working in the organised sectors, such as the contract and casual workers. I am not talking about seasonal workers. I am talking about perennial types of work. There, the people who are working for fifteen years or twenty years or thirty years but not being regularised. If the Union Government behaves in such a way, without regularising the services of these workers, how can the Government direct the contractors or the private companies to implement the labour laws?

Besides this, I believe, certain other important sections have been excluded. Anganwadi workers and health workers have been given a beautiful name. They are called "volunteers".

They are not volunteers. They are doing the service from morning 9 o'clock up to 4 o'clock in the evening. It is not a part-time job. It is not a voluntary work. The remuneration is less than Rs. 1,000 and only recently it has been increased to Rs. 1,500. However, they do not have ESI Scheme, Provident Fund Scheme or Pension Scheme.

Sir, right now, here in Delhi, Extra Departmental Workers of the Postal Department, who are more than six and a half lakh, are sitting on a hunger strike. Today, some hon. Members have raised their issue in the House. They are in service for the last 25 to 30 years. They do not have any Pension Scheme or any welfare measure. So, by excluding all these vast sections, crore and crore of people, how this Bill is going to be a Bill for the social security of the unorganised workers? I believe it is necessary that all these sections must be brought within the ambit of this Bill and the so-called name of the 'volunteers' should be removed. They all should be given proper social security in this regard. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY: Sir, besides giving other amendments, I would like to suggest that in page four, in line 9, in Section 3, there is a mention that Union Minister of Labour and Welfare will be the Chairperson. Naturally, it will be having some seriousness if the hon. Minister of Labour is in-charge. But in this Section, it is said that the Chairman and other members of the Board will be from among the eminent personality of the society. I think this is contradictory to each other. The word 'Chairperson' can be removed. He is a prominent personality and that is why he is the hon. Minister of Labour. ...(*Interruptions*) I hope these are small mistakes of addition, but the real thing is giving administrative powers to the committees and making it obligatory on the part of the States to implement these things, and a separate agricultural Bill and revolving fund at the Centre are the most essential things. If these things are included, then the Bill will be more comprehensive and it can cover a very large number of people. I believe that type of Bill will be more useful and it will be taken that the Parliament of India has done a good service to the unorganized labourers who are in very big numbers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, there are still 25 Members to speak. So, I would request the hon. Members to confine their speeches to five minutes each. Please cooperate so that we can finish the discussion within the stipulated time.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): What is the time for voting?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be after 6 o'clock.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, it will be after 6 o'clock and up to 10 o'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Actually, there are so many speakers. So, it will be difficult to tell the time right now.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, please announce the time so that we can do our job.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dasguptaji, I am sorry. At this moment, I cannot indicate the time about the voting. We will try to finish as early as possible and then we will have the voting.

*[Translation]*

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, though from the core of my heart I agree to the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Bill, 2008 which has been presented here today but, apprehend whether the interests of those working in the unorganized sector will be protected even after passing of this Bill. It is also doubtful whether any social security will be provided to them.

The Board which is sought to be constituted under this Bill does not seek to be empowered to provide these facilities to them. I can also say that if we go through the definition and duties of the board given in the Bill, it appears that this board will serve merely as an advisory board. I would like to submit that section V-8 (a) at page No. 4 assigns it the duty to recommend to the Central Government appropriate schemes for various sections of the unorganized workers. Now this board would make recommendation with regard to the scheme but it will depend on the Central as well as the State Governments to accept or reject those recommendations made by the said board. All the boards or advisory boards constituted so far in the country have been confined to advisory nature and their recommendations are not implemented. All of us have this feeling. Hon'ble Minister might also be realising this. It's section 8(b) provides that the Board would advise the Central Government on such matters arising out of administration of the Act, as may be specified to it. This board is not free even in the matter of giving advice because it will be entitled to give advice only on those matters which are referred to it by the Central Government. The Board will not have powers to give advice even on those problems which it may observe or find out after study. It will be able to give advice only on the issues which the Central Government

would refer to it for its advice. On reading it you will find that the functions of the board do not match with the requirement for which board is to be constituted and so far as its rights are concerned the board is devoid of any such power. Further Section V (c) which talks of monitoring of social welfare schemes conducted for unorganized workers by the Central Government but the Bill is silent on as to who will implement those schemes. Who will implement those ten schemes which have been mentioned in the Bill? Whether your Ministry of Labour will do it or the collector or the Panchayati Raj system will have powers to implement them? While replying kindly tell us which agency will implement these scheme? No implementing agency has been designated in the Bill. That is why I think that the State Governments and the Central Government are not able to take their lives off their original functions of their departments. Under this there is no mention as to who will be accountable if there is no implementing agency to implement schemes of the Board. In this country we all observe that a practice or tendency is growing that despite the provision of accountability, it is not complied with. It does not have any mention regarding accountability. The Central Government and the State Governments pass the buck to each other. Even in case of State, the Board will be told that the collector will do it and the Board will be asked to do something else. The Block level Inspector or District Labour Officer or any other officer will do it.

Sir, the board and its powers will be confined to the papers only and implementation will not take place. There has been a longstanding demand for making such rules and constituting such a board. Workers in the unorganized sector constitute about 94% of the total workforce and the total number of the unorganized workers is around 40 crores. One third of India's population belongs to this section and we can say that if we are trying to make such a weak law or the Board for one third population of the country, we will not be able to safeguard the interests of those unorganized workers who have been facing difficulties for fifty years and are deprived of social security. It is therefore, my request to provide for all those things in the Bill itself and it would also be good if you leave a space for amendment within two years in the Act in case of loopholes, if any, therein while formulating the rules.

Sir, as regards constitution of the State Board and the Central Board, you have mentioned that the board will comprise of 34 members. As Reddy Ji has stated, it carries a definition that the chairman and its Members

will be specially qualified. There is no doubt over your ability Mr. Minister, because you are capable and we cannot think about future Ministers of Labour in future. How can we speak at present whether he will have indepth study in labour laws, finance or its management? The eligibilities of the chairman and the Members have been shown as identical which is not fair. Rest of the Members can be found to meet this criteria but the Minister of Labour will be appointed as per discretion and choice of the Prime Minister. I would, therefore, like to submit that the eligibility criteria and the definition should be suitably amended, otherwise Shri Kapil Sibbal Sahib is sitting here. He is a renowned lawyer. He knows that people will move the High Court or the Supreme Court complaining that such and such eligibility is required as per this definition and this Minister of Labour does not possess this. It would be better if you amend this also.

Sir, at Sl. No. 6 it has been stated that there will also be five representatives of the State Governments on the Central Board. If you are speaking of keeping State representatives on the Central Board, what procedure will be followed for that; which States the representatives will belong to; whether they will be nominated by rotations; if so; it does not have any mention in this regard. It would be very appropriate if you keep it in mind while formulating rules.

It will be better if representatives from Centre are in the State Boards. But no such provision has been made by you in this Bill. When State's representatives are nominated in the Central Board and Centre's representatives are nominated in the State Board, there will be exchange of ideas smoothly and both of them will be able to work efficiently. Again you have talked about giving representation to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women and minorities. But this is not adequate. You will have to fix the number of representatives belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minorities. You will have to fix the number of women as well. If it is done this way, it will be okay otherwise it seems to me that doubt will remain there about its implementation *in toto*. You yourself will feel like this. Therefore, you had better try to amend it.

Sir, who are these seven members who will represent the unorganized sector workers? The unorganised labourers will be able to understand all these things to such an extent, I do not think so because they are

uneducated, unskilled and helpless. They do not stay at a particular place but they are always on the move from one place to other. So, it will be better if you make a provision to include the representatives of recognized labour organizations of national level in the board. When they will be in the board, they will be able to talk about the welfare of these people while keeping in view the law.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please now conclude.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Sir, allow me to speak for two-three minutes more. I am not beating about the bush. But I am speaking to the point regarding salient features related to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are number of honourable Members who want to speak on this Bill. So, you please conclude at the earliest.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Sir, we are considering about the workers which constitute one-third population of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken 10 minutes.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Sir, I would be very brief and conclude at the earliest.

It will be better if you try to include representatives of recognized labour organizations.

Further, the identity card which you are going to introduce in the unorganized sector should be multi-purpose nature and such a provision should be made so that it could be implemented forever. If an identity-card of this sector is implemented in that particular area and separate identity cards are issued for rest of the area, they will not only be deprived of the facilities which we are going to be extended them from a health point of view or pension point of view but the rest of the facilities will also be received in intermittent breaks due to this process. That is why this identity card should be multi-purpose and it will be better if, while making it, you take care of certain things.

Simultaneously, I would like to say that the committees should be constituted amongst the members of the Board to monitor the schemes. Now you have made a provision of 10 schemes under which Board members will be able to conduct minimum three meetings per year and sometimes the provision of minimum three

[Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot]

meetings will also not be fulfilled. In such a condition there will be much difficulties to consider, implement and take decision about the said 10 schemes. There are 34 members and if two members are given one scheme, they will pay heed to it and give their suggestions in the meeting about shortcomings to be noticed and try to rectify them also.

There should be our own mechanism to implement the schemes. If there is no mechanism, we will not be able to implement these schemes. I believe so. The committees which are meant to provide facilities should invariably be constituted at district and block level.

I would like to make one more request to make a provision for fixing the accountability in this Bill. I am aware of the fact that the Government had made a proposal of Rs. 15 thousand crores for the labourers of unorganised sector in the 11th Five Year Plan. As per proposal the said amount was to be given for implementation of welfare schemes for unorganized sector's labourers and it may be decided that an amount to the tune of Rs. one thousand crore would be allocated in the first year, two thousand crores in the second year, three thousand crores in the third year, four thousand crores in the fourth year and five thousand crores in the fifth year but no fund out of the said amount has been given and no action has been taken thereon. In such a situation injustice is being done to the unorganized sector. That is why I would like to request you to make special provision for funds while keeping in mind this gross injustice and with a view to dispensing with it immediately. It has not been mentioned anywhere from where the Central Board and State Board will get funds. You have said that they will be able to take from there, from the employees or State Government. The word 'will be able to take' is a wrong word. Such a provision should be made clearly stating that so and so percent should be collected from the Centre, this much of amount from the State and this much of amount from the employer and that much of amount they must be given. When there are no funds, the Board will not be able to work, schemes will not be implemented, no monitoring will be made and nothing will take place. That is why it is my request that it will be better if you, while making rules and regulations, make provision by keeping in view the suggestions given by us. We will be able to go ahead in the direction of constituting the Board with an intention of fulfillment of your will and wish.

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister, Shri Oscar Fernandes who have been repeatedly telling earlier in this House that he would bring this important Bill. Actually he said that he would bring it in the last Session itself but at least now he has brought this Bill now. I am very happy about that.

I consider this Bill as the most important Bill when compared to any other Bill that has been brought before this House so far, and the reason is that this is dealing with people who are almost leading a very poor life and a very bad life. This should have been given top priority. It should have been brought long time back.

My hon. colleague, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya from the BJP was telling about the Bill, 'better late than never'. Anyway, we are late, but they are never. They never brought this Bill during their time. At least, I am happy that this Government has brought it.

Similarly, while speaking my colleague Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot was telling that this Bill is a white elephant. He was also telling that it is a weak Bill. He has a doubt as to what would be the fate of the Bill. He was also mentioning that there are a lot of lacunae and loopholes. But I am yet to come across a Bill, which has been introduced in this House and which does not have any lacunae. When a Bill is introduced in a House, we cannot expect everything to happen; we cannot anticipate what would happen in future. Basically, with a purpose, we bring in the Bill in the House, we make an Act, and implement it. We would see as to what kind of experiences we have, what kind of amendments that are to be made to the Bill and how we must really achieve the goals that are expected from that Bill.

So, naturally, it does require, over a period of time, some amendments and all that. But without hesitation, the Government will definitely bring in such amendments in the interest of the unfortunate people who are in the unorganised sector, whose number is very heavy. As our colleagues have said, this number goes to around 40 crores. These 40 crores of people constitute about 87 per cent of the total labour, the total workforce. More so, 60 per cent of them are from the agriculture side. So, should we not have thought of this long time back?

Sir, I have been telling since 20 years in this House that we have to bring Old Age Pension for them. It is not that the people are asking it. The reason I express in this House is that when we visit the villages, the houses of the poorer sections, we find that neither the people who are leaving beyond the age of 60 belonging to the Below Poverty Line have the resources nor their own children have got the resources to take care of their parents. Even for a cataract operation, they do not have Rs. 500 to get it done. Thereby, they are living a blind life.

Sir, even an employee in an organised sector is getting pension if he has worked for 20 years, for his whole life. The reason, which we have mentioned is that when he has rendered 20 years of services to the society, to the Government, it is the duty of the Government to protect him till the end of his life with pension. Those people are eligible for pension. Even we as Members of Parliament—if we work for one term – we are eligible for pension for whole life. We have also brought an amendment saying it is not necessary that this House should live for full five years, even if it lives for one year, still we must be made eligible for pension. When employees of the organised sector are eligible for pension, when we as Member of Parliament, claim the pension, should they not be eligible for pension for their lifetime? Have we even thought of that?

When we go to our Constituencies, should he ask us: "Sir, please give me a pension of Rs. 200 or Rs.400?" Are we giving them any donation? It is the responsibility of the Government to take care of them. No matter, how many people are there. We must take care of them all their lifetime for the services which they have rendered, which is more than anyone of us would have rendered. It is because from the age 10 or 12 or 13, they are working right up to the age of 60 years. In some cases, even there is no time limit, and they are working 12 hours, 14 hours a day.

About providing pension, I have been telling that it is the duty of the Government to provide pension to the people belonging to the unorganised sector. Let it be shared by the Centre and the State Governments equally or in the ratio, which they can afford. But every person above the age of 60 particularly, belonging to the Below Poverty Line section must be provided with pension compulsorily. No matter, how much amount it is.

Similar is the position about the healthcare. When people belonging to the poorer section go to the

Government hospitals, nobody cares for them, and they cannot afford to pay the bills from the private sector nursing homes. Then, who should take care of them? As long as they live, they live. And then, they die after that. Nobody takes care of them. Then, is it not our responsibility to take care of them? That is why I am proposing this health insurance for all the people belonging to Below Poverty Line section, however much it costs, both for life as well as health coverage.

So, I wish the hon. Minister to include these things fully and provide the requisite amount. I have calculated the amount taking into account the total people above 60 years of age. Assuming it is about 10 crore people and 30 per cent of them are below the poverty line, that is, three crore people, then it is costing about Rs.18,000 crore per year if we were to give Rs.500 for each person per month. The Government can afford it. Similarly, for providing health care, if we were to provide Rs.600 for each individual who is below the poverty line, they can always be secured for health care and also for life. Now there are organisations which have come. They have also made it open that insurance to all, both health and life, not only to the Government but also to the private sector. They are prepared to take care of all the people for health care as well as life. The cost may not be more than Rs.18,000 crore.

Similarly, hon. Minister, the important thing, apart from these things, is providing skills to the people. No matter what we provide now in this, unless you provide skills to all these people, the country will suffer. Today, the country is suffering only because of lack of skills. If we were to change the type of education in this country, you have got a greater role to play and not the Minister of Human Resource Development.

16.46 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN *in the Chair*]

You have to start providing skills from the age of 15 to all the people. If you see the aptitude of the boy, he will shine. He has got interest. Let it be mechanical repair. Let it be painting. Let it be photography. Let it be something else—poultry, fishery, whatever it is. If we were to provide training for four years to all those boys and girls between the age of 15 and 18, they can learn very well and they become so confident that they can live on their own. They do not become parasites to the society. They do not need to come to you and me for

[Shri K.S. Rao]

employment. They can as well live on their own. They will get the productive capacity. Today, they do not have the productive capacity. Even if you provide to the 40 crores of people in an unorganised sector, without skill how long can they take care of? So, the basic thing is, let us provide skills. You please allocate sufficient funds. I know you had provided Rs.1,600 crore in the last Budget. But it requires Rs.18,000 crore minimum to provide skills to all the people in the age group between 15 and 20 or 15 and 18 so that they can live on their own. Even if you do not provide employment, they do not ask you. They can generate wealth which will be good for the nation.

Today, we may be telling that India has got the largest technical manpower. Today, India is number one in information technology. But unfortunately, every organisation tells that the way the training is given to all our information technology people is not in tune with the needs of the industry. So, we must give training to all those people in a way where the industry needs, where the country needs. That is more important. So, I wish you concentrated more on skills development.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Our Prime Minister has constituted a Skill Development Council at the national level. Today, we have hardly two per cent people who are learning in the schools and then qualified. Eight per cent of people have acquired these skills. We are raising it to 50 per cent.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Eluru): Excellent. On this aspect, I want to bring it to your knowledge one thing. Overnight we may provide Rs.18,000 crore but there are no teachers. In this context, I have got a suggestion to you. Do not expect a teacher to have an MA degree or an M.Tech degree or to be an Engineer or a diploma holder. Even if he were to be a carpenter in a village, if he were to have skill, consider him as a teacher, provide him salary and ask him to teach carpentry to the boys where they are living. Similarly, for that matter, let it be any trade.

Today, Engineering Colleges have no staff and no faculty. Medical Colleges have no faculty. We have been giving umpteen number of colleges and umpteen number of polytechnics. Tomorrow, you are going to start training institutes. But where are the teachers? Please start training institutes for the teachers, Teachers Training Institute. We will require a large number of them. Providing or constituting a Corporation or constituting a Committee

is not an end of it. We must have the concept; we must have the conviction; and we must have the resources to do that. If that is there, in this context, my humble request to you is this. You have done a great thing by bringing the Legislation today on this important aspect.

Please see that these teachers' training institutes are made and the boys are encouraged to come up in the professions. You start them in this year on the eve of the elections. Let it be in terms of months or days. That is most urgent for the country.

A lot of different Acts have been brought in. They are not one or two three but there are 10 or 15 Acts like the Minimum Wages Act, Workmen's Compensation Act etc. and so many other Acts are there. All these things can be integrated into one Act wherein there will not be any clash and there will not be any difficulty and there will not be any litigation on this aspect. For example, the Government has brought a good scheme – the NREGP and we have provided thousands of crores of rupees in that. What is it meant for? It is for those people who do not have work and who have got only seasonal work. We wanted to provide a minimum of 100 days of work to one member in each family and we have provided thousands of crores of rupees. If you have to spend the same thing on providing of skills to the workers, they do not come. The question does not arise. They will not come where they will not get employment.

Today we are not getting people in any profession. Let it be anything. You want a cook in your house, there is nobody who is really competent. You want a driver, there is no good driver in the society. You want a person to repair your car, there is nobody. Anything that you say, there is nobody. That means, obviously there is unemployment, there is under-employment; but there are no skills, there is no productive capacity. That is more important. I want to bring this to your knowledge.

Even on the provisions which you have made through different schemes, let it be Nehru Rozgar Yojana, Grameen Rozgar Yojana or NREGP, so many things are there and all of these can be brought under one umbrella. I think one lakh of crores of rupees can be provided every year for this scheme by which we can not only help the poorer sections of the society but we can help the nation. The nation will prosper in a way and we will overtake countries like the USA in no time if you were to do these things. It is in your hands how fast you bring this nation to the level of developed countries in

competition with China or USA. It is by providing skills. So, I humbly request you to do this. ...(*Interruptions*)

Madam, I will take just a few minutes more. Normally I do not take more time.

This has covered unemployment, skills, child labour and so many things that you mentioned here. We appreciate all those things. I agree with my friend that it is not bringing the legislation alone but there should be serious conviction on your part, it is your serious decision and determination to implement it and then to see that the real target or the real purpose for which this Bill is brought is achieved.

I once again congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this legislation. He should not wash his hands by thinking that he has brought in the legislation and done his job. More work has to be done after bringing the legislation in implementing it. Thank you very much.

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA (Mavelikara): Thank you Madam. At the outset I wish to appreciate the hon. Minister of Labour Shri Oscar Fernandes to have brought in this legislation. The stated objective of the Bill is to provide social security to the vast majority of the workforce constituting 93 per cent of the total working sections in the country.

While considering the magnitude of the workforce that is coming under the term 'Unorganised Workers' the introduction of the Bill itself is a positive step. But, the Bill in its present form and structure is much away from its stated objectives and delivers almost nothing to the targeted beneficiaries.

Without appropriate funding arrangements and without any substantive and time-bound enforceable measures the Bill appears only an expression of pious intent without ensuring meaningful benefits to the unorganized workers of our country. Hence, this Bill only exposes the design of the Government to hoodwink the unorganized workers and not to give them any social security worth its name, and it appears that by bringing the legislation at the fag end of the tenure of the Government to woo the poorest of the people to get their votes in the next elections. It is clear now as to why the Government has refused to incorporate the amendments to the present Bill unanimously recommended by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour.

Madam, volunteers of various Government-sponsored schemes like Anganwadi are not within the ambit of the definition of 'worker', thus excluding a large number of rural folk particularly women from getting the benefit of this Bill. There is also no provision for the benefit of women workers as part of the Bill.

The Bill only provides for constitution of Social Security Advisory Boards and similar boards at the State level, which are basically advisory in nature. The Bill contains neither a compelling provision regarding the floor level social security and its universal coverage of all unorganized workers nor a clearly defined funding obligation and the time-frame.

The offered benefits are confined to the unorganized workers in the BPL category. The general welfare schemes like Old Age Pension Scheme, Aam Aadmi Beema Yojana, Rashtriya Swasthya Beema Yojana, Janashree Beema Yojana etc. are all general welfare schemes meant for people below poverty line. The present parameter of BPL is fixed at a monthly per capita consumption expenditure of Rs. 356.30 for rural areas and Rs. 538.60 for urban areas. In effect, the majority of the workers in the unorganized sector will not come within the ambit of the legislation as per the given parameters.

Moreover, the Bill kept out of its purview the rural workers in agriculture, those with small land holdings, the biggest section of whom have to find their livelihood from non-agricultural occupation for the greater part of the year. To extend a meaningful benefit to the agricultural labourers, an explicit mention of the people with land-holding of less than two hectares should be there in the definition of the 'unorganized workers' as recommended by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour. While initiating a legislation targeted to 93 per cent of the country's workforce, contributing 63 per cent of the GDP, it is the responsibility of the Government to ensure universalisation of the social security benefits with a competent statutory backing.

16.57 hrs.

[SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

The Bill totally ignores the commitment of a comprehensive protective legislation for the unorganised sector workers made in the National Common Minimum Programme. It is deplorable that the Government did not bother to give any response to the recommendations of

[Shrimati C.S. Sujatha]

the National Commission for the Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector headed by Dr. Arjun Sengupta which was constituted by the Government and officially notified precisely for the purpose of devising measures on working conditions and social security of the unorganized workers. The Commission recommended and forwarded to the Government drafts of two separate legislations for the unorganized sector workers and the agricultural workers along with a social security scheme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA: Sir, I am only the second speaker from my party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time to speak is over. I will call the next Member to speak.

Shri Shailendra Kumar.

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA: I want to know whether the Government rejected these recommendations of the Commission, which is clear from the content of this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA: Sir, I will conclude within two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Shri Shailendra Kumar, you can speak now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA: The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour made concrete recommendations to make the content of the Bill meaningful to a great extent, consistent with the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended with the Bill. It is rather unfortunate that these recommendations too were overlooked.

The Bill in its content totally ignored the labour protection issue and social security but gave an open-ended indication on some welfare schemes without any enforceable and justifiable measures for universal coverage and funding mechanism.

17.00 hrs.

Those welfare schemes mentioned in the schedule do not cover even a small segment of unorganized workers as defined in the body of the Bill. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shailendra Kumar, you can start speaking. Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): At first you please bring order in the House then I will speak. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA: This is nothing but a fraud on the concerned workers and it suits better in mileage-seeking political statements and not in any legislation. ...(Interruptions) This amounts to cheating the overwhelming majority of the country's work force who are major contributors to the country's growing GDP. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shailendra Kumar, are you speaking? She would not stop!

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA: I suggest the following measures to be incorporated in the present Bill to make the Bill meaningful.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Her speech will not be on record hereafter.

(Interruptions)...\*

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA: Firstly, the Government of India should undertake the primary responsibility for the funding mechanism to implement the envisaged social security to the workers to which a definite percentage of the GDP is to be dedicated for the purpose to give permanency, continuity and sustainability of the same. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please place it on record.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your written speech can be laid on the Table of the House.

...(Interruptions)

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\*Not recorded.

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA: Secondly, the Anganwadi workers and helpers should be brought under the ambit of this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can place it on the Table.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA: Sir, I will conclude with a couple of minutes. ...(Interruptions) I have to mention very important points. I will conclude within two minutes. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shailendra Kumar, you can start speaking. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chall): At first you bring the order in the House, she is also speaking then how can I?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shailendra Kumar, kindly start speaking. Otherwise, I will call the name of another speaker.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the long awaited Unorganized Sector Workers Social Security Bill, 2008 passed by the Rajya Sabha. In addition to it, I would like to express my gratitude to the hon. Minister of Labour for presenting this Bill in the House because it was a long standing demand to provide all kinds of benefits of the unorganized labourers whenever this issue was discussed in the House and I welcome this Bill. It has come up in today's discussion that there are about 42 crore unorganized labourers in the country as per the recommendation of the Arjun Sen Gupta Committee.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shailendra Kumar, there are about 22 speakers who are still to speak on this issue. Therefore, I can give you only five minutes to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: It means 93 per cent labourers in the country are in the unorganized sector. Handloom weavers, fishermen, labourers engaged in mines other than coal mines, workers of cinema halls, Bidi workers and others have been covered under this Bill. If labour gathering at the crossings could also be covered under this Bill, it would become more comprehensive. This is my request. This will fulfill the objective of this Bill.

Home based, self employed labourers also come under the unorganized sector. We are discussing them as well. The persons covered under this Bill shall be given social security, I request that facilities like education to their children, health and employment benefits could also be included among other benefits for their welfare.

The hon. Minister has pointedly stated that these benefits would accrue only to the BPL people. It is requested that this stipulation should be removed. If the labourers under unorganized sector had not been poor, they would not have worked in that sector, so these benefits should be extended to them as well.

Issuing of identity cards for the unorganized sector workers is a commendable step. Besides, I also welcome the related benefits accruing to them through this Bill, it is requested that more and more budgetary provision should be made in view of the large number of unorganized sector workers, price rise and employment opportunities. Actual benefits would accrue to the unorganized sector workers if insurance, pension and provident fund benefits are extended to them in view of the existing price rise. Besides, all kinds of provisions in this Bill have been made for the workers in the unorganized sector. This points is raised from time to time that the corrupt officers monitoring the schemes should also be taken to task.

Monitoring system should also be put in place to keep a check on the officers and their functioning so as to ensure that the benefits are extended to the target groups. All these points should be covered in the Bill.

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

The Bill says a lot about social security and respect. The benefits like that of Provident Fund, children's education, creation on death etc. covered under the Bill are commendable. Steps should be taken to ensure the wages of the workers since these are different in each State. I was going through the figures of wages which vary from Rs. 50 to 170. In view of the existing price rise, their minimum wages should be Rs. 200 per day, only then the objective of the Bill would be achieved. The provisions made for the rickshaw pullers, carpenters, barbers, motor mechanics, construction workers, taxi drivers, washerman, bidi workers, tailors, electricians, shop workers and stone crushers are welcome. The provision of extending free medical facilities to the BPL(?) workers engaged in construction and other works should be made more comprehensive by removing the term BPL(?) and extending the facility to all the workers, irrespective of their financial condition. The States should also be issued instructions in this regard. For example, in Delhi after paying registration fee of Rs. 30/-, they can get medical facilities of up to Rs. 30 thousand. Similarly, through this Bill, the States should be issued instructions to implement these provisions properly in view of their geographical condition and the development conditions of the workers.

[English]

DR. R. SENTHIL (Dharmapuri): Sir, on behalf of PMK, I rise to support this Bill moved by the UPA Government. I support this Bill because this Bill tries to achieve something that had not been attempted by anybody earlier.

As mentioned earlier by many of the speakers, there are 37 crore unorganized labour in this country. They never had any social protection. This Bill seeks to achieve that by giving them social security. Hence, I support this Bill.

I heard voices that while making this Bill, the Government did not consider the suggestions of the Standing Committee on Labour. Also, some Members had made allegations that the suggestions made by the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector (NCEUS) were not considered. I am very surprised because I looked at the earlier version of this Bill, the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Bill, 2006 which incorporated the suggestions of these two bodies, and the present Bill which has incorporated almost all the suggestions that were made.

I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister who had always been a champion of social justice and showed true commitment to the deprived and unorganized sector people in this country. I support this Bill because for the first time this Bill seeks to give them injury benefit, housing, educational schemes for children, skill upgradation of the workers, funeral assistance, old age assistance and provident fund, etc.

While fully supporting this Bill, I have a few suggestions to make. The major problem with the unorganized sector is that jobs are very insecure. There are periods of unemployment during the year. In most countries of the world, they have social security schemes where the persons in the unorganized sector will get some benefit during the period of unemployment. But unfortunately, this Bill does not seek to provide any support during the period of unemployment. I would request the hon. Minister to seriously consider giving them some financial assistance during the period of unemployment.

Though it is not in the scope of this Bill, the major concern of the unorganised sector workers is that they do not have any protection mechanism in the places of work. If you look at the newspapers yesterday you will find that there was an accident where a lift dropped on a *coolie* and he died on the spot. So, we need to enforce very strict safety guidelines within the places of work for the unorganised workers. The Government should seek to provide for this in the Bill, if possible.

The Bill says that every scheme notified by the Central Government shall provide for such matters that are necessary for efficient implementation of the scheme. It also says that any scheme notified by the Central Government will be wholly funded by the Central Government and partly by the State Government and any other agencies as such. The only request I would make is that whatever be the contributions for the unorganised sector, they should be exempt from income tax. This was there in the earlier drafts. I do not know why it was left out in the present Bill. I would request the hon. Minister to consider incorporating this clause in the Bill. The Bill also provides for issuing identity cards to all unorganised workers.

The Bill defines that an unorganised sector worker shall be eligible for the benefits under the Act if he has completed fourteen years of age. We know that voices are being raised that Child Labour Act should cover all

children between ages zero to 18 years. The age of fourteen to eighteen years is also a tender age. In view of this, this Bill indirectly encourages children between 14 and 18 years to become labourers. I, therefore, think that the age limit must be really raised to 18 years.

The UPA Government has had shown commitment to social justice by bringing on excellent schemes like the NREGA, reservation in Central institutions, etc. This Bill is another gem in the crown of the UPA Government. By bringing this Bill, the UPA Government has shown that it is committed to address social concerns. Hence I support the Bill and congratulate the hon. Minister.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Sir, I express my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the Unorganized Sector Workers Social Security Bill, 2008. It was a longstanding demand of the unorganized labourers. 93 per cent workers in this country come under the unorganised sector and are engaged in one or another field of work. The condition of these unorganized workers is worsening day by day. I would express gratitude to the UPA and the hon. Minister of Labour, who have introduced this Bill in the House, in view of the sentiments of the people and have tried to minimize the difficulties of the common man. I remember that the unorganized labourers had staged a massive demonstration in Delhi in which the hon. Minister was himself present and our deputy leader of the party Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav had championed the cause of the workers. The hon. Minister had given assurance at that time that he would definitely bring a Bill addressing the concerns of these labourers. I would like to thank the hon. Minister for presenting this Bill in the House.

The hon. Minister has brought the Bill, however, he has not fully accepted the report submitted by the Standing Committee, because of which I believe that the objective of the bill would not be effectively fulfilled. Hon. Minister has taken certain steps and has taken a decision to set up a Security Board for the labourers. A Welfare Security Board will be constituted which will carry out the assigned duties. It will recommend for the Union Government suitable schemes for various classes of people. You have not categorized it. If categorization had been done, it would have been better. It would be better if everyone is seen on equal footing.

There are several workers in the unorganized sector. Daily wagers get the least wages. Their families starve.

They do not get remunerative wages due to which they face enormous difficulties. They shed their blood and sweat, generate capital for the country, yet do not get its return. So, I would like to know the steps taken for the daily wagers. If any categorization had been done, it would have been better.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, please conclude because the time is over. I have to accommodate 20 more Members.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Please allow me to speak for some more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Thank you, Sir.

*[Translation]*

Several labourers get monthly pay. Some get two thousand per month as salary and some get one and half thousand per month. In this age of inflation you can easily understand as to how a labourer with such a salary can upbringing his children, provide for their education and two square meal. They also have a category. This third category is employed one. They earn a salary of Rs. five to six thousand. They should also be categorized. They also cannot meet their expenses and upbringing their children. I think, it would have been better to categorise them. If separate provisions had been made for salaried persons earning between two and four thousand per month then it would have been better. If a separate provision in regard to those who earn between Rs. five and eight thousand per month in a company would have been made, it would have been more effective. You have not formulated any scheme, for labourers divided into three category. I would like you to consider these things. Exploited labourers, who are more in numbers need special attention and by that way only, they will get the justice.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Kripal, you can lay your speech on the Table. No reading is required. Please conclude your speech.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Within five minutes, I will conclude my speech.

[Shri Ram Kripal Yadav]

*[Translation]*

Normally, the condition of unorganised labourers employed in agriculture is very pitiable. I would like to present their data. 85 percent of those belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 80 percent to the OBC and 84 percent to minority community. They are living in deplorable condition. The number of unorganised labourers is 30 to 40 crore. We have not paid proper attention towards them and we have also failed to make any special provision for them.

You have not accepted the important suggestions made by the Standing Committee. Therefore, it is not fair. It has been said in the para 22 that "the Committee has suggested the quantum of those benefits such as — survivors benefit and invalidity benefit, medical care, maternity and old age benefit. The quantum of these benefits should be made matching with inflation every two years by the Government of India." You have made no provision for this.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The predecessor speaker from your Party has taken 21 minutes. Shri D.P. Yadav has taken 21 minutes. In spite of that, I have given you more than five minutes. Please conclude. I have to accommodate other hon. Members.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Please give me some more time. I will conclude soon.

*[Translation]*

I was saying that it has been mentioned in para 30 "Social Security Schemes cannot just work without any statutory backing and assured financial resources. It would not be proper to tailor the schemes or reduce their number on the consideration of funds. For it a proper, transparent and institutional mechanism devising clear and unambiguous methodology for generating resources should be laid down paving the way for creation of a National Social Security and Welfare Fund. It should ensure in a time bound manner mobilization of funds through earmarking of a definite percentage of Gross Domestic Product, grants and loans from the Union and State Government, monthly collection of contributions from employers and beneficiaries are also included."

I think, you should have paid attention to these two-three paragraphs. The fourth para is "A team of officials

at national and state level in adequate number should be constituted for implementation of this scheme formulated for workers of unorganised sector."

"There should be separate laws for agricultural labourers and for service conditions and regulation of employment for workers of unorganised sector."

"No law will be adequate for the social security of the workers belonging to the un-organized sector unless regulation of their employment and service condition is done. This has been stressed upon in every memorandum by every group present before this Committee on Ministry of Labour."

But I think that you have not incorporated these things. If these things are not incorporated then workers will not reap the benefit of this Bill. I believe that you will definitely consider these things and implement the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Labour.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rasa Singh Rawat will speak. He is ready to speak.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: In one or two minutes, I will conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have been given 7-8 minutes. Please conclude.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Please give me two more minutes. I will conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You have covered all the points.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: You have disturbed me so much that I could not speak properly. I will conclude by saying two-three things. I was saying that you have taken a historic step with a noble thought, and those people who have been facing hardship for so many years, were dying due to these hardships, indeed, you have taken a vow through this Bill to remove there hardships. But you should consider the loopholes in it highlighted by hon'ble Members in their speeches and remove them, then bring this Bill which should be amended as per feeling of common man who is poor, facing hardship, who does not earn enough to meet both ends, who has

no home to live, no cloth to wear, who nurture this country with their toil and labour. For them you should act in accordance with the recommendations made by hon'ble Member of the Standing Committee. Committee is a mini Parliament. I therefore, think that you should take into account all these things, prior to the passage of this Bill of historical importance.

With these few words I conclude my speech. I thank you for giving me this opportunity and I also extend my special thanks to the hon'ble Minister as well and I support this Bill with a view that Mr. Minister will plug those loopholes and act in the interest of the poors.

*[Translation]*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Bill, 2008 with a condition that now it appears as if the UPA Government have been sleeping for last four and a half year. Till now it was not concerned about the workers of unorganised sector.

When the elections are drawing close and the Government is about to complete its term now the Government is thinking of welfare of these workers or their right to social security or the Government is going to take some welfare measures of this kind. But better late than never. Therefore, I welcome it. However, I would like the Government to introduce a comprehensive Bill as some of the recommendations of Arjun Sen Gupta Committee have been accepted but two important recommendations have not been accepted. First, to bring independent social security Bill so as to strengthen independent social security mechanism and secondly, no provision has been made for creation of National Social Security Welfare Fund. I have gone through the whole of its text. I was totally disappointed while going through the financial memorandum. You have taken good things that everyone should get social security and lead a good life and get benefit of all welfare schemes and education and health should be provided. But the question is, as to how funds will be managed? You have left it to the factories or the departments where they are working. There are ample laws already but are these being complied with? Laws have already been made for beedi workers but are these being complied with? I have seen beedi workers in our area. Neither they are paid minimum wages, nor they have been given job card, nor they are provided with facility of ESI and EPF etc. They are being completely exploited. Therefore, through you, I would like

to ask the Government that laws are being made but there should be strong arrangements and monitoring system for implementing them to find out whether these laws are complied with or not.

Sir, you will be surprised to know that at the venue of Commonwealth Games, where preparations are going on, just two days ago, a crane fell on the worker working there and one worker was killed and many others were injured. But the officers disappeared from there leaving the dead body of the worker there. The officers did not reach there. Consequently the workers started agitation. The workers did not work on Sunday and yesterday as well. Only when police reached there the law and order was restored. Such is the condition of the workers working in the capital city of India. Such incidents have also occurred during the construction work of Delhi Metro. The workers resorted to strike when a worker died due to the carelessness of the administration. The driver ran away. The company officials also disappeared as they don't want to come under the clutches of police. For that reason the police was not informed and no legal action also took place and as a result of that tension was created there and then it came to the notice of the higher officers and then the police was informed. Therefore, I would like to say that firstly the Government should bring a comprehensive Bill and secondly it is easy to make laws but they should also be complied with.

Thirdly, lakhs of workers from Rajasthan come to Delhi to construct big buildings and they live in slum areas. Their condition is pitiable and they also come under unorganised sector. Therefore, I would like to say that if you really want to improve the conditions of workers of unorganised sector then the whole nation will become it. In my opinion there are 45.9 crore workers across the country as on today and out of these 43.3 crore *i.e.* 94 percent fall under the unorganised sector and only 2.6 crore workers fall under organised sector. You have done a lot for organised sector and I welcome two or three provision made in this Bill regarding welfare and constitution of National Social Security Board at state level for the security of the workers of unorganised sectors and their registration and identity cards for their identification. But I would like to say that in unorganised sector agriculture labourers work in the fields throughout the day. Working hours should be fixed for them and they should also be provided minimum wages. In case of any accident, they should also be provided accidental risk benefit. Apart from this, there should be ban on contractors working there or the Government should have

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

a legal mechanism, a social security mechanism and it should be strong enough to ensure that the laws are properly complied with as per its provision.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it would have been a good thing if such a comprehensive Bill could be there. It has made discrimination in unorganised sector. I think it would have been better if everything was covered under the said Bill whether it is regarding issuance of BPL and APL Card or providing social security to all the workers of unorganised sector, irrespective of their APL or BPL status. I am sorry to say that BPL has been covered under it, however no provision have been made for APL category. May be that I have missed it. I would like to have a clarification from hon. Minister regarding it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the provision has been made in this Bill for providing various facilities to the unorganised labourers such as pension, PF, ESI, EPF. Three lakh Dak Sewaks are working in the rural areas of the country under organised sector but today their condition is getting worse than those of unorganised sector. They are going to call a nationwide strike from tomorrow onwards. Consequently our postal system will get crippled because they don't have facility of pension and gratuity, nor they are given any leave. However, the Supreme Court of India have recognized them as Government Servant but despite that the Government is not extending the facilities to them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would therefore urge the hon'ble Minister of Labour to extend all these facilities to approximately three and a half lakh extra departmental employees of postal department now known as Gramin Dak Sewaks, who are deprived of those facilities. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): I rise to support this landmark Bill presented by our hon. Minister, Shri Oscar Fernandes in this august House.

As per National Sample Survey, during 1999-2000 total number of workers including organized and unorganized sector is 39.7 crore, out of which, 36.9 crore are in unorganized sector and it constitutes 93 per cent. During 2004-05, total workers were 45.9 crore and among them unorganized sector is 43.3 crore *i.e.* 94 per cent. Out of 43.3 crore workers, 26.9 crore are agricultural workers and 2.6 crore are construction workers and remaining workers are working in various fields.

To extend the Social Security, Health Insurance and other welfare schemes for these 43.3 crore workers, our UPA Government under the able leadership of Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji, has introduced this Bill. As per the provisions of present Bill, it is an enabling Act where the State Governments and the Central Government can formulate schemes for the welfare of unorganized sector workers. We are not giving any direct benefit to the unorganized workers through this Bill. In the same manner, there is no demarcation of powers between States and the Centre. However, this is the first step taken by our Government after 60 years of Independence for the welfare of unorganized sector workers.

As per Clause 5(1), the Government of India can constitute a National Social Security Board and as per Clause 6(1) the States can constitute State Social Security Board for the welfare of unorganized sector workers. As per Clause 5, sub clause (iv), two Members of Parliament from Lok Sabha and one from Rajya Sabha will be included in the National Security Board. In the same manner, Clause 6, sub-clause (2) sub-clause C(iii) paves way to include two members from Legislative Assembly will be included in the respective State Boards. I want to bring to the kind notice of the august House that some of the States are having Upper Houses. Hence one among them will be included in this Board. For that, this Bill has to be amended suitably.

Both Boards are only recommendatory bodies and both are not having any powers to implement any welfare schemes to labourers. In the above Clause 5, sub-clause (vi), it is mentioned that five representatives from State Governments will be included in National Level Board. Who are all the five? Are they Government officials or Labour Union Leaders? That is not mentioned clearly and it has to be clarified. National level Trade Union representatives have to be accommodated in National Level Social Security Board.

Clause 3, sub-clause (1), deals with welfare schemes. It is a welcome step taken by UPA Government. Chapter V and Clause 10 deals with the Registration of Workers for Social Security Schemes. So far, 18 State Governments have constituted the State Welfare Boards. Our Tamil Nadu Government is the only State which has implemented a separate Act by our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalamangal M. Karunanidhi for the welfare of unorganized sector workers. As per provision 10 and its sub-clauses, it is nowhere mentioned about the fees for Registration of Membership. In Tamil Nadu, there is no membership.

Kerala, a labour-oriented State, the State Government is collecting Rs.20 per month from members. Throughout the country, it has to be instructed not to collect any money from any worker except contributions.

Another welcome provision is about Identity Card as per Clause 10(3). This Smart Card will be very useful for the workers. Another aspect is funding. For example, in the State of Tamil Nadu, the Government has constituted 14 Boards. Out of the 14 Boards, only two Boards, namely the Construction Labour Welfare Board and Auto Rickshaw Drivers and other Vehicle Drivers Board have funds and the remaining 12 Boards are not having any fund. Hence, the Government of India has to allocate sufficient funds for the welfare of unorganised sector workers.

Before concluding my speech, I want to congratulate the Hon'ble Minister, Shri Oscar Fernandes for presenting this Bill with the intention of protecting the interests of labourers working in unorganized sector and they should be adequately insured without any financial strain on them.

With these words, I am concluding my speech.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPIPARAI (Sivakasi) : Sir, during this discussion on Unorganized Workers' Social Security Bill, 2008, I would like to put forth my views on behalf of our party Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

Of the country's total work force, 93% of them come under the unorganized sector. So I would like to welcome this piece of legislation as an important step taken by the Government now. Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour has pointed out that we have been legislating one law a year every year for the unorganized sector. As far as unorganized workers are concerned about 56 laws have been enacted over the years. But I would like to point out that the benefit has not reached the needy workers in the unorganized sector. It is not enough. It has not been received fully. I have my own doubt whether this legislation would be able to fulfil the aspirations of the workers.

National Commission on Enterprises of workers in the unorganized sector led by Arjun Sen Gupta had gone through this taking about an year. An important

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

recommendation is about the need to attend to the needs of about 42 crores of labourers in the unorganized sector. 25 crores of them are Agricultural labour. They must have a separate legislation meant for them exclusively. Manual labour other than the agricultural workers must have separate welfare mechanism through an exclusive legislation. The recommendation pertaining to construction workers too has not been taken note of as yet. This Bill do not mention about the service conditions and regularization of services of workers in the unorganized sector. Through this legislation a monitoring mechanism for the implementation of five or six already legislated laws in the form of a Board is to be set up. Except for making suggestions the Board do not have any power to rectify commissions and omissions if any as they do not have even fund allocation powers. This Welfare Board can not have its writ on both the Union Government and the State Governments. Many of the central schemes have not been implemented fully for want of funds. In Tamil Nadu, 14 unorganised workers' Welfare Board were announced to be set up. But only two have been established. The remaining twelve remain as a pipe dream still. They have not got funds and they are there as mere announcements in the glare of publicity. I am afraid this provision about a Board too may also remain as a mere announcement. This should not remain as an announcement by the Centre that has been made on the eve of elections with a motive. This legislation seeks to take up the cases of the needy distinguishing them as those who are below the poverty line and those who are above the poverty line. Poor should not be discriminated against. There are many lapses in our administering mechanism. The bureaucracy must not be left to handle more which they can not. This may come in the way of the poor getting justice. Even one or two benefits that may accrue out of this legislation like life insurance, health insurance and accident cover must be entrusted with the life Insurance Corporation, the biggest public sector insurance company. Private insurance companies have failed world over. So, private insurance companies must not be entrusted with the responsibility to provide insurance cover to the workers in the unorganized sector. LIC is the pride and honour of our country. So I urge upon the Government to provide insurance cover to the workers in the unorganized sector only through the public sector LIC.

I also urge upon the Government to set up a National Unorganised Sector Workers Social Security Welfare Fund. State Level Boards must be constituted within six months of enacting this law through the passage of this Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Enough-enough. You are taking more time. Please wind up.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPAPARAI: I urge upon the Government to ensure within a month after setting up the Board that all the workers in the unorganized sector get Identity Cards to get the Social Security Cover. It must also be ensured that all the 42 crores of workers in the unorganized sector get the social security measures contemplated in this Bill. There is a concept in public administration that maximum benefit must accrue to maximum number of people administered. Greatest benefit to the greatest number is the maxim. That alone can ensure a good governance. I do not think that this Bill seeks to benefit maximum number of people. From among my colleagues those who deal with the labour class day in and day out some suggestions have come. They must be considered by the Government. Suitable amendments be made to ensure that all the workers in the unorganized sector benefit to the maximum. Hence I urge upon the Government to bring about a comprehensive law. On behalf of our Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and on behalf our leader Vaiko let me reiterate that Government must take note of the need to benefit all the workers in the unorganized sector.

[English]

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): Sir, as has been mentioned, there are more than 40 crore workers, both men and women, who labour and toil in the unorganized sector. They form a sizeable number of our population and also constitute two-thirds of our GDP. The Second National Labour Commission had recommended an umbrella legislation for them. But these workers have been demanding a comprehensive law encompassing all aspects of their work and working life including regulation of employment, security of employment, proper payment of wages, social security measures like non-employment allowance, ESI pensions, dispute resolution system, etc. All these are to be implemented through sectoral tripartite bodies.

The point to note is that the workers want to be participants and not beneficiaries in the whole process. With all these expectations and after a lapse of so much time, when a legislation was brought in, I am sorry to

say that it falls short of the expectations of the 400 million workers who are working in this unorganized sector. Some of the organizations which work for these workers have pointed out certain objections.

One is that the Bill does not provide for regulation of employment and conditions of work. Secondly, the minimum standards of social security measures laid down in the International Labour Organization Convention-102 like medicare, sickness benefit, etc. are not provided in this legislation. The Bill only provides welfare schemes meant for BPL families. This will divide the unorganized sector as APL and BPL which is not at all desirable.

The Bill also undermines the importance the Labour Departments of the Centre and the States and also the role of the trade unions. This will only add to the burden of the revenue authorities. If we speak of the welfare measures that have been included in this Bill, we find that it definitely falls short of the expectations. A State like Kerala have doled out more welfare measures through Welfare Board. When the Central Government brings a legislation and that too, when it will affect the life of a sizeable number of our population who are totally unorganized and at the mercy of God for decades, it should have been more comprehensive.

17.45 hrs.

[SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG *in the Chair*]

I am sorry to say that this Legislation falls short of the expectations. Some of the points which I would like to emphasise is that this Legislation should cover the right to livelihood, including right to common property and resources; minimum labour standards to achieve decent conditions of work; right of workers over formulation and implementation of schemes through Tripartite Boards at various levels, with workers having decisive voice; compulsory registration of employees and workers identified by the registered trade unions in all the scheduled groupings of the employment; restriction on employment in the sector to only those workers who are registered under the law; prohibition of employment in the unorganised sector by employers without registration under the law; equitable share in the available employment category-wise on the basis of rotational booking of workers; employment guarantee for a minimum number of days in a month; vesting of responsibility for determining the wages, including piece rates, to be not less than time-rated wages for eight hours and their

disbursement in the autonomous body; provision of safety measures and for various other entitlements; including social security, pension, group insurance, relief for accidents, natural death; minimum guarantee of earnings by the autonomous body; provision of ESI, PF, gratuity, maternity entitlements, housing, etc. steps for prevention of sexual harassment of women; restriction on mechanisation of labour displacement strategies; promotion of labour intensive methods in the unorganised sector; in-built tripartite dispute redressal mechanism and an Appellate Authority; special protection for migrant workers and their families; elimination of bonded labour and child labour and ensuring compulsory education for children in the unorganised sector; Complaint Committee for prevention of sexual harassment of women workers in Tripartite Boards.

The function of the State and Union Territory Boards must be specifically spelt out in the law to enable them to function effectively and autonomously without undue interference from the State Government or the Central Government. The composition of the Boards and their law formulations must be tripartite in nature and given the pride of place to the workers and their representatives, including adequate representation for women workers.

I hope the Government will consider these points. In fact, this legislation was long-pending and long-expected by the workers in the unorganised sector. I hope the Government will take these points into consideration and come up with proper amendments in the near future.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI M. SHIVANNA (Chamrajanagar): Hon. Chairman Sir, first of all I would like to congratulate the Hon. Minister for Labour for bringing the Unorganized Workers Social Security Bill, 2008 before this august 'House'.

Sir, the unorganized workers are facing a great hardship, they are living a pathetic life. I hope this Bill would definitely wipe out tears of the daily wagers, agriculture workers, Beedi workers, weavers, artisans, construction workers etc. By introducing this Bill Shri Oscar Fernandes Ji has shown his care and concern for the weaker sections and unorganized workers of the society.

Sir, in our country unorganized workers constitute 93% of the total work force. These large chunk of work

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

force doesn't have any security for their life. If they earn they would have two square meals of the day. Otherwise they would not. Their entire life is insecure. They don't have any hope in their life. If they fall ill their lives would become worse as they don't have facility to avail medical treatment. In such a desperate situation they would not have anything left for livelihood and survival. In order to help the unorganized workers Shri Oscar Fernandes Ji has brought this historic Bill. The entire country would welcome this benevolent step of the Hon. Minister.

I would like to make some observation at this juncture. A large number of unorganized workers are being exploited by the employer. Particularly women and children are facing difficulties due to such exploitation. Therefore I would like to make a request to the Hon. Minister to take steps against such exploitation and ensure justice to them. If need be they should be given facilities to go to the Courts to file cases against the culprits. Such a measure should also be adopted.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI M. SHIVANNA: I spoke only two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you have taken 5 minutes.

SHRI M. SHIVANNA : Sir this Kannada version is with me I have to speak some more minute. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only one minute.

SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Because our Hon. Minister knows Kannada, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know him. I also understand you are a Kannada Member. Please conclude within a minute.

*[Translation]*

SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Sir, as I also come from such a weaker section, I can understand the problems and agony of unorganized workers. I personally experienced the pain of unorganized workers. I know their difficulties very well. That is why I would like to speak on this matter, I need two more minutes to speak, please give more time.

Sir, the unorganized workers should be given medical facility free of cost. Hospitals with all facilities should be

[Shri M. Shivanna]

set up in all the taluks for them. In my Karnataka state 'Yashasvini Card' system has been introduced to provide medical facilities. But only a few people have the benefit. Only cancer or heart patients are given the medical facilities. But, it is a fact that the unorganised workers can't even afford to get an injection. Therefore these unorganized workers should be identified and issued identity cards to them. Medicines should be provided free of cost. Let these people avail medical facility easily. Hospitals should be set up in all the Hoblis. Because these people do not have money to travel to towns and cities. They are unable to pay bus fares. Another point I would like to make is that there should be uniform wage for all the workers without any discrimination. There is a huge difference in the wage between men and women workers. For instance men are paid Rs. 100/- per day and it is only Rs. 40/- for women. This practice should be done away with. Leave facility should be given and, Sunday should be declared holiday for them. They should be paid for the holiday also as per Government servants.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Sir, with these words I once again congratulate the Hon. Minister for Labour and conclude my speech.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU (Rajapur): Sir, this Bill is a long overdue piece of legislation that we have been waiting for. We have been waiting for it for a long time. I must really compliment my friends on the left side of mine, the Left Parties, especially the Communist Parties for putting pressure on the Government consistently to bring forward this Bill. Therefore, I really congratulate my friends in the Left Parties along with, of course, my good friend the hon. Minister for Labour for bringing forward this piece of legislation.

My first request to the hon. Minister is this. Do not call them unorganized labour. Why should you call them unorganized labour? I still do not understand it. They constitute 93 per cent of the work force of the country. In a way, they are organized. They would like to get organized. It is a failure on the part of all our trade union movements and others who could not go to them, reach them and bring them together and hence they are not organized. They would like to get organized. So, do not call them unorganized workers. If at all you have to call them by some name, call them as neglected workers

in the country. They are predominantly the neglected work force of the country actually suffering for a long time because of the neglect of the Government, neglect of the society. In the process, they are really suffering. First of all, while congratulating you, I would like to request you to do one thing.

If you go by the substantial provisions of the Bill, essentially it is talking about only creation of the Board. It is the substantial provision, if you really go by that. It is not really talking about any substantial benefit that will go to the workers immediately. So, it is the Board which is really going to be the fountain-head of deciding what should be the benefit that should go to the workers. My request is this. Can we not think about giving some direction to the Board? We are just saying that they should talk about two or three things which I will come to later. But can you not actually ensure it? It is now at the mercy of the Board. If at all the Board decides to do something, the workers will get something. Otherwise, in the absence of that, the workers will continue to suffer as they have suffered in the past. So, my request is this. Can we actually think of giving a direction to the Board that they must conform to these and ensure that such benefits are given? So, this is my first point.

Secondly, it is in terms of coverage. We are talking about the coverage of various sections of workers. But some workers must be specifically mentioned.

17.59 hrs.

[SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

For example, I would request the hon. Minister to consider this point. Can the domestic servants not be brought within the purview of this Bill? I say this because it is not mentioned in the Objects of the Bill. Can we not do it? My request is this.

Next, in the case of the marginal farmers, you talk about one acre farmers, half-an-acre farmers, farmers who own a few *guntas*. In some areas, it is called differently. In my area, we call it *guntas* which is a small part of an acre – one-fortieth of an acre. Can we not bring them also within the purview of the unorganized labour because they may have some small bit of land only?

18.00 hrs.

But for all practical purposes they are also as bad as the workers are or in a way they are worse than

them because the banks consider them as land owners, but in reality they own nothing. So, can we not bring them also under the purview of this Bill?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Prabhu, please wait for a minute. Now the time is 6 o'clock and there are 10 more speakers who want to participate in this debate. If the House agrees, we can extend the sitting of the House to accommodate them.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Berhampore, West Bengal): Sir, we should extend the sitting of the House by one hour more.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): Mr. Chairman, Sir, all the Members who want to speak should be given the opportunity. I will reply to the discussion tomorrow.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I seek a clarification? Does it mean that the Bill will be passed only tomorrow after the reply of the hon. Minister?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has agreed to extend the sitting of the House by one hour now.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: If the hon. Minister is to reply tomorrow, then the passing of the Bill also will be done tomorrow. Is that so?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are only about extending the sitting of the House today for completing this discussion. The Minister has to decide about the time of the reply. If he is agreeable, he can reply tomorrow and the Bill can be passed tomorrow.

Mr. Minister, do you agree for this?

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Yes, Sir. I will reply tomorrow and we can pass the Bill tomorrow.  
*...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister may reply tomorrow morning and after that the Bill can be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, we will have the reply and voting tomorrow. But the discussion, at any rate, will be completed today with your cooperation.

Mr. Prabhu, you may please continue your speech now.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: Sir, I was requesting the hon. Minister that in terms of coverage, he should also bring in small farmers under the purview of this Bill and in addition to that, he should bring the wives of all the farmers irrespective of the landholding as the wives of the farmers also work as bonded labourers in the field. They have no choice. They have to work in the field irrespective of their wishes and therefore the Minister must bring in a concept of making sure that the wives of all the farmers are also treated as unorganized workers. It is not a family labour. What is the choice for the lady in the family of a farmer? She has to go and work in the field. So, I would request the hon. Minister that he should also consider including them in the category of unorganized workers.

Thirdly, even the children of the small farmers also should be included under the purview of this Bill. We have a law passed by the Parliament against child labour. But if you go to any field in India, you can see child labourers working there. I am not saying that we should prevent them from working in the field. They are working there because it is a compulsion for them, as the family has to survive. But we should at least treat them also as unorganized workers so that they also get protection because the farmer has no money to pay. So, the State must take care of the wives and children of all the small farmers in the country because they really need that kind of protection from the Government.

Now we are talking about the benefits. The first benefit we are talking about is the provident fund. The State must provide even the employees' contribution because if you really ask a small farmer to pay, it will not be possible for him to pay. My submission is, when you introduce the concept of provident fund and you expect that the employees should contribute to it, I don't think it will be possible in the case of small farmers. So, the Government should think about small farmers on a totally different basis.

Then, in the case of construction workers, the Government must ensure that the builder or whoever is constructing the property should deposit the money before he starts the construction because many times we have seen that those who construct the houses are houseless and after the completion of the construction, the workers are not able to get anything. So, we should make sure

[Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu]

that a provision should be made in such a way that the provident fund should be deposited by the builder before he starts the construction.

Then, there is no mention of pension. When he is talking about various benefits, as he has talked about provident fund, he should also please talk about pension. This is an important issue which has not been mentioned in the Bill. This is my request to the hon. Minister.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: There is already a scheme in force.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: Sir, when he is introducing a Bill of this type, these benefits should be mentioned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: Sir, I am very fortunate that somebody who thinks about the workers is in the Chair. So, please allow me to speak. I am so fortunate. So, I am sure you will have passion for me also while you have for the workers.

So, the pension should be mentioned.

Then, there has to be maternity leave. We have seen the construction workers, particularly the woman, who has delivered a child a few hours ago has no choice but to work for a living because now she has to feed one more mouth. So, my request is that maternity leave should be definitely provided for particularly the construction workers as they do such a hard job. Now, it is no longer maternity leave, so it could be paternity leave because when a child is delivered, you must actually provide for that.

Another scheme which is not mentioned here and he has talked about benefits is crèche for children. The children, who are left on the road while the mother is working, are crying there and the mothers are also weeping in their hearts as they cannot go and rescue the children. So, my request is crèche is a must not only for all construction workers, particularly, but also even in other places because this is a very important activity.

Now, I come to the representation on the Boards. My request would be there, of course, for the Board that I talked about, particularly the representation on the Board. How would he ensure that six or seven representatives from unorganized labour will come on the Board? The

hon. Minister himself has admitted that they are so unorganized that they cannot be represented. How would he actually ensure that the unorganized labour would have a proper representation, having a representative on the Board? What is the methodology that he is going to adopt?

In the same way, it will also apply to the employer. Like the labourers are unorganized, even the employers are unorganized because there are as many multiple employers as many multiple employees. Therefore, how is he going to organize these persons and how is he going to ensure that the Boards will be really representatives of the workers themselves as well as the employers? Therefore, my request is that he should tell us the methodology that he is going to adopt to make this happen.

The Boards that he is talking about must have a time-limit for various States. First of all, there is no time limit for the constitution of the Boards. I will tell you that there are some States, like the State of Kerala, which will constitute the Board immediately. But some States may not form the Boards for three to four years and when they will begin the work. So, first of all, there has to be a specific time-limit for constitution of the Board.

Secondly, having constituted a Board, there has to be a specific time limit or direction that the Board must give a specific direction on each of these areas in a specific period. It may be six months, one year or two years, whatever he may decide, but it should not be longer because the workers are not being paid for such a long time. That is an important issue.

Thirdly, having given the direction about their recommendation, the Board will only recommend to the State Governments, the State Governments have to act. He must prescribe a time-limit in the Act itself that the State Governments must act. If this is not done, I am worried that many of these things and good intentions will remain on paper, some States will perform and others will not and the neglected workers will continue to be neglected for a long period of time thinking that something has been done by the Parliament for them but in reality nothing will happen.

When all this is done and if he believes that the States also implement the directions and they are to be followed, my request is that as he has constituted the Boards to decide the scheme, there has to be a district

by district Committee to ensure that this is really implemented. This is the most important part in the final implementation. We are only talking about a very big apparatus which will go into making schemes only. So, finally it is the implementation which will give benefits to these workers. As we have seen in many of the well intentioned schemes of the Government, implementation is the key. If it does not happen, he does not get anything. That is the final product. So, my request is that it should also be ensured that district by district Committees are made.

My last point is that we have seen that provident fund dues are not paid to the organized labourers. The organized labourers who are well organized, who have got muscle power, who have got strength and who can agitate – my Communist friends agitate for them all the time – but despite that in many cases the provident fund dues are not paid. So, how does he ensure that two workers or three workers' organization will get their provident fund dues?

So, a financial safety of their investment is required. How do you ensure their labour benefits? You must think about a proper scheme for that. I hope, the hon. Minister will do that. I know that Shri Oscar Fernandes has some good feeling for the unorganized workers in mind. So, please ensure that this happens. Otherwise, we will be happy that we have passed this Bill but nothing more will happen. I hope that the hon. Minister ensures this.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): Sir, I welcome this Bill. This Bill should have come about in the first year of the constitution of the 14th Lok Sabha as promised in the Common Minimum Programme, which the hon. Members have just mentioned now. It is a big question mark as to why it did not come so early. About 45 crores of the people are in the organized sector and also in the unorganized sector. Out of which, 93 per cent of the people are in the unorganized sector. We have to look after their benefits and their social security.

Though this Bill has been brought here belatedly, I welcome this Bill, and I hope that it will achieve the modalities laid out in the Bill. Primarily this Bill is for the formation of two Advisory Boards. We feel that these Advisory Boards are like any Advisory Boards of any other Ministry, and we know how much teeth this Board has. This Board should be on the lines of NREGA, which has got penal provisions. So, you should bring a comprehensive Bill to vest the Board with a power to impose penalties.

Sir, 87 per cent of the working population do not get pension in this country. When the Government has allowed 26 per cent FDI in the insurance sector, why has not the Foreign Direct Investment in the insurance sector gone to the rural areas? In one of the Standing Committees or in the Estimates Committee – I do not remember – while examining health insurance with a private insurance company, ICCI Lombard in Kerala, it did not work out. So, the Government must come out with modalities so that the private sector and insurance sector should be properly involved in the health insurance and other insurances of the unorganized sector. Then only, you can achieve something.

It has been seen that though the unorganized sector is growing, a lot of skill demand is there in the unorganized sector for developing the talent. For the skill development, you have earmarked Rs. 15,000 crore. But it has been seen that the Commission has asked for about another Rs. 10,000 crore. Around Rs.40,000 crore is required for skill upgradation and for pumping money for the protection of the laid off workers in the unorganized sector. Now, we are in the economic melt down in the whole world. In this economic melt down, a lot of unorganized labourers are being laid off. So, the Government should take steps to ensure their livelihood and also to ensure their security.

Though this Bill is just a small Bill, it has got wide ramifications. The ramifications can only become a reality if the Advisory Boards along with the existing Acts like the Workmen Compensation Act and other Acts guide and provide succour to this work force.

Sir, there are a lot of schemes like the National Family Benefit Scheme and other schemes are not being properly executed. The schemes can change. What we require is a comprehensive Act. As suggested by the Standing Committee, a corpus should be created to meet any eventuality. We have to meet an eventuality like economic melt down in the whole world. So, a corpus fund is highly required. So, a corpus fund of about Rs.5,000 crore should be created immediately to sustain the layoffs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Jhansi Lakshmi Botcha. Please be brief because the time is short.

SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA (Bobbili): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. Kindly permit me to speak from this seat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Bill, 2008. This is yet another feather in the cap of the UPA Government headed by hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singhji, and ably guided by UPA Chairperson, Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji. After the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, this Bill is the second most admired feather in the cap of the UPA Government. My friends in the Opposition would also definitely agree to this. The hon. Labour Minister, Shri Oscar Fernandes should be congratulated for introducing this Bill.

Being a Member of the National Rural Employment Council, I know the problems of the unorganized workers. The unorganized sector consists of a number of categories *viz.* the rural workers, agricultural workers, self-employed workers, contract workers, migrant workers, construction workers and of course, all other categories of workers who are not covered under this Bill. According to a rough estimate, about 35 crores to 40 crores unorganized workers are there in the country. These workers are employed in informal sectors like small, cottage industries, domestic workers, etc. May I suggest to the hon. Minister to include workers working in the informal sector also?

The Bill envisages schemes like the unorganized housing scheme, unorganized workers pension scheme, unorganized unemployment scheme and the unorganized workers education. I thank the hon. Minister for including these schemes. What about funding for these schemes? Some State Governments may say that they do not have sufficient funds, as a result, these schemes may face difficulties in their implementation.

We all know that self-employed workers and artisans constitute a majority of the workers in the unorganized sectors. Here what is the method of employers' contribution? The hon. Minister has to deal with this problem also.

Sir, regarding pension fund, the Central Government has to provide funds. The workers who retire after 60 years may be given some pension. I thank the hon. Minister for providing Provident Fund Linkage Scheme. I suggest to the Minister to demarcate the schemes to be implemented by the Central Government and the State Governments so that there is no overlapping. Here, I would request the hon. Union Labour Minister to come up with the Coordination Committees between the Central and the State Governments

The Bill envisages creation of a Board. It will have the sanctioning authority but not the implementing authority. Who will formulate schemes and who will implement them? I would request the hon. Minister to clarify this also.

I also thank the hon. Minister for providing representation in the Board for various sections of the society. Here I would suggest 50 percent women members should be represented in the Board among all categories. The Skill Development Council initiated by the Planning Commission must be given special assistance to the unorganized workers under this Bill. Special educational facilities should be provided to the children of unorganized workers, so that the child labour among this people will be also checked.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh under the able leadership of hon. Chief Minister Shri Y. S. Rajasekhar Reddygaru, is already providing certain benefits listed in the Bill to the people of organized sector, like pension, ration cards, housing, insurance, health insurance, medical facilities, etc. I would request the hon. Minister to consider 100 per cent premium exemption for women workers. Similarly, regarding health programme, he may please provide National Health Cards for primary and special health care.

Sir, it is mentioned in the Bill that wherever less than ten workers are working, the provisions of this Bill are going to be made applicable. That means, if there are more than ten workers, the provisions of the Bill are not going to benefit those workers. Therefore, Provident Fund scheme is not going to be applicable. The Minister has to consider this also.

Before concluding, I welcome this Bill. It should be implemented properly so that the unorganized workers can feel that the UPA Government is there to look after their needs.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, could you kindly permit the hon. Members, who wish to lay their speeches on the Table, to lay it on the Table?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those who want to lay their speeches, they can lay it on the Table. Those Members who have given their names and are having written speeches, they can lay them on the Table.

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (Calicut): Since the Independence Day to this day, there were a lot of Labour Ministers, including myself, who occupied the Chair but they could not bring the Bill on unorganized labour but you have got the opportunity. You got the opportunity to bring this Bill on unorganized labour, and you, hon. Mr. Oscar Fernandes, deserve congratulations.

Certain pious intentions will not do. I went through the whole Bill. You must explain explicitly in concrete terms what will be done. I do not want to go into the details of the categorization as BPL and APL. A large junk of the unorganized labour will be left out. It should be looked into, the most affected ultimately will be the women. I do not want to go into the details. But the categorization done. I think is unscientific. Many of the recommendations given by the Standing Committee and also the Sen Gupta Committee—I do not want to go into the details of it, they are with you.

— What is the role of the Advisory Committee? Unless there is something mandatory, as Mr. Prabhu was suggesting, the whole thing will be a futile exercise. You have introduced the Bill. But what is the effect of the Bill? How could it be translated to action? So, there have to be mandatory provisions put into this Bill and it should not be toothless as it is now. Something must be provided. It must be concretely spelled. Regarding social benefits, I think what Sen Gupta suggested was that there must be social legislation.

Regarding agricultural labour, 26 per cent constitutes the unorganized sector. I had tried when I was the Labour Minister to bring a Bill for agricultural labour but failed. Many had failed. That is why, I say all these must be specified, the categories, and also what are the benefits. You simply say they will get these benefits. None of them are going to get them. So, it has to be concretized. That is one of the points.

Where is the fund? You say philosophically that the entire unorganized labour will be looked after. What are the provisions for fund? Who will provide the fund? Without fund, what is the use of this legislation? The Standing Committee, if I remember right, has suggested that three per cent of the GDP and some other contribution for the various labourers should form the corpus of the entire fund. Is there any such suggestion in the whole of the Bill? So, from where the fund should come? Without the fund, what is the use of this legislation? So, this is a very serious matter because

90 per cent of the unorganized labour, as some Members were suggesting here, earns only Rs.20 a day. Then, what is their contribution to GDP? They contribute 60 to 65 per cent. But 45 crores of labour, out of the 90 per cent, earns below Rs. 20 and the entire 90 per cent of the unorganized labour contributes 60 to 65 per cent to the GDP. So, that is the importance of this unorganized sector.

The hon. Minister, your intentions are very pious and very philosophical but as of now, unless concrete provisions are put into this Bill, unless the various recommendations—I have no time to explain of the Standing Committee are taken into account and this Bill is amended in future or even during this debate, I think this Bill will just remain on the record. It cannot be implemented. But anyway you have brought this Bill for the first time in the history of India. Congratulations, Mr. Oscar Fernandes.

\*SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Periyakulam): Thank you very much Mr. Speaker for this opportunity to speak in this August House. I wish to support this Bill. "Wage Worker" means a person employed for remuneration in the unorganised sector, directly by an employer or through any contractor, irrespective of place of work, whether exclusively for one employer or one more employers.

The above mentioned unorganised sector labour families are not taken care of the both State and Central governments earlier. It is estimated that the workers in the Unorganised sector constitute more than 94% of the total employment in the country. On account of their unorganised nature, these workers did not get adequate social security like Insurance, Provident Fund, Pension etc. Some welfare schemes are being implemented by the Central Government for specific groups of unorganised sector workers such as Beedi Workers, non-coal mine workers, cine workers, etc. This unorganised self employed workers one day they get work, the next day they may be sent out by the management. There is no job security for this type of unorganised sector workers.

These families are taking only one time meal in a day only because of the Rajiv Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Act. Our UPA Government will implement more to this sector by bringing more legislation to safeguard to these families. And also our UPA Government shall constitute a National Social Security Advisory Board to recommend suitable welfare schemes for different sections of unorganised sector workers, and upon consideration of these recommendations.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri J.M. Aaron Rashid]

Our UPA government may notify suitable welfare schemes for different sections of Unorganised sector like—

1. Free Education to their sons in unorganised sector families
2. Proper Insurance Schemes
3. Life and Disability Cover
4. Health and Maternity Benefits
5. National Family Benefit Scheme
6. Handloom Weaver's Comprehensive Welfare Schemes
7. National Scheme for Welfare of Fisherman and Training and Extension
8. Aam Admi Bima Yojana
9. Janani Suraksha Yojana

Also the State Government shall constitute the State Social Security Advisory Board to recommend suitable welfare schemes for different sections of unorganised workers in all the states.

A worker of an unorganised sector shall be eligible for social security benefits if "he" or "she" is duly registered. Every registered worker in the unorganised sector shall be issued an identity card which shall be a "smart card" carrying a unique identification number and shall be portable. Any one in the unorganised sector can claim these benefits after getting registered with the boards. Many of the workers are not given proper identity cards. That should be given immediately that will be set up to facilitate the implementation of these schemes.

In India, According to the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in 2004-05, the total number of both Rural and Urban workers are about 45 crores. Government has constituted many welfare funds for certain occupation in unorganised sector. But most of the unorganised sector employees are not given proper social security.

The Unorganised sector workers suffer from cycles of excessive seasonality of employment, no formal employer-employee relationship and lack of social security protection. Several legislations like Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923; the Minimum Wages Act, 1948;

the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961; the Contract Labour (Abolition and Prohibition) Act, 1970; Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 etc. are directly or indirectly applicable to the workers in the Unorganised sectors also.

The BPL families in the unorganised sector are getting benefits in National Employment Guarantee Act for 100 days work in a year.

It is our UPA's flagship success, only because of this "NREGS" harathal's, rallies are reduced to some extent. Though State Government will give Identity Cards to all the above said unorganised sector employees under "Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension" should cover all the BPL families those who are above the retirement age of 60. Now BPL families are covering only above 65 years.

I will appreciate our Tamil Nadu Government to implement in this by bringing a separate Act. I wish to say in Tamil Nadu there are such schemes like "Slum Clearance Board" and "Uzavar Sandhai". It means (The farmers sale their own product in public market without the interference of brokers), So that they would benefit of the tiny sectors like Agricultural Products.

#### Conclusion:

The "National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP)" states that our UPA Government is firmly committed to ensure the welfare and well-being of all workers, particularly those in the unorganised sector who constitute 93% of our workforce, like Social Security, Health Insurance and Other Schemes for the most neglected and more particularly for The Fisherman, The Daily Market Coolies, Mason and Chittal (Helpers), Mason and Masonry Helpers (Men and Women), Beedi Workers, Match Box Workers, Leather Tannery Workers, The Tailors, The Weavers, Agricultural Labours etc. to take care of these neglected families. The Great Thought has brought (Bill and Law) by our UPA Chairperson Madam Sonia Gandhi to take care of these rural and poor masses for these neglected Unorganised Sector families. So that their families should not be in "POVERTY" and "HUNGRY". Already our UPA Government has brought "National Rural Employment Guarantee Act" which has been implemented in all districts of whole India. Now there is no starvation and suicidal deaths.

I Welcome this Bill, Sir. Thanking you for giving this opportunity to speak in this August House.

DR. SEBASTIAN PAUL (Ernakulam): Thank you, Sir. I support this Bill which was long overdue. At last Parliament has got the time and the will to think of a large segment of our population which is toiling in the unorganized sector. They are the majority, but it is the minority of the organized sector which is getting the attention and protection of the law. Enlarging the social security network is the primary duty of a civilized Government. If the hon. Minister were to be gracious enough to adopt the recommendations of the Standing Committee which examined the Bill, this would have become a commendable piece of welfare legislation. Subject to this reservation, I support this Bill.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Our country got freedom on 15th August, 1947 and we adopted our Constitution on 26th January, 1950. We have a huge number of labourers in our country. I would like to congratulate Hon'ble Minister Oscar Fernandes for the fact that the day we had been awaiting till now has finally come today. The Sen Gupta Commission has told that 83.6 crore people in our country eke out their living on daily wages of Rs. 20 only. Their condition is worse. Even today, 26 per cent people live below the poverty line. Whether they are organized labourers or unorganized labourers, the Constitution of B.R. Ambedkar entrusted the responsibility of empowering them to the Government of India. In order to empower them and ensure justice to them, the hon'ble Manmohan Singhji has included the issue in the Common Minimum Programme. The Unorganised Sector Workers' Social Security Bill, 2008 that has been brought by you is very important. The UPA had to bring in the confidence motion also as these people wanted the Government to fall, had this Government lost the majority, this Bill would not have been introduced. Since, the Government survived therefore, it gave the opportunity to introduce this important Bill. Hon'ble George Fernandes is sitting there but hon'ble Oscar Fernandes is here. We are the kind of people who believe in work but you were having the impression that we cannot take decision in this regard. I would like to submit to the Government that now we are going to pass this Bill, there is a need to bring the agricultural labourers in its ambit. You have mentioned in the Bill that Bidi workers, Mine workers, Cinema workers and Fishermen etc. would be taken care of but there is

a need to include agricultural labourers in it. We are supporting this Bill on our part, but you will also have to support the Bill, otherwise you may lose the support of these labourers. I would like to suggest that a central board and a state board are going to be formed, so two members from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe respectively should be in the boards. Hon'ble Oscar Fernandesji, you will have to consider this also. You have talked about the people living below the poverty line but there are many such people in BPL category who don't have the cards. The labourer does belong to BPL category only, therefore, the unorganized labourers should be benefited from this law. These labourers migrating to other places should also get the benefit of this law.

Sir, those people how migrate to other places in search of job, like the people of states of Bihar, UP, Kerala coming to Maharashtra, the labourers from these states should also get benefit of this law. A board should be established at the district level. All the things as to how much should be the unemployment allowance, working hours and which day should be the weekly holiday, need to be included in the Bill. This Bill is very important. I express my gratitude to both the Minister and the Government as well for introducing this Bill. Now, you should bring a bill regarding seeking reservation for the women. You should also bring the Bill to provide reservation in the private sector. The NDA people were thinking that they would come to this side.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Sir, how can I conclude my speech so soon. I have to come here for another five years. It won't be correct if I conclude my speech so soon. If we get your support, we may ruin these people completely. I strongly support this revolutionary Bill and extend my gratitude to you.

18.31 hrs.

## STATEMENTS BY MINISERS – Contd.

### (xi) Revision of Pay Scales of Teachers in Universities and Colleges

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, now I am allowing the Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource

Development, Shrimati D. Purandeswari, to make an important statement regarding revision of pay-scales of teachers in universities and colleges, which is very much awaited by the Professors. Also, it is an issue pending for long.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to make this *suo motu* statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can lay it on the Table.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Let her read the statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, this august House has expressed its concern, from time to time, for the need to strengthen the quality of higher education in the country. One of the critical factors affecting the quality of universities and institutions imparting higher education is our inability to attract and retain young and talented persons to the teaching profession, leading over a period of time to shortage of teachers in Central as well as State universities and other higher educational institutions. It is estimated that in Central universities and constituent colleges thereof, approximately twenty five percent of the posts of teachers are lying vacant. Vacancies in teaching posts in State level institutions are known to be even higher.

As a sequel to the 6th Central Pay Commission, the University Grants Commission had constituted a Pay Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. G.K.Chadha, Member, Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister, on 6th September, 2007 for recommending, among other things, the ways and means of attracting and retaining talented persons in the teaching profession and furtherance of research in the university system. The Committee submitted its report to the University Grants Commission on 3rd October, 2008 and the UGC furnished its recommendations on 10th October, 2008. An Empowered Committee was constituted on 10th October, 2008 and based on its recommendations, the proposals formulated by the Ministry were considered by a Committee of Secretaries in its meeting held on 5th December, 2008. I am happy to inform the House that Ministry's proposals have since been approved by the Cabinet on 15th December, 2008. I also take this

opportunity to share the important features of the revised pay scales and service conditions for teachers in universities and colleges as approved by the Government:

- (i) There shall be only three designations in respect of teachers in universities and colleges, namely, Assistant Professors, Associate Professors and Professors.
  - (ii) No one shall be eligible to be appointed, promoted or designated as Professor, unless he or she possesses a Ph.D. and satisfies other academic conditions as laid down by the University Grants Commission. This shall, however, not affect those who are already designated as 'Professor'.
  - (iii) In place of "Grade Pay" as applicable to Central Government employees, the term "Academic Grade Pay" (AGP) shall be used for the teachers and equivalent positions. Different Grade Pays of Rs. 6,000, Rs.7,000, Rs. 8,000, Rs. 9,000, Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 12,000 have been approved as AGP for teachers and equivalent positions.
  - (iv) Higher Academic Grade Pay of Rs. 6,000 has been recommended for all Assistant Professors at the entry level so as to make it more attractive compared to the entry level Grade Pay for the Civil Services and other professionals under the 6th Central Pay Commission.
  - (v) Five non-compoundable advance increments shall be given (as against four at present) at entry as Assistant Professor for the degree of Ph.D. obtained in the relevant discipline, and if the same is from a University complying with the process prescribed by the UGC in respect of enrolment, course-work and evaluation of the degree of Ph.D. At entry level, teachers possessing M. Phil or post graduate degrees such as M.Tech / LL.M etc., in the relevant professional courses as approved by the relevant statutory councils shall be given 2 non-compounded advance increments. Those who acquire these degrees in the relevant discipline while being in service shall be allowed three non-compounded advance increments for Ph.Ds and one increment for M.Phil or post graduate degree acquired in the relevant professional course such as M.Tech/ LL.M. etc.
- ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, you need not read the whole statement. Only the important points may be mentioned.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Sir, we want to know as this is knowledge and this is information.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will take a long time to read it, and others may not get their chance to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: No, Sir. Please let her read it. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, you can read only the important points, and rest you can lay it on the Table.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, everything in this is very important. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Normally, the practice is that the Minister is allowed to place the Statement on the Table, and no reading is allowed. But since it is a matter involving college teachers, which is pending for a long time, hence, I allowed her to read the important points.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, you can continue. Normally, it is laid on the Table. But here is an issue, which is pending for a long time at the National-level regarding teachers in Universities and Colleges. Hence, I allowed her to read it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, I will continue reading the statement. It further states that:

(vi) For the first time ever, posts of Professors shall be introduced in both under-graduate and post-graduate colleges. The number of posts of Professors in UG Colleges shall be 10 per cent of the number of posts of Associate Professors. There shall be as many posts of Professors in PG Colleges as the number of Departments.

(vii) 10 per cent of the posts of Professors in Universities shall be in higher Academic Grade Pay of Rs. 12,000 with prescribed eligibility conditions.

(viii) NET shall be compulsory for appointment at the entry level of Assistant Professor, subject to the exemptions to Ph.Ds in respect of those persons obtaining the award through a registration, course-work and evaluation process, as have been or may be laid down by the UGC through its regulations and so adopted by the University. NET shall not be required for such Masters' programmes for which NET is not available.

(ix) Those who are presently working as Lecturer (Selection Grade) or Reader shall continue to be so designated till they are eligible for the post of Associate Professor.

(x) Parity between teachers and the Librarians/Directors of Physical Education shall be maintained except for the age of superannuation, which for Librarians/Physical Education personnel shall continue to be 62 years.

(xi) Though the posts of Registrars, Finance Officer, Controller of Examinations, Deputy Registrars and other equivalent posts were not within the purview of the Pay Review Committee of UGC, their pay scales have also been decided by the Cabinet.

(xii) According to the past practice, financial assistance will be provided by the Central Government to the State Governments, which may opt for these revised pay scales to the extent of 80 per cent of the additional expenditure involved in the implementation of the revision for the duration from 01.01.2006 to 31.03.2010, subject to the condition that the entire pay revision / pay scales package scheme together with all the conditions laid down in this regard by the UGC by way of Regulations and other reform measures are implemented by the State Governments as a composite scheme. However, the State Governments shall be free to implement revised scales of pay from a date later than 01.01.2006 and also to prescribe higher scales of pay, depending on their local conditions. However, the Central Assistance shall be limited to the UGC scales of pay and only for the period ending on 31.03.2010.

(xiii) While the revision of pay will take effect from 01.01.2006, the allowances (except DA) and advance increments etc. shall take effect from 01.09.2008.

[Shrimati D. Purandeswari]

- (xiv) All prescribed requirements of Selection other than those mentioned above shall continue to be applicable.

3. Under the revised Scheme, Assistant Professors have been placed in the Pay Band of Rs. 15,600-39,100 entering at the AGP of Rs. 6,000. A teacher with a Ph.D. degree can move from the post of Assistant Professor to Associate Professor after completion of 12 years of service as Assistant Professor, spending four years at the AGP of Rs. 6,000, five years at the AGP of Rs. 7,000 and three years at the AGP of Rs. 8,000. Teachers with M. Phil and those with a post graduate degree in a professional course entering as Assistant Professors can become Associate Professor after 13 years of service. Those with neither Ph.D. nor M. Phil, etc. shall qualify to become Associate Professor after 14 years of service as Assistant Professor.

The Associate Professors have been placed in the Pay Band of Rs. 37,400-67,000 with Grade Pay of Rs. 9,000. While, under the existing scheme, teachers without Ph.D. could rise up to the post of Lecturer (Selection Grade), they can now go up to the level of Associate Professor, based on the prescribed selection process.

As against a period of 17 years for a teacher possessing Ph.D., at the entry level to be eligible to become Professor through selection, the present decision of the Government would enable them to be selected as Professor after 15 years.

A teacher with 10 years as Professor would be eligible to be considered against 10 per cent of the posts in the higher Academic Grade Pay of Rs. 12,000.

Sir, we have begun a process of restoring the dignity and pride in being associated with the teaching profession. This decision to improve pay and other emoluments and to provide more attractive service conditions to the teachers is only one of the several steps required to attain the broader objective of improving the quality of higher education. This august House would, I hope, agree that this is a significant step towards that goal. I place on record my gratitude to the hon. Speaker and to the august House for permitting me to make this statement amidst important business before the House.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: You should also give housing loans, car and other benefits to the Professors.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a full Statement; you can go through the Statement and put clarifications afterwards as per rules.

18.41 hrs.

## UNORGANIZED WORKERS' SOCIAL SECURITY BILL, 2008

[English]

\*SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN (Nagercoil): Sir, I express my gratitude for having given me an opportunity to participate the ongoing debate of the bill. At the same time I'm constrained to express my peevishness over the inordinate delay in putting through the bill in the house. Had it been introduced and made the bill an act, the Government would have received bouquets, but its introduction in the closing hours of 14th Lok Sabha, and when the country is preparing for its 15th Lok Sabha poll, it comes to strong criticism, whether the objective may be luring the people. Anyway the bill comes for debate after undergoing by the Lok Sabha Standing Committee requires to be discussed clause by clause.

I wish to remind the Government that for several decades the working class of India has been nurturing the demand for a legislation to protect the interests of the unorganized workers. This vast strata of society, as their nomenclature itself denotes that they are purposefully kept away from the benefits and prosecution of the labour laws, leaving them unwept, unsung and unhonoured.

The profile of this section of the populace, accordingly to 61st round of National Sample Survey in 2004-05 their number in the Indian economy stood at 42.26 crores, of which 39.35 crores are in the unorganised sector of the economy and 2.91 crores are unprotected workers in the organized sector of economy. It is more appalling the figures published in the World Human Development Report by the UNO. The poverty index points to our country to 126th position in the list of 127 impoverished countries in the world. The still born mortality rate is 23% and mortality rate of pregnant mothers at the time of delivery is 20% "The highest rate in the world". The illiteracy rate is as high as 30%. It is a matter of pity to learn that such fatalities occur only amongst the pauperized unorganized

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

section of the population not amongst the affordable class or of millionaires!

With this in mind the cry for an act guaranteeing their livelihood was raging for decades. The social security cards issued, by the erstwhile Prime Minister in the NDA Govt., without any legislative backing turned farce.

At the hesitance of the left parties that a comprehensive bill for the unorganized workers was categorically assured by the Government and the same was committed in writing in the C M P But, when it was circulated, it was same as that prepared by the NDA Government. It was rejected. Then the Government announced a separate commission under the chairmanship of Dr. Arjun Sen Gupta to work out the proposals for the new bill. Separate bill for the unorganized workers and the agricultural workers were worked out. The bills fulcrum was on the pathetic finding that nearly 70% of the countries population do not have an earning of meager twenty rupees a day. They are living teenthless. So the cry was made louder by us and the organized workers of the country. The Prime Minister, on August 19, 2006, gave a written assurance in the matter, in a meeting convened by him. The Standing Committee of Parliament, though it presented its report well on December 3, 2007.

The Government could find time now only to put through the bill that even at a time when the 15th Lok Sabha elections are in the threshold.

Recognizing the plight of such a huge section of the working class remaining totally unprotected, the standing committee has recommended for numerous amendments to the provisions of the draft bill. Some of them are listed here in below:

1. The definition of the unorganized sector and worker are vague and recommended for the correction as "The definition of the unorganized sector as given in the bill is ambiguous as it does not compress all sector that are likely to come within its ambit due to continuous change in employment pattern as there is a growing trend in the public sector to out source the work to get it executed through contract-casual workers popularly known as informal workers of the formal sector to.
2. The present definition does not cover the retired workers in the unorganized sector so it is recommended that the national minimum benefits

such as relating to life and disability, health and maternity and old age protection should be extended to all the unorganized workers within a period of three years and should be revised upwards every two years.

3. The present bill provides for powers to the Government to exclude some sections from the purview of the welfare measures. The committee recommends that any major change can be done only with the approval of the legislature.
4. Instead of advisory board provided in the bill it is recommended that the board should be vested with powers for implementation and monitoring of the scheme, to review its performance and to make suitable amendments accordingly. The word advisory should be deleted.

I also support the amendments moved by honourable members Shri Hannan Mollah and Basudeb Acharia.

With these amendments along with as many others as enabling provisions the bill may be put through to ensure statutory guarantee and protection to the life and living unorganized sections of the people in this country.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Sir, I really appreciate the initiative taken by the hon. Minister for piloting such a Bill for the unorganized sector workers. Actually, these types of bills are the benchmark of a welfare State, and he has done it. Actually, I was not initially very inclined to speak on this subject, though I am very keen about this. However, I thought of getting some clarifications from the hon. Minister. I remember, at the fag end of the NDA Government, when late Sahib Singh Verma was the Labour Minister, he also initiated certain things like this, which I do not clearly remember.

My point is what the main feature of social security is. I think, it is the pension benefit. Till a person is able enough or till a person is working, he will be getting some allowance or salary every month, and it is okay. But what will happen to him once he becomes sick or is more than 60 years of age? What is he going to do about this? I thought probably the Government will come forward with certain pension scheme through this Bill. In the Schedule I to this Bill, among the social security schemes which have been mentioned, one is the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme. This Scheme is being implemented throughout the country. In a State like Orissa, the pension amount is only Rs. 200. Earlier,

[Shri Kharabela Swain]

it was Rs. 100; now, it has been increased to Rs. 200. The hon. Prime Minister announced that everybody who is above 65 will be eligible to get it. Previously, the person who was getting this pension, when he died, another person was eligible to get it. Now, the Government has proclaimed that everybody will get it.

When we go to the rural areas, most of the people say that they have not got it. The Government says that as per the policy, it is given on first-come-first-served basis. It means that anybody who will apply for it will get it. Mr. Minister, I am asking you this question. Suppose, a person who is in the unorganized sector, at the age of 60 or 65, if he is unable to do any work and if he has not made his application but many other people have applied before him, then when will he get his pension?

What are you going to do about this?

The Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme is meant for people who are above the age of 65 years. What will happen to people who are above 60 and below 65 years of age? How will they be able to get this pension? I would request the hon. Minister to clarify this when replying to the debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are now discussing the Bill as a whole and not a particular welfare scheme. I do agree that this is one of the items but there are other items also in the Schedule. If you go on discussing such items given in the Schedule one by one, it will take a long time.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, I told you that I will complete my speech within two-three minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: My dear friend, with due respect I tell you that the Schedule given includes many items of welfare. They may have a direct connection. All those points are clear. But we are now discussing about the legislation for workers in the unorganized sector. If you go on discussing each welfare scheme, it will take a longer time. We are at the fag end of the discussion now.

You can continue. But I was only pointing out that if you go on like this, you would not be able to cover the main topics.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, this is one of the main topics but that was one of my main points. Let me continue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The main topic is unorganized sector workers. The sector also has been defined. If it is not defined, many people may come into the picture. Even sex workers may come. They will have to be given registration. Will you give them identity cards? Will you make appointment? Will you be able to form a welfare fund for sex workers? It will create difficulties, if you do not define the sector.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Shall I continue, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: My next point is with regard to registration. It was said that the District Panchayats will identify and register these unorganized sector workers. But the Government has already given so much work to the Gram Panchayats under NREG Programme that the Gram Panchayat Sarpanch is worried about keeping the records of that programme. The Government is dumping this job on them, now, of registering the names of the workers in the unorganized sector. I think it is not practicable and probably they will not be able to do it. The Minister may consider this point also.

In Chapter 3 of this Bill, when you constitute the National Social Security Board, you have provided for five members from the State Governments and five members from the Central Government. But in Chapter 4, in Clause 6, when you constitute a State Social Security Board then you are asking for seven representatives from the State Government. I do not understand why there should be this discrepancy between the Central Board and the State Board. I would like the Minister to clarify this.

What about the migrant labourers? How are you going to register them? They go to a different place for work for about three to four months every year. After that work is over they go back to their villages. Where will these unorganized sector workers be registered? At the temporary place of work or the places where they come from? I would like the Minister to look into this.

With regard to money, I would like to say that the Government is under a very wrong impression that this NREG programme is providing money to everybody.

It is being only looted by a cartel of the Government officials, panchayat representatives... .. (*Interruptions*) So,

I shall request you to shift the money that is being given to the NREGP. It is just a loot like loan *melas* of the previous years. So, shift the money.. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Periyakulam): Loan *melas* reach the public who are poor. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is any objectionable words, it will be part of the record.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Shift the money from NREGP to these unorganized workers' social security because there, the money is being wasted. If you put the money here, it will be helpful in implementing the scheme for these workers and it would go to the right person.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Berhampore, West Bengal): Sir, without having an iota of ambiguity in mind, I rise to support the Bill under the title - The Unorganised Sector Workers' Social Security Bill. This is a historic, landmark and outstanding legislative document that the UPA Government has produced and piloted by our hon. Minister. Constant activity in doing good and endeavour to lesser the burden of the poor and the vulnerable sections are the hallmark of the UPA Government.

A number of colleagues have already participated in this debate and a plethora of queries have already been asked but what I found was that a number of Members are in doubt about as to how to pool up the resources to continue to implement the Social Security Bill. It is incumbent upon the Government to mobilize and pool up the resources. When the NREGA was introduced, the same skepticism was raised by the opposition. Again the same skepticism is being raised by the Opposition now also. May reason prevail upon those Doubting Thomases that when a national Government is going to introduce a Bill and going to introduce such a landmark legislation, it is incumbent upon the national Government to mobilize funds so that the historic legislation could be implemented. The fact is that this kind of legislation has been brought in first ever in India, first ever in the world where the rich countries do not dare to tread in such a legislation, the developing country like India has dared to bring in such a legislation. Their lies the singularity of this Bill.

As per the NSSO Survey of 2004-05...  
...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time is over. I am sorry.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: How much time you offered me?

The total number of workers has risen to 45.9 crore, out of this, 43.3 crore are in the unorganized sector, which constitute 94 per cent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In your interest, I am asking you to conclude.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: I have two or three simple queries to the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If Ruling Party Members do not observe time, what can I do?

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: What I find imparted in the legislation is on the workers facilitation centres. The more we are able to strengthen the workers facilitation centres, the more we can provide social security to the unorganized labour.

I have a suggestion to make. The people is representative of that particular area should be engaged in supervising the activities, the performance of workers facilitation centres. I am hailing from a district where lakhs of workers are engaged in beedi manufacturing. But the State Government is totally indifferent to the plight and the welfare of the beedi workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. It is in the interest of the Ruling Party that I am requesting you to conclude.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Even the Labour Officers are reluctant to help the beedi workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you do not cooperate, what can I do?

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: So, the fact is that the success of the legislation would not be linked to the performance of the Central Government, but rather to the performance, honesty and integrity of the State Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted to all the parties are over. We have additional speakers. Still there are about seven hon. Members. We want to close the discussion today. So, only one or two hon. Members will be called to speak and then, the House will adjourn for the day.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I have to make one submission. We have taken more time than what was allotted for the discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for all the parties is complete.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: So, the debate may conclude now, and we have to take up 'Zero Hour' also. ...*(Interruptions)* Why are you not concluding the debate? ...*(Interruptions)* Why should we take more time on this? I am talking about every Member. ...*(Interruptions)* You have seen who are all speaking. ...*(Interruptions)* Shouting will not serve any purpose. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, my submission is that we have taken more time than what was allotted. If the hon. Members are insisting on speaking, you will have to really curtail the time for every Member. Every hon. Member cannot keep on taking the time like this. There are other businesses that are to be taken up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What can I do? I can only tell them.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY (Jadavpur): Thank you. I can commit that I will not take more than five minutes, but I would like to be protected.

I thank the hon. Minister for finally placing this very important Bill for discussion and passing, after a lapse of about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years, of the five years of the Government.

The CMP committed for a comprehensive productive legislation for the unorganized workers. Most of the time lapsed, but finally it is now coming up.

The Arjun Sen Gupta Committee gave the report at least three years back. The Standing Committee also gave its unanimous recommendation and the report at least a year back. None of this has been totally taken into consideration. I am at a loss to understand why has there been such a delay.

We should know the reality of the country – there are two countries within our single country, India – one is 'shining India' and the other is 'suffering India'. We have 55 persons as billionaires whose total asset crosses more than Rs. 15 lakh crore. We have 5500 persons having more than Rs.100 crore individually. We have 55 lakh persons who are called *crorepatis*, that is the 'shining India'; fine, the 'suffering India' also must be represented

effectively and adequately. Here we have more than 80 crore population having a daily spending capacity of less than Rs. 20. Huge is the disparity and this disparity is increasing.

19.00 hrs.

The percentage of unorganised workers among the total employment is also increasing. In 1991 it was 90 per cent. In 2001 it was 93 per cent. According to the Statement of Object and Reason, now it is more than 94 per cent. So, this unorganised workers' strength is also increasing. I would think that most important will be the apportionment of our GDP.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is 7 o'clock now. The extended time for this discussion is also over. I will take the sense of the House. If Members agree we will extend the time for this discussion as there are seven more speakers to speak or we will stop the discussion today and the Minister may be asked to reply tomorrow.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, extend the time by half-an-hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you agree for further extension of time?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, we have to conclude the discussion today. Let all the hon. Members, who want to speak, present and also remain present in the House after their speeches are over. It should not happen that anyone who makes the speech goes out. Let us conclude this debate today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I agree with that. It is not allowed that Members who speak can go away. Members should also be present in the House. I agree with your suggestion.

Now, I call the next speaker.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, I have spoken for two minutes and I will finish my speech in another three minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, you may continue.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY: So, the very important question is the apportionment of GDP for the social security of unorganized workers. This, in the country, is much less than one per cent. According to ILO it should be five per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, the time for this discussion is extended for half-an-hour.

There will be no 'Zero Hour' today.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY: I would rather expect that at least 5 per cent of GDP should be the expenditure for the social security of 80 per cent of our population. That is quite reasonable.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (Kheri): Sir, we are sitting for the Zero Hour since morning.

*[English]*

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, should I continue?  
...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Had the speakers participating in the discussion controlled themselves, I would have taken up 'Zero Hour'. When they were allowed to speak for three minutes they had taken seven minutes. How can 'Zero Hour' be taken? I am here for about three to four hours.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, the Bill definitely represents a pious wish of the Government. I agree with it. I am happy that finally it has been closed on the 61st year of our Independence and on the 55th month of the 60 months Government. It still inspires. It is good. But for this, a lot of struggle was there. In this House the same voice had echoed at least 27 years back. Shri Hannan Mollah and many other hon. Members have raised the issue.

19.03 hrs.

[SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*]

I would say, the Statement of Object and Reason is quite appreciable. There is no confusion in it. But does the Bill represent effectively the Statement of Object and Reason? Probably, the formulation of the Bill has not supported the Object and Reason. The object of reason cannot be fulfilled by the present framework of the Bill. That is why some sort of corrections it must have. I am going to suggest only four or five points.

Many of our Members, including S/Shri Santasri Chatterjee, Suresh Prabhu have suggested a number of

things. I would suggest to fix up the apportionment of GDP for this purpose; 5 per cent for the social security of unorganized workers. Secondly, Advisory Boards cannot be advisory. They must have statutory powers; otherwise they will have no meaning. Thirdly, the Identity Card or the Smart Card must be inclusive in nature. Otherwise, it will not work efficiently. Fourthly, the facilities of treatment etc. in the ESI hospital along with other facilities should be extended to the unorganised workers also. Fifthly, the coverage of registration cannot be based on BPL formulation. It will jeopardise the whole purpose. The time-frame for the total applicability should be fixed. I would propose it to be three years. Finally, a separate legislation for the agricultural workers must be there.

With these words, I believe the Objects and Reasons of the Bill can somewhat be effectively represented. I hope the Minister will accept them and we would pass it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Prof. M. Ramadass to speak. Please conclude within three minutes.

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Pondicherry): Sir, I will better lay it on the Table.

\*Respected Sir, I on behalf of Paattali Makkal Katchi rise to support the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Bill, 2008. The Bill has a social purpose designed to provide and enhance the social welfare and social justice to a large chunk of labour in the country which has been consistently deprived of basic security from the State Apparatus. The Bill contains – Positive and affirmative steps for neglected sections of the society. I think that all those who believe in socialism and proletariat welfare should welcome this Bill.

Sir, out of the total labour force of 39.7 crore, 36.9 crore that is about 93 percent of the work force are found in the so called unorganized sector. They are employed in petty jobs in agriculture, construction, manufacturing, trade and transport, communication and services, beedi rolling, agarbatti making, papad making, tailoring, embroidery, etc. Although the Government has taken a number of legislative actions to protect this kind of labour, the working and living conditions of the unorganized workers continue to be pathetic. They suffer from cycles of excessive seasonality of employment, low wages, exploitations, social insecurity etc.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Prof. M. Ramadass]

These workers were clamouring for a government which can protect these workers from the above maladies and the present Bill is a solution to many of these problems. In fact it is revolutionary Bill which should have been long time back. It goes to the credit of UPA Government, the Honourable Minister Oscar Fernandes Ji to pilot this historic Bill and I hope the historians on labour welfare would record this historic occasion and this Bill.

This Bill provides life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection, provident fund facilities, employment injury benefit, housing, education for the children of unorganized workers, skill upgradation of workers, funeral assistance and old age homes. Any scheme under this Bill would be fully or partially funded both by the Central and State Government to look after the implementation of this Bill. The Central Government would constitute the National Social Security Board which would perform the advisory functions on all schemes and matters related to unorganized workers.

However to make this Bill more effective I would suggest the following measures:

1. We should find out ways and means of preventing the growth of unorganized workers. A shift from the unorganised to organised sector should be induced and encouraged.
2. The Bill should pay more attention and confer more benefits to women, weaker sections and to those living below poverty line.
3. Liberal funding should be made to implement the schemes enumerated under this Bill. Lack of resources should not impede the speedy implementation of the Scheme. Both the Central and State Governments should earmark least 20% of their welfare budget for the implementation of the schemes included in this Bill.
4. In order to inspire confidence in the minds of the unorganized workers, the Government should issue immediate government orders so that the Bill in its operative part can come into effect from January, 2009.
5. Skill upgradation of the workers in the unorganised sector is an important aspect and

this cannot be achieved without proper skill trainers. Therefore the Government should start technical schools in different parts of the country to create trainers.

6. The Bill says that every unorganized workers to be eligible for registration should have completed 14 years. This provision indirectly admits the existence of child labour. To avoid this feeling, the Government should enhance the eligibility age to 18 years rather than 14 years.
7. The Employees Provident Fund Organisation provides social security to an unorganized worker. But the organization faces serious problems like delayed settlements which should be overcome.
8. We should also see how the Government might incentivise those covered by the social security. The unorganized labour must get sufficiently attracted by the policy/legislative frame work.

With the above suggestions I support the Bill and congratulate the Minister for piloting this Bill and getting the approval of this August House.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE (Bhandara): Chairman Sir, I would like to welcome the Social Security Bill for the workers of unorganised sector. After going through the Bill, I would like to give some information. Firstly, Mahatma Gandhiji burnt the Holi of foreign clothes in the country. So that the weavers and handloom workers in our country get the work and the people wear the clothes made in our country. And thus started the tradition of hand-woven clothes in the country.

Chairman, Sir, today there are more than one lakh weavers in the country. We have read in several newspapers that today the weavers are committing suicides. What compelled them to commit suicide? Mahatma Gandhi had told us about the bad conditions of the weavers being faced by them for working on the handlooms for the sake of their principles and we need to pay attention in this regard. I hail from Bhandara district of Maharashtra. The weavers there carried out several agitations, resorted to Rasta Roko Andolan and they were charged under different sections. I had personally met Mr. Minister and requested him to see to their problems.

Chairman Sir, I would like to say that no Bill with regard to the security of the weavers has been brought. The weavers working together under a shed have the facilities of Provident Fund and Pension Scheme in place for them, but the unorganised workers, who supply their home woven clothes to the Government and whose hand made clothes are also supplied to all the offices by the Maharashtra Government, no law exists for their security.

Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to demand from the Government to start a pension scheme and a Provident Fund Scheme for them also. I would also like to urge the Government to start scholarships for them in the field of education and provide them full life security.

*[English]*

DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppey): Sir, I will confine my speech to some of my queries and some of my suggestions.

In this Unorganized Workers' Social Security Bill certain suggestions are made. Chapter II talks about social security benefits and certain benefits are to be given by the Centre and certain benefits by the State Governments. But I find that in the Bill, majority of the welfare measures are to be given by the State Governments which will increase the financial burden on the State.

Another thing is regarding the National Security Board. I would like to know whether the suggestions put forward by the National Board are binding on the Government or not. Many of the speakers have already spoken that there should be some mandatory power to this National Security Board.

Otherwise, the purpose will not be served. In the Board there should be a representative from the Trade Unions representing the workers of the unorganised sector. Regarding registration it has been mentioned that workers above the age of 14 years only would be eligible for registration. In my opinion, it should be enhanced to 18 years. The power of registration now rests with the District-Panchayat and the local urban bodies. In my opinion, the Gram Panchayat is the corresponding body to the urban local body. So the power of registration should be given to Gram Panchayat also. There should be another Schedule included in the Bill in order to accommodate such people who are engaged in allied sector of the unorganised sector. To illustrate, the fishermen have been included but not those workers associated with other

activities like women working in peeling sheds, selling of fish does not come under the purview of this Bill. So, a separate Schedule should be brought to include them. Lastly, there is no penal provision in this Bill. There should be a penal provision.

Sir, due to paucity of time I am concluding my speech here. I support the Bill.

SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI (Badagara): Sir, independent India has witnessed so many legislation with an aim to provide social security to the workers of both organized and unorganized sector. But even after 61 years of our Independence, the welfare of the poor labourers is not secured. In the present global scenario of economic crisis, the situation of our workers has become more pathetic as it is very difficult to meet both ends. Hence it is the need of the hour not only to have an effective legislation, but also to have a strict monitoring mechanism on the entire scheme.

The unorganized workers constitute 93 per cent of the country's total work force and the majority of them are poor women. Even though there is prevailing law which suggests that there should be equal pay for equal work, but that is not yet implemented in the unorganized sector. The protective and promotional schemes should be there to bring equal rights to women workers.

The present Bill provides only namesake provision for the protection and welfare of women employees. Unless there is provision for social security for the labour force and improving productivity of the work force, there would not be any benefit out of it. Social security is key to the success of reforms. Any legislation proposed for unorganized sector should reflect this. It is a very sad thing to note that the Anganwadi workers and helpers who are contributing so much to bring social welfare by working for long hours by nursing the children between the age group of 0 – 6 years and preparing them for better education are not covered by the provisions of this Act. The interest of the Anganwadi workers and helpers should be included in this Bill.

It is a matter of deep concern that women workers in the unorganized sector are not getting maternity benefits even though the Act itself states that they too are entitled to maternity benefits. The reality is that most of these women are deprived of their basic rights. In many cases, pregnancy is a reason for depriving the poor women of this protective legislation which often serves to make

women more vulnerable in the job market. Hence, strict monitoring should be there to make sure that the maternity entitlement of women workers reaches them when they are in most need of it. Enhancing the entitlements should also be accompanied by measures to ensure that women do not become victims of this unjust practice of reducing women's employment. Legal provision should also be there for penalizing the employers who resort to such tactics for denying employment to women in order to evade from payment of maternity benefit.

Hence I urge upon the Government to pay attention to these aspects and provide maximum social security to the women.

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you want? Should the matters of urgent public importance be taken up or the House be adjourned. What is your opinion in this regard?

*[English]*

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Please take up matters of urgent public importance, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, has this debate concluded?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion is over and the hon. Minister will reply tomorrow.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: But you should conclude your points within one minute in the Zero Hour.

*[English]*

Now, Shri Kharventhan may speak.

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): Sir, after assumption of UPA Government at the Centre, the Ministry of Railways announced a number of new railway lines to Tamil Nadu. They are Dindigul to Kumuli via Theni, Ariyaloor to Tanjore, Thiruvannamali to Solarpettai via Chengam, Morappoor to Dharampuri and Needamangalam to Mannarkudi via Pattukottai. All the lines are for rural connectivity. All the places which I have mentioned are very backward areas and there is no industrial

development. For these new lines, already the survey has been completed and the report has been submitted to the Railway Board. The total length of it is 350 kilometres and the total estimated cost is Rs. 1500 crore. Instead of approving and sanctioning the projects, the Ministry of Railways requested the Government of Tamil Nadu to deposit half of the cost under the joint venture scheme. Some States like Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka joined in the row of sharing the estimated cost but the Government of Tamil Nadu declined the proposal. The above lines will certainly improve tourism as well as industrial development in those areas. Public will also be benefited and Southern Railway will also get good income.

Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to allocate necessary funds and implement all the schemes without waiting for the State Government's participation.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE: Sir, I would like to raise a matter regarding BSNL which is a very serious matter. As per provision made by the TRAI, a company VAS works under BSNL but in the matter of phone back up service, VAS has violated all rules framed by TRAI and has misused the funds of BSNL. This company has given market support benefits through confidential correspondence to a particular on line company resulting in huge loss to BSNL. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may put your demand to the Government, what is your demand?

SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE: I would like to state that many people have been complaining for the last one year regarding irregularities committed by the BSNL by violating TRAI rules. They are also seeking information through the RTI, but in vain. On line company has been supported by violating all the rules resulting in huge loss of thousand crores of rupees of BSNL. An inquiry into this matter should be conducted and the officials found guilty be punished.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Aaron Rashid.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Periyakulam): Sir, please permit me to speak in Tamil. I have already given the required notice for it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Mullai Periyar dam in the border of Tamil Nadu and Kerala provides succour to five districts in Tamil Nadu. Kerala Government saw to it that the storage level height of the dam was reduced from 132 ft. from 152 ft. When it was taken to the Supreme Court as a vexing issue for about 20 years and more it was ruled by the apex court that the storage level height may be raised to 148 ft. But still the Government of Kerala is raising objection to it and has not implemented it. Recently a delegation led by Shri K.S. Rao was sent there that included three Members of Parliament from Kerala. No MP from Tamil Nadu was there in that team. It must be noted that beneficiaries of that dam are from the five adjoining districts in Tamil Nadu. But still no MP from Tamil Nadu was included. That dam has been strengthened now with the widening of the dam by 44 ft. The original width of the dam was 154 ft. and it is now 198 ft. After strengthening the dam and storing water to a height of 136 ft. and releasing it through 13 shutters the waters go on. The water then goes to Kolambavur dam. Then Sirukodi dam and then Idukki dam. Thus there are 3 dams beyond that. Idukki dam has got 75 TMC storage capacity. But Periyar dam has got only 11.6 TMC capacity. Only 16 TMC of water can be stored if water level in Mullai Periyar is 152 ft. But only 10.6 TMC of water is stored there now. About 50 lakhs of our Kerala brethren are living in Tamil Nadu. The release from the dam is mainly used by the public for drinking water purposes. It must be considered in the light of the fact that about 2500 TMC of water from Kerala wastefully flow in to the Arabian sea. Hence the storage level of Mullai Periyar be increased in order to provide the much needed drinking water to the adjoining districts in Tamil Nadu.

If it is 152 feet, it is only 16 TMC water. Now, it can store only 10.6 TMC water, that is approximately 11 TMC water. We are very proud that 50 lakh Kerala brothers and sisters are living in Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)* About 2,500 TMC water is getting wasted. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except Shri Sarbananda Sonowal's remarks.

*(Interruptions)..."*

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.  
\*\*Not recorded.

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL (Dibrugarh): The flood and erosion has been a major problem of Assam since 1950. During the last almost six decades, this problem has devastated the rural economy of Assam in a bigger way. As a result, Assam has not been able to come up to a certain standard of all-round development, particularly in the countryside. The flood and erosion has created a massive damage to its topography as well as the communication system. This perennial problem is also largely affecting the States like Bihar, West Bengal, U.P., etc.

So, considering the gravity of the problem, the people of Assam have always been requesting the Central Government to declare it as a national problem. The Central Government must come forward to assist the respective State Governments with proper plan and programmes with adequate Budgetary support to find out a permanent solution to it.

In my State of Assam, the erosion problem is still continuously causing the destruction of habitation, paddy field and vegetable gardens. As a matter of fact, only in Rohmorla, Dibrugarh District, more than 1,000 families have lost their habitation since last ten years. The hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh and the Union Minister, Shri Salfuddin Soz also visited Rohmorla and had a talk with the affected people and promised them permanent protection measures to protect Rohmorla, but unfortunately nothing visible has come out so far.

Likewise in Mazuli, Jorhat District, Matmora, Lakhimpur District, and Gakhirkhaitee, Koliabor, Nogaon District, large number of families have become the victims of erosion of River Brahmaputra. ...*(Interruptions)* This is a very sensitive issue.

So, I strongly urge upon the Central Government through you to take the following steps immediately:-

1. To immediately declare the financial package for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the affected families of Rohmorla and other places of Assam in similar fashion as it was done in the case of tsunami disaster.
2. To immediately take practical concrete action plan, short and long, to protect Rohmorla only protect the 160-year old Dibrugarh town, Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh University, ongoing constructions of Assam Gas Cracker project, Bogibill Bridge, and heavy installation of oil and natural gases and large number of tea gardens.

The immediate protection measures are also required to be taken to protect the world's largest River Island, Mazuli, the Centre of Art and Culture of Assam, Gakhirkhaitee to protect the famous Bhumuraguri bridge at Koliabor, Matmora to protect the large number of various ethnic groups of Assam in Dhokuakhana, Lakimpur District. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing more will go on record except Shri M. Shivanna's remarks.

*(Interruptions)...*

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA (Lakhimpur): Sir, I would like to associate with what Shri Sarbananda Sonowal has stated just now. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

*[Translation]*

\*\*SHRI M. SHIVANNA (Chamrajanagar): Sir, all India farmers conclave was held on 11th and 12th of this month. Hon. Minister for Rural Development, Agriculture Scientist Dr. M.S. Swaminathan and experts from Canada were present in the conclave. Farmers presented many of their demands in the meeting. One of the most important demands was to implement the recommendations of the Dr. Swaminathan Committee Report.

Some of the important recommendations of the Committee were:—

- \* Fertilisers and pesticides should be made available to the farmers directly. There should not be any middle men or agency in between.
- \* Minimum Support Price should be fixed on scientific basis. These steps would help us to check the farmers suicide in the country.
- \* To procure the food grain proper storage facility/ system needs to be set up. These measures would certainly help to check farmers suicide in the country. Therefore, I urge upon the Center to take necessary steps to implement Dr. M.S. Swaminathan report without any further delay.

\*Not recorded.

\*\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA (Jalaun): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, the information being sought under the Right to Information Act, in my parliamentary constituency Jalaun Garoutha in Uttar Pradesh is not being provided. Shri Bharat Singh and Veer Singh the residents of village panchayat Dhivakai in Gursarai block of district Jhansi had sought information regarding development done there, from Block Development Officer by sending an application along with a challan of Rs. 10/- as fee.

But no information was provided to them. After that they submitted their requests to District Magistrate. Again no information was provided to them. They submitted their applications to Uttar Pradesh State Information Commission. In spite of that the information that has been made available. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your demand? Whether your demand relates to the Union Government or the State Government?

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: They were not made available information as demanded by them. ...*(Interruptions)* Then again they sent their complaint alongwith a challan of Rs. 50/- on 15.5.2008 for getting records. They are being harassed for having their complaint registered with Information Commission. Fake cases are being registered against them and even the recovery is being made from their mother who was the village head there 10 years back.

I would like to request the Union Government to make appropriate records available to the persons who had sought information so that all activities of village panchayat. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to request the Union Government they should not be harassed and no cases be registered against them.

*[English]*

DR. BABU RAO MEDIYAM (Bhadrachalam): Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I am raising a very important matter regarding need to take measures to protect Visakha Steel Plant from global meltdown.

Visakha Steel Plant is one of the mini navaratnas of PSU at Vishakapatnam. It came into existence through

the sacrifice of 32 Telugu people 25 years ago. Now, at present, about 17,000 permanent workers and about 10,000 workers have got the employment in this plant. As a result of global meltdown now the production was cut down by 25 per cent and as a result, the incentives were also cut down by 50 per cent to the workers.

Now, about 7 lakh tonnes of finished iron is stocked up in the godowns and there is no market. The hon. Prime Minister, about a year ago, started the extension works for the steel plant, but that has also been slowed down.

Hence, I would request the Ministry of Steel and Coal to take the necessary measures and protect this steel plant. About 56 per cent of its input cost can be brought down by providing the captive coal mines to them. They have been requesting the Central Government for the last two years, but it is pending with the Ministries of Steel and Coal. Hence, I demand that the captive coal mines should be allotted to this plant and the incentives and other things which were brought down can be restored.

[*Translation*]

\*SHRI P. MOHAN (Madurai): Both before independence and after independence the southern districts in Tamil Nadu including Madurai have not got any impetus towards industrial growth. The southern districts continue to remain industrially backward because no heavy industries and big manufacturing industries have come up there as no effort towards it has been made either by the Centre or by the State Governments. It is all because of inadequate infrastructure facilities. Over the years all the Governments have remained indifferent. Even among cotton mills and textile mills established both before and after independence, many of them have been closed. I urge upon the Union Government to go in for setting up heavy industries in the southern districts of Tamil Nadu. Madurai has got an airport and Tuticorin has got a sea port. These two are currently linked by railway through a rail line running via Kovilpatti. A new railway line must be laid between Madurai and Tuticorin via Aruppukkottai and Vilathikulam. It is also necessary to operationalise the existing Madurai-Aruppukkottai line that has been delayed due to the pending gauge conversion work. Kindly ensure early completion of laying railway lines to give a pep to developing infrastructure facilities there.

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[*English*]

SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN (Nagercoil): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government over the reasonable demand of the Dalit Christians for the extension of social justice and equal opportunities guaranteed to other Dalits for them also. It is to be noted that nearly 70 per cent of the Christians of the country are Dalit Christians. These people belonging to the downtrodden and neglected section of the society are being discriminated in two ways. One, as Minority Christians and other as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They should not be treated as sinners for the simple reason that they embraced Christianity out of certain social compulsion for generations. The sacred Constitution of India guaranteed every citizen a fundamental right to embrace any religion of his choice. It is a mystic irony that while the Dalits who have embraced neo Buddhism or Sikh religion are enjoying the rights and privileges applicable to Dalits, Dalits who are following Christian faith are totally denied those rights and privileges.

The crude facts that cannot escape the attention of the Government are that the slain and the victims of the attacks perpetrated by the religious fanatics are the *dalits*. The majority of victims in the Orissa raids bear testimony to the ugly fact. Further, the Acts and legislations providing protection against atrocities on the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe people are denied to the *dalit* Christians despite a number of court verdicts directing the Government to extend the same. So, the *dalit* Christians should be guaranteed the rights and privileges applicable to *dalits* by bringing forward a suitable enactment. Thank you.

SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI (Badagara): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry of Finance regarding the need to introduce an attractive scheme for strengthening and protecting the National Savings Scheme in the country.

The National Savings Scheme which was very vibrant in the earlier days with periodic new Schemes, keeping up with the market trends, is now losing its popularity due to the Government policies.

The interest rates of the Schemes are reduced considerably and even after continuous demand, it is not revised. The interest rates of the Recurring Deposit is 7.5 per cent and that of the Fixed Deposit under the

Scheme is only 6 to 6.5 per cent while all the Commercial Banks are having a higher rate of interest of 11 to 11.5 per cent. The Commercial Banks and even the private financial institutions are dominating the savings scenario especially under short term deposits tailored to the tastes of the investing public. There is a steady decline in the number of investors under the National Savings Scheme which is leading to high rate of withdrawal of the existing deposits also. The loan facility provided to the State Governments also is very badly affected due to this.

The withdrawal of the MIS Bonus, the reduction in the interest rate and the denial of institutional deposits, etc. have already led to the losing of the popularity of the Scheme leading to worsening the national economic growth of the country.

Hence, I would request the Finance Ministry to take emergent steps for strengthening and revamping the National Savings Scheme and to make it more attractive with a view to strengthen the national economy.

DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppey): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the need to support the Marine Fisheries Industry in view of the global economic meltdown.

The Marine Fisheries Industry is one of the industries which depends on the export of marine products. More than one million population depend on the industry. But due to the global economic meltdown, there is more than 35 per cent decline in the export of marine products. So, this industry is in crisis. Aroor area in my constituency in Alappuzha, which is considered as the centre of marine products export in the State of Kerala, is declared as a town of export excellence. In that area, the entire industry is in shambles. In order to tide over the crisis, domestic trade should be encouraged. Also, I would urge upon the

Government to provide some bail out package for the Marine Fisheries Industry.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (Kheri): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I want to give an information that the rivers coming from Nepal to India have been causing heavy floods in the surrounding areas along the Indo-Nepal border for the past several years. Due to the floods caused by the Sharda river, more than 20 thousand acres of fertile agriculture land in Kheri and Pilibheet districts have been devastated. This has posed a danger to Sampurnanagar, sugar mills, Sharda Barrage and an important railway cum road bridge in Palia town. Sir, through you, I would like to urge upon the Government to make an effort for controlling floods by formulating and implementing action plan for construction of pucca embankment and stumbling blocks on both sides of the river immediately so that lives of people and important establishment could be saved. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent a scheme in this to the GFCC. We have already brought it to the kind attention of the Government many times. I think, now the time has come to immediately take up this work so that local people and establishment could be saved.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 17th December, 2008, at 11 a.m.

19.34 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 17, 2008/Agrahayana 26, 1930 (Saka).*

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